

LABOUR REPORT

No. 58 1973

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

LABOUR REPORT

No. 58, 1973

Prepared under instructions from the Honourable the Special Minister of State by

J. P. O'NEILL

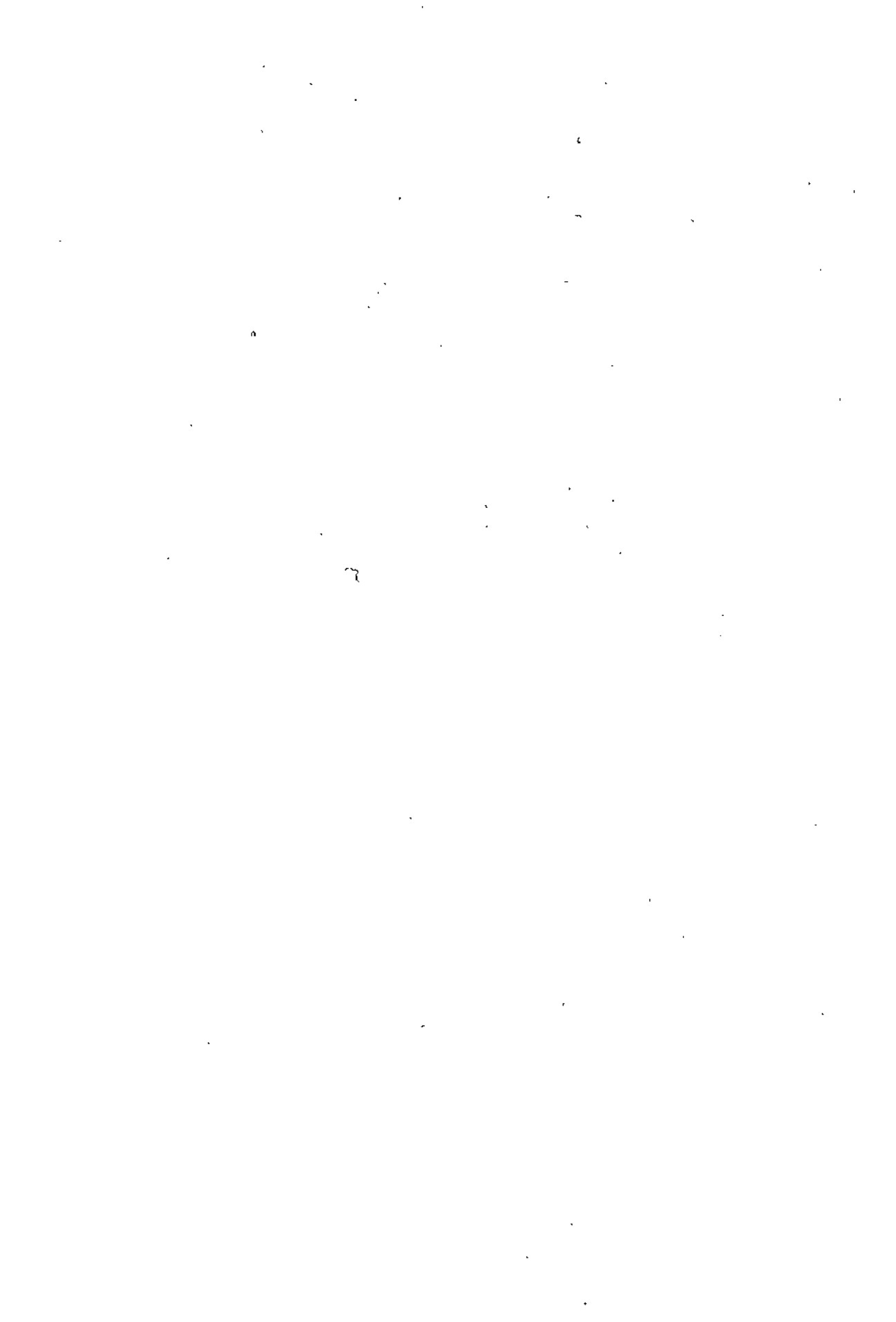
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PREFACE

This Labour Report, which is the fifty-eighth of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the year 1973, in addition to providing comparisons with previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organisations.

New material in this issue includes the results of surveys of multiple job holding, labour force experience, labour mobility, child care, superannuation and income distribution. These are shown in Chapter IV. In the Appendix a new section (Section XII) has been included giving details of the December 1973 "link" in the Consumer Price Index.

I thank the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians for their assistance in collecting statistics contained in this Report. My thanks are also tendered to employers, trade union secretaries, officials of Australian and State Departments and others who readily supplied the information.

J. P. O'NEILL

Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics,

Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, December, 1974

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The following symbols and abbreviations where shown in tables, mean:

.. Nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable

— Break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures).

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

n.a. Not available.

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding

CHAPTER 1. RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Collection of retail price information

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases were recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of goods (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six State capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of prices of goods and services used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows.

- (i) Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more representative and reputable retailers in each of the cities for which the index is compiled. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Prices for most food items are collected monthly, normally as at the middle of each month. However, for potatoes and for onions from December quarter 1968, weekly prices are collected and averaged to arrive at monthly prices. Prices of all non-food items are collected at regular quarterly intervals (or at annual intervals with items such as local government rates and seasonal clothing) normally as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter. However, for furniture, major household appliances and motor-
ing items (other than motor car) the collection is made as at the middle of the first month of each quarter to facilitate field collection arrangements.
- (iii) Information is collected under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1973* which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorised officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iv) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Australian Bureau of Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians in the respective States and Canberra. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods etc.
- (v) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers personally inspect the relevant goods and ascertain their prices at each informant store.
- (vi) Before each quarter, Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.
- (vii) The items and their standards are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. In this way the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.

- (viii) Returns of rents for unfurnished flats (since December quarter 1968) and for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are collected at the middle of each quarter from a representative number (ranging up to 48) of agents in each State capital city covered by the indexes. In addition, particulars are obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials and labour for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by government housing authorities. This information provides a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

Nature of retail price indexes

1. General

The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select goods and services representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

In the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or 'base' period by an appropriate number (e.g. 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or 'price relative' showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed 'expenditure weights'. Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. Weighting

Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered. This field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate 'weights' which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be 'quantity weights' obtained from estimates of household consumption, or 'expenditure (i.e. value) weights' obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index aggregate in the base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

3. The list of items

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. Essential features

Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore:

- (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
- (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
- (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of changing conditions on indexes

Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (See 1. Introduction and 2. Origin, page 6.)

Purpose and use of retail price indexes

1. General

Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. As pointed out in the following sections their use for any other purpose is a question for judgment by users.

2. Price indexes and the cost of living

Retail price indexes are sometimes loosely called cost of living indexes and are thought to measure changes in the cost of living. No retail price index measures changes in the cost of living resulting from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for con-

sideration apart from price indexes. However the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by retail price indexes. While retail price indexes may be regarded as indicating proportionate variations in the cost of a constant standard and mode of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living.

3. Price indexes and inflation

The term "inflation" is generally regarded as meaning an upward trend in the general internal price structure of an economy. Since this price structure includes producer prices (both input and output) and various strata of other wholesale prices as well as consumer prices, no single index can be regarded as the correct measure of inflation. The use of a retail price index for this purpose, therefore, is a matter of judgment by prospective users.

4. Price indexes and purchasing power

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

5. Use of price indexes by industrial tribunals

Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain wage rates are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage rate from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows.

- (i) Tribunals determine a wage rate in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.
- (ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the wage rate thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter 3.

6. Price indexes for individual cities

Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.

Previous retail price indexes

1. General

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were.

- (i) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.
- (ii) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The 'B' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December quarter 1953.
- (iii) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960. For certain transitional purposes a 'C' Series Index was issued for March, June and September quarters of 1961. (See Section III. of appendix to Labour Report No. 48, 1960.)
- (iv) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.
- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1973 is shown on page 40 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the 'A' Series, the 'C' Series and the Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The 'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) in November 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

SPECIAL NOTE. The description below refers to the Consumer Price Index up to and including December quarter 1973. For periods after December quarter, 1973, reference should be made to Section XII of the Appendix.

1. Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964.

The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be 'Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers'. For practical purposes the terms 'retail prices' and 'consumer prices' are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households in the aggregate (See (i) *General*, page 7.)

The incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. To obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change it has been necessary to replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of six short term retail price indexes chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968, into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

2. Origin

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage-earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953 and resolved (in part) as follows.

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that occurred between 1950 and 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured

promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation.

In this period, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

3. Purpose, scope and composition

(i) *General.* The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of urban wage-earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage-earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household or specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of goods and services arranged in the following five major groups:

- Food
- Clothing and Drapery
- Housing
- Household Supplies and Equipment
- Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of goods and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households.

The index is designed to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. (See also (iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings* on page 9.)

(ii) *Composition and weighting.* A comprehensive view of the present composition of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 8 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their percentage contribution to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined appears on pages 33-39. Broadly, these percentage contributions are based on estimated consumption in 1966-67 (see (iii) *Basis of weighting*, page 10) valued at the relevant prices of December quarter 1968. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1968 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

(iii) *Index numbers compiled.* The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (See tables on pages 21-29 and previous Labour Reports.)

'All Groups' index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities combined and separately, and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1966-67 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

COMPOSITION AS AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1968
FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate	
	Sub-group	Group
FOOD—		31.3
Cereal products	4.1	
Dairy produce	6.0	
Potatoes, onions, preserved fruit and vegetables	2.7	
Soft drink, ice cream and confectionery	4.3	
Other food (except Meat)	3.3	
Meat—Butcher's	8.4	
Processed, including poultry	2.5	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		14.1
Men's clothing	3.6	
Women's clothing	5.0	
Boys' clothing	0.6	
Girls' clothing	0.8	
Piecegoods, etc.	0.8	
Footwear	2.5	
Household drapery	0.8	
HOUSING—		14.2
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.1	
Privately owned flats	3.1	
Government owned houses	0.9	
Home ownership—House price	3.4	
Rates	2.7	
Repairs and maintenance	2.0	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		12.5
Fuel and light—Electricity	2.4	
Gas	1.0	
Other (firewood, heating oil, briquettes and kerosene)	0.6	
Household appliances	2.6	
Other household articles—		
Furniture and floor coverings	1.9	
Household and other utensils, gardening and small tools	0.7	
Household sundries (household soaps, etc.)	1.0	
Stationery	0.2	
Personal requisites (toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.2	
Proprietary medicines	0.9	
MISCELLANEOUS—		27.9
Fares—Train	1.0	
Bus and tram	1.5	
Motoring—Goods	6.4	
Services and charges	2.8	
Cigarettes and tobacco	3.6	
Beer	3.7	
Services—Health (dental, medical, hospital)	3.3	
Hairdressing	0.7	
Drycleaning	0.5	
Shoe repairs	0.2	
Postal and telephone services	1.1	
Cinema admission	0.8	
Other—Radio and television operation	1.1	
Newspapers and magazines	1.2	
Total	100.0	100.0

NOTE. These figures show for each group and sub-group their percentage contribution to the total aggregate of the index. They should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (see page 11).

are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. This does not imply that the indexes are accurate to the order of one-tenth of an index point. Price indexes do not necessarily measure aggregate price variations to this fine order of accuracy.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels between cities.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

Indexes for the six State capital cities combined are calculated from weighted averages of the index aggregates for the individual cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. December quarter 1968) the relative weighting of the aggregates for each city is in proportion to their populations at the 1966 Census. These were as follows:

	'000
Sydney	2,446
Melbourne	2,110
Brisbane	719
Adelaide	728
Perth	500
Hobart	120
Total	6,623

(iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings.* Index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings have been compiled and published for the weighted average of the six State capital cities combined for each quarter from December quarter 1963 and for each financial year from 1964-65. (See tables on pages 30-1 and previous Labour Reports.) From December quarter 1968 onwards, information of contributions by index sub-groups to the total index in terms of All Groups Index Points has also been published. (For recent quarters, see table on page 32.)

Users of these figures should bear in mind that the Consumer Price Index is designed to measure the proportionate change in retail prices as combined in the five major groups and more particularly the total of the groups. For sub-groups or particular items, the index does not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes in those particular fields. Nor does it necessarily measure the relative influences of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts.

The figures contained in the tables referred to above are published to assist interpretation of movements shown by the Consumer Price Index and also to provide additional data of changes in retail prices.

Major changes in composition of the published indexes, resulting from the December quarter 1968 link, have been indicated in the footnotes to the tables. According to standard procedure the old and the new combinations have been linked to provide continuous series of index numbers across this point of time (December quarter 1968), but it should be remembered that all sub-groups were affected by changes at the link and some significantly so. Each series of index numbers links the average price movement shown by one combination of items up to December quarter 1968 to that shown by a different combination from December quarter 1968.

Although both the old and new sets of items and weights are computed to give the same All Groups Index number as at December quarter 1968 (i.e. 105.7 on base 1966-67 = 100.0), straight comparison of contributions before and after the link by respective components in terms of 'All Groups Index Points' is prevented by the effect of changes made at the link.

4. Structure

(i) *A chain of linked indexes.* Substantial changes have occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure since the 1939-45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it has been necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. For the six State capital

cities, six series for short periods (namely, from September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and from December quarter 1968 onwards) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series known as the Consumer Price Index.

The changes effected in the March quarter 1960 link in the six State capital cities were those associated with the introduction of television into the index. In Canberra, television did not operate until 1962 and the inclusion of this item in the index series for Canberra was incorporated in the link of December quarter 1963. With this exception, the points of linking and the nature of changes in composition and weighting effected at these points of time have been the same for Canberra as for the six State capital cities.

During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking, the weighting pattern was altered and new items (mainly ones that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. (See table on page 12.) Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the index reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) *Comparison of the linked series.* The Consumer Price Index is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968. The principal changes have been:

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra), furniture (December quarter 1963), health services (December quarter 1968), rentals of privately-owned flats (December quarter 1968 for the six State capital cities) and rentals of Government-owned flats (December quarter 1968 for Canberra);
- (b) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968); and
- (c) changes in weights of fuel and light and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968), and of motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarters 1963 and 1968).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 12 indicates the percentage contribution to the total index aggregate of groups and certain sub-groups in the index at the beginning and end of each of the first five linked series and at the beginning of the sixth (current) linked series. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked series reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) *Basis of weighting.* For most of the items included in the index, the weights used from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1968) are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The pattern of consumption of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 was the basis for such items for periods up to December quarter 1963; while for the period December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968 the weights were based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62. In some important fields, weights relevant to short-term conditions have been used in each of the linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are fuel and light, fares, motoring, household appliances, and housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:

1948-49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;

1952-53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956;

1956-57: for periods from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960;

1956-57 (adjusted to incorporate television in the case of the six State capital cities): for periods from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963;

1961-62: for periods from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968;

1966-67: for periods from December quarter 1968.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses, the Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:

- (a) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses (and flats from December quarter 1968), and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary-earner households (in the individual cities).
- (b) The weights for motoring, cigarettes and tobacco, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.
- (c) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption or expenditure for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:

- (a) *Housing*. As described above.
- (b) *Fuel and light, and fares*. The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.
- (c) *Meat*. In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-groups beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.
- (d) *Motoring*. In Canberra, the weight for the motoring section is higher than the common weight used in the State capital cities, in accordance with the higher level of consumption estimated for Canberra.
- (e) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and sub-group weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The resultant percentage contributions of the items to the total index aggregate should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:

- (a) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.
- (b) Group and sub-group weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the fares sub-group covers only suburban travel by rail, bus and tram. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit or fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four, five and six roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses or for furnished houses. Home ownership is represented only by house price, rates, etc., and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.
- (c) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges.

Tables showing the percentage contribution of the groups, sub-groups and items to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the pattern of weighting used in the index. The weighting pattern is designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and the published percentage contributions to the total index aggregate do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE SIX LINKED SERIES

For interpretation of this Table see (ii) *Comparison of the linked series*, page 10.

Group, sub-group	Percentage Contribution to Total Index Aggregate (Weighted Average of Six State Capital Cities)										
	First linked series		Second linked series		Third linked series		Fourth linked series		Fifth linked series		Sixth linked series
	June quarter 1949(a)	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1956	June quarter 1956	March quarter 1960	March quarter 1960	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1968	December quarter 1968
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1	31.6	32.1	32.8	31.3
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.9	15.8	14.1
Housing Group—											
Home ownership	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.1
Rent—											
Privately owned houses	5.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.1
Government owned houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Privately owned flats	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3.1
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—											
Fuel and light	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0
Household appliances	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.6
Other household articles	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	(c)6.3	6.0	5.9
Miscellaneous Group—											
Fares	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.7	2.5
Motoring	(b)	(b)	6.1	5.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.3	9.2
Cigarettes and tobacco	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6
Beer	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7
Services, cinema, radio and television licences, and newspapers, etc.	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.1	(d)8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

(a) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September Quarter 1948. (b) Not included. (c) Furniture included as from December Quarter 1963 with percentage contribution to total index aggregate of 1.7 per cent. (d) Health services included as from December Quarter 1968 with percentage contribution to total index aggregate of 3.3 per cent.

5. Prices and standards

(i) *General.* The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in sub-sections 6 and 7 on pages 14 to 19.

(ii) *Bargain and sale prices, etc.* Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. Prices of grocery etc. 'specials' are therefore included in the index measure. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially affected. If the proportion changes significantly, its effect on transaction prices is estimated and reflected in the index.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index. (See '(ii) Groceries' on page 14.)

(iii) *Specification of standards.* To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the goods and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items a number of brands, etc., are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatment at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) *Continuity of standards.* As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications, particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in quality is involved.

When a significant change in specifications occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

In those cases where both the old and the new articles have been selling in reasonable quantities, side by side in the same market over a reasonable period of time, the common practice is to neutralise the price difference by the simple device of 'splicing' the price series for the new article to the price series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralising changes in quality. This situation occurs, e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure

price changes as well as the elements of change in quality. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Such assessments must of necessity be a matter of some judgment, but they are made only after careful consideration of as much relevant information as can be obtained. The types of information considered include details of physical changes (e.g. weight or quantity of food-stuffs), price changes for similar items and detailed cost and price data concerning components or features of manufactured goods.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. The procedures outlined are designed to keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

6. Notes on some index components

(i) *General.* The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in sub-section 7 on pages 15 to 19.

(ii) *Groceries.* Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means due weight is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.

(iii) *Seasonal clothing items.* Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.

(iv) *Fuel and light.* Significant changes in the weights for this sub-group, and in the proportionate weightings of its items, were effected as at the links of June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1966-67 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1966-67 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.

(v) *Household appliances.* Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in '(iv) Continuity of standards' on page 13 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles. (See also '(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.' on page 13.) Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) *Fares.* The sub-group 'fares' in the index relates to train, bus and tram fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for bus and tram fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. The present weighting is as estimated for 1966-67 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For bus and tram fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys

are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been 'priced' in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return-tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Motoring*. New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. Pricing of new motor cars to a constant standard has become more complex in recent years because of the installation of safety features which have sometimes been required by legislation. These features have been treated as quality improvements and the amount of price difference due to them has been spliced out of the index.

For the remainder of the sub-group, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

(viii) *Health services*. Services by dentists, doctors, hospitals and health insurance funds were added to the list of items at December quarter 1968. The weighting of these items is in accordance with estimates of expenditure by wage earner households during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, adjusted to December quarter 1968 prices. Commonwealth benefits are not included in the weights. As contributions by members to health insurance funds, overall, are returned to fund members except for the proportion of contributions retained by the funds for management expenses and reserves, transactions between members and funds do not affect the weighting and pricing of the health service items except for this retained portion.

Prices used are those for representative specific services by dentists and doctors, for bed-days in hospitals, and for the operation of insurance funds. Where Commonwealth benefits operate, these are subtracted to give net prices as payable by households.

It is considered that this method provides a satisfactory basis for the measurement of price change in this field of expenditure, at least in the short term. However, the problem of measuring long-term changes in price of some of these items in terms of constant quality is intractable, and, in addition, any marked changes in the elements of the situation may necessitate altered procedures in the index.

7. The Housing Group

Parts (i) to (viii) of this sub-section contain a detailed description of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities. The same principles are followed in the construction of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for Canberra, but see part (ix) of this sub-section concerning special aspects of the Canberra Housing Group.

(i) *General*. The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of four (three prior to December quarter 1968) sectors comprising four principal modes of occupancy of houses and flats. Flats were introduced into the index at the link of December quarter 1968. Shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage-earner households. The four sectors of households directly represented are:

- (a) those renting an unfurnished house from a private owner;
- (b) those renting an unfurnished flat from a private owner;
- (c) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and
- (d) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking, the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952 proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956 proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956 to December quarter 1963 the proportions as estimated for the year 1956-57 were used. For periods from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968 the proportions as at 1961 Census were used.

For periods from December quarter 1968 the proportions are as at 1966 Census. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

At the time of first compilation of the Consumer Price Index extensive investigations had indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage-earner households in the period 1950-1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner-occupied houses. The method adopted was the practical one of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage-earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

(ii) *Rent of privately owned houses.* Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 2,900 for all cities) selected by the field officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four, five and six roomed houses with external walls of brick and of wood. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Four and five-roomed houses only were used in index calculations up to December quarter 1963. Since then six-roomed houses have been included in index calculations. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary-earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952; the Census of 1954 provided the basis from June quarter 1952 to December quarter 1963; the Census of 1961 provided the basis from December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and the Census of 1966 provides the basis for periods from December quarter 1968. Periodically since the Census of 1954, variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering samples of privately rented houses. These samples have been derived from 1954, 1961 and 1966 Census records.

(iii) *Rent of privately owned flats.* Privately owned (Government owned in Canberra) flat rentals have been included in the index measure as from December quarter 1968. Collection procedures are similar to those used for the rents of privately owned houses but, because of the difficulty of defining the number of rooms, the flats are not classified according to size. As with houses, corresponding groups of flats are used to compare rental changes from quarter to quarter. There are approximately 2,000 flats in all cities used to measure price movement for the index. The initial rent levels in the index were based on 1966 Census particulars of wage and salary earner households in each city, adjusted to the rent level of December quarter 1968.

(iv) *Rent of government owned houses.* In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as 'rentals'. The index measure used for government 'rents' relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, 'rents' of tenanted government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, over the period covered by the index, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of government-owned rented houses, and 'rents' for newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average 'price' change in the rents of government houses. The method adopted has been to average all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in 'rents' of government owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock within these categories of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarters 1952 and 1956, and December quarters 1963 and 1968. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. 'temporary' and 'emergency' dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

(v) *Home ownership, general.* This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, namely, house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.

(vi) *House price.* Few home-owner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home-owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house-occupancy for wage and salary earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items, and changes in current prices of houses are reflected in the index. The weight of the item is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. The normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. The estimates currently used were derived from census data and statistics of new building over the period between the Population Censuses of 1947 and 1966. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. The basic average price was derived from details of costs of houses built during appropriate periods. The expenditure weight is common for all State capital cities.

Price information used to calculate house price movement is derived from a number of sources. Details of prices and quality changes are obtained each quarter for specified standard houses, from representative project builders. These sources of house price information have been developed in recent years and are now a major component of the house price measure in all capital cities. Many of the selected house models remain basically unchanged for reasonable periods of time. Changes in specifications are treated in the same way as other items in the index (See (iv) *Community of standards*, page 13). Prices and other particulars are also ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. To smooth out random fluctuations inherent in this sort of measure for short periods, twelve-month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vii) *Rates.* This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 4,500 for all cities) selected from census records of houses of four to six rooms, occupied by wage and salary-earner households and owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample used until 1962-63 was selected from the Census of 1954, the sample used from 1962-63 to 1967-68 was selected from the Census of 1961 while the sample used since then was selected from the Census of 1966. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and in newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of rates payable in an appropriate base year for each Local Government Area, and a weighted average is derived therefrom. The basic average amounts used for the period from December quarter 1968 are based on the average amounts of annual rates paid by the 1966 sample house properties in the year ending December quarter 1968.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index in the quarters during which the majority of accounts are paid.

(viii) *Repairs and maintenance.* For the weighting of this sub-group estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by sample surveys in the capital cities. The estimates of expenditure cover only actual payments and do not impute a value to the home-owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. In addition, since December quarter 1968, price changes in tradesman's labour have also been included. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the surveys. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the sub-group as a whole.

(ix) *Special aspects of Canberra Housing Group.* The Canberra Housing Group is constructed as a combination of three (two prior to December quarter 1968) sectors comprising the three principal modes of occupancy. The three sectors of households directly represented are:

- (a) those renting a house from the Australian Government;
- (b) those renting a flat from the Australian Government; and
- (c) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

Houses rented from private owners are not included because they are a relatively unimportant mode of occupancy and because of the difficulty of measuring price change to a constant standard for this item in local conditions. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

At points of linking, the weights used to combine the three sectors represented have been changed in the same way as for the State capital cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1968) the proportions used in Canberra relate to occupancy at 30 June 1966.

The following items in the Canberra Housing Group require special mention.

- (a) *House price.* The common basic average expenditure weight used in the State capital cities is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. In Canberra, a higher basic average price is used and the compounded weight for house price (before application of occupancy proportions) is therefore higher.

- (b) *Rates.* Prior to 1967, in Canberra's circumstances of infrequent revaluations of properties for rating purposes, and of higher valuations generally applying to the significant number of new properties, the method adopted to measure average price change for general rates was to average the amounts of general rates paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period. During 1967, the practice widely followed elsewhere in Australia of revaluing all rateable land as at a common date, to bring all values into a uniform relationship was adopted in the Australian Capital Territory. Therefore the method of measuring price change for rates and charges in the six State capital cities (See (vii) *Rates* on page 18) was adopted to measure price change in rates and charges in Canberra. The sample of house properties used was selected from the Census of 1966.
- (c) *Land rent.* This item which was relevant to the Canberra Housing Group only was included in the index for the period up to and including December quarter 1970. It covered land rent paid to the Australian Government by home owners in Canberra for the lease of their home sites. Change in this item was calculated from the average amount of land rent paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period. This was deleted from the index when the Australian Government ceased the practice of levying land rent in Canberra as from 1 January 1971. The general rates charge was varied from the same date following a re-determination of values and an increase in the rate in the dollar.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index numbers

(i) *General.* Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index numbers appear regularly in the *Labour Report* (Reference No. 6.7), and also in the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (monthly) (Reference No. 1.5), *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (Reference No. 1.4), *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (Reference No. 1.3), *Official Year Book* (Reference No. 1.1) and *Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (Reference No. 1.2).

(ii) *Tabular statements of index numbers.* The tables on pages 21-29 show 'Group' and 'All Groups' Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities, combined and separately, and for Canberra, for each quarter from September quarter 1967 and each year from 1950-51. The tables on pages 30-31 show index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings of the Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities, for each quarter from March quarter 1972 and for each financial year from 1967-68. In addition, information of contributions by index sub-groups (and special groupings) to the total index in terms of All Groups Index Points are shown in the table on page 32 for periods since March quarter 1973 (See (iv) *Sub-groups and special groupings* on page 9.)

(iii) *Revisions.* Consumer Price Index numbers are published as final when first issued, rather than as preliminary, as is done for many statistical series. This is done because virtually no additional data relating to a given quarter are obtained after publication. Occasionally, however, despite the use of rigorous editing procedures, minor reporting and compilation errors occur. If an error results in a change of not more than one tenth of an all groups index point for any individual city, past index numbers are not normally revised but adjustment for the error is made in the calculation of the current quarter's index numbers. In some such cases the index does not reflect exactly the correct change from the previous quarter's published index, but the distortion is slight and the error is not cumulative. The effect on the sub-group index numbers will normally be greater than that on the group index numbers.

9. Change of reference base

Up to and including December quarter 1968 the reference base of the Consumer Price Index was 1952-53 = 100.0. Since March quarter 1969 the Index has been compiled and published on the reference base 1966-67 = 100.0.

All the Consumer Price Index numbers which were published prior to March quarter 1969 on the 1952-53 reference base have been re-calculated on the new 1966-67 reference base and were shown in Section XVII of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 53, 1967. Quarterly index numbers from September quarter 1967 to December quarter 1973 and annual index numbers from 1950-51 to 1972-73 are shown on the new reference base in the tables on pages 21-29. Apart from slight differences caused by rounding, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

The method of converting the quarterly index numbers on base 1952-53 = 100.0 to base 1966-67 = 100.0 was set out in detail in Section XVI of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 53, 1967.

10. List of items

The table on pages 33-39 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from December quarter 1968. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the percentage contribution of the groups, sub-groups and items to the total index aggregate for the six State capital cities combined. The percentage contributions shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1968 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities—combined and separately							
	Six State capital cities(b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
Year—								
1950-51.	53.8	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	55.1
1951-52.	65.9	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	67.7
1952-53.	72.1	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	74.4
1953-54.	73.5	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	76.5
1954-55.	74.0	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	77.5
1955-56.	77.0	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	80.2
1956-57.	81.5	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	84.3
1957-58.	82.3	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	84.8
1958-59.	83.6	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	85.8
1959-60.	85.7	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	87.6
1960-61.	89.2	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	90.3
1961-62.	89.6	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	91.6
1962-63.	89.8	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	91.8
1963-64.	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964-65.	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965-66.	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966-67.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68.	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69.	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70.	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71.	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72.	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
1972-73.	129.8	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	126.3
Quarter—								
1967-68—								
September	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.0	104.3	102.2
December	103.0	102.9	103.3	103.0	102.1	102.5	105.0	102.4
March	103.4	103.2	103.8	103.7	102.6	103.1	104.6	102.6
June	104.2	104.0	104.8	103.7	104.2	104.0	104.6	103.2
1968-69—								
September	104.6	104.4	105.1	104.7	104.2	104.3	105.0	103.5
December	105.7	105.9	106.0	105.3	105.2	104.9	105.8	103.9
March	106.4	106.7	106.6	105.8	105.5	105.6	106.5	104.8
June	107.2	107.6	107.2	106.3	106.4	107.0	107.0	105.2
1969-70—								
September	107.8	108.4	107.6	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.4	106.0
December	108.7	109.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	108.7	108.1	106.7
March	109.8	111.3	108.9	108.9	108.4	109.9	108.9	108.0
June	111.2	112.9	110.1	109.7	110.0	111.4	109.6	109.0
1970-71—								
September	111.9	113.9	110.7	111.1	109.9	111.6	110.2	109.7
December	114.0	116.2	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.5	112.4	113.2
March	115.2	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2	113.6
June	117.2	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6	115.6
1971-72—								
September	119.4	123.3	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	116.5	117.2
December	122.2	126.0	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	120.3	119.4
March	123.4	127.3	120.7	122.6	120.2	121.8	120.9	119.9
June	124.5	128.5	121.9	123.6	121.1	123.1	122.0	120.9
1972-73—								
September	126.2	130.3	123.6	124.6	123.0	124.8	123.4	122.6
December	127.7	132.0	125.0	126.6	124.3	125.3	125.1	124.5
March	130.4	134.6	127.8	129.4	127.0	127.8	127.5	127.1
June	134.7	138.8	132.3	133.9	131.6	131.4	130.8	130.9
1973-74—								
September	139.6	144.1	136.8	139.4	136.5	134.4	135.2	135.6
December	144.6	149.4	141.9	144.0	141.9	138.6	141.1	140.8

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number (b) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	48.4	65.1	45.2	67.8	51.3	53.8
1951-52	63.5	78.3	49.7	80.7	62.0	65.9
1952-53	70.7	83.7	55.8	86.9	67.2	72.1
1953-54	73.2	84.3	58.5	88.3	67.1	73.5
1954-55	73.7	84.5	60.5	88.1	67.1	74.0
1955-56	77.8	85.4	64.2	88.3	71.1	77.0
1956-57	81.5	86.9	68.1	92.0	79.3	81.5
1957-58	80.1	89.5	71.0	93.4	80.4	82.3
1958-59	81.6	90.5	72.9	94.4	81.4	83.6
1959-60	84.7	91.5	75.4	95.4	83.2	85.7
1960-61	90.2	93.4	80.8	96.6	85.5	89.2
1961-62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.5	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	111.9	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
1971-72	116.8	118.5	133.0	111.7	131.0	122.4
1972-73	125.7	125.8	142.4	115.4	137.5	129.8
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	104.8	101.4	102.9	100.6	101.8	102.7
December	103.9	102.1	104.2	101.1	102.8	103.0
March	104.6	102.3	104.7	101.1	103.1	103.4
June	105.6	102.8	106.0	101.9	103.6	104.2
1968-69—						
September	105.3	103.3	106.7	102.1	105.1	104.6
December	105.5	104.1	108.7	102.7	107.3	105.7
March	105.7	104.4	109.7	103.0	108.5	106.4
June	106.6	105.2	111.2	103.7	108.9	107.2
1969-70—						
September	106.6	106.0	112.8	103.7	110.0	107.8
December	107.1	107.2	114.7	103.9	110.9	108.7
March	108.7	107.9	116.2	104.0	112.0	109.8
June	110.1	108.9	118.3	104.7	113.5	111.2
1970-71—						
September	110.9	109.2	120.2	105.4	113.7	111.9
December	112.0	110.9	122.7	106.6	117.5	114.0
March	112.3	112.2	124.4	107.8	119.4	115.2
June	114.3	115.1	126.8	109.8	120.7	117.2
1971-72—						
September	115.6	115.7	128.8	110.0	125.7	119.4
December	116.7	118.0	132.4	111.3	131.2	122.2
March	117.5	118.8	134.1	112.5	132.8	123.4
June	117.5	121.3	136.6	113.0	134.1	124.5
1972-73—						
September	120.1	122.2	138.5	113.7	135.6	126.2
December	121.6	124.3	141.3	114.5	136.5	127.7
March	126.9	125.7	143.1	115.9	137.8	130.4
June	134.0	131.1	146.7	117.6	140.0	134.7
1973-74—						
September	141.4	134.9	149.8	120.9	144.0	139.6
December	147.0	140.4	155.5	122.9	149.5	144.6

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS SYDNEY

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	48.7	66.1	44.9	70.1	53.4	54.6
1951-52	65.7	79.0	48.8	83.6	64.2	67.4
1952-53	72.6	84.6	55.3	89.2	68.7	73.4
1953-54	74.2	85.1	58.3	91.1	68.5	74.5
1954-55	74.9	85.3	60.2	90.7	68.5	75.0
1955-56	78.9	85.8	63.2	90.3	71.4	77.5
1956-57	82.9	87.5	66.3	94.9	82.2	82.8
1957-58	81.8	89.9	69.8	97.5	83.7	84.0
1958-59	82.3	91.0	72.0	97.2	83.7	84.6
1959-60	85.3	91.8	74.0	97.7	85.1	86.5
1960-61	90.3	93.3	77.8	99.4	87.3	89.6
1961-62	88.5	94.2	81.6	100.9	87.9	89.9
1962-63	87.9	94.6	84.8	100.5	88.8	90.4
1963-64	89.0	95.2	88.5	99.2	89.3	91.4
1964-65	94.1	96.6	92.1	98.7	92.8	94.5
1965-66	98.8	97.7	95.3	99.3	96.4	97.7
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.9	102.2	105.0	101.2	103.0	103.2
1968-69	104.9	104.2	110.5	103.0	108.5	106.2
1969-70	107.8	107.5	119.9	104.8	113.7	110.6
1970-71	112.8	112.0	131.6	109.3	120.3	116.8
1971-72	117.5	118.7	143.2	114.6	137.4	126.3
1972-73	126.1	125.9	154.9	118.4	143.7	133.9
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	104.0	101.4	103.3	100.8	101.7	102.5
December	103.5	102.1	104.5	100.9	103.1	102.9
March	103.8	102.4	105.1	100.9	103.2	103.2
June	104.1	102.9	107.0	102.1	103.8	104.0
1968-69—						
September	104.1	103.3	107.5	102.0	105.2	104.4
December	104.4	104.0	110.0	102.3	108.7	105.9
March	105.0	104.4	111.2	103.3	109.8	106.7
June	105.9	105.0	113.3	104.3	110.2	107.6
1969-70—						
September	105.5	106.0	115.7	104.3	111.6	108.4
December	106.7	107.1	118.3	104.5	112.8	109.6
March	109.0	107.9	120.8	105.0	114.3	111.3
June	110.0	108.8	124.8	105.5	116.1	112.9
1970-71—						
September	110.8	109.2	128.1	106.5	116.4	113.9
December	112.2	110.9	130.1	108.6	120.4	116.2
March	113.0	112.4	132.4	109.6	121.4	117.4
June	115.1	115.3	135.6	112.4	123.1	119.8
1971-72—						
September	116.5	116.0	138.0	112.9	132.6	123.3
December	117.7	118.2	142.3	113.8	137.1	126.0
March	118.0	119.1	144.6	115.5	139.3	127.3
June	117.7	121.5	147.8	116.1	140.7	128.5
1972-73—						
September	120.8	122.4	150.0	116.6	141.8	130.3
December	122.5	124.4	153.4	117.5	142.8	132.0
March	127.6	125.7	155.5	118.9	144.0	134.6
June	133.6	131.1	160.5	120.5	146.2	138.8
1973-74—						
September	142.6	135.3	164.0	123.8	149.8	144.1
December	150.0	140.8	168.8	125.9	154.2	149.4

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS MELBOURNE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	49.5	64.1	45.9	63.8	48.8	53.1
1951-52	63.5	77.2	50.0	76.5	59.5	64.7
1952-53	71.0	83.0	54.4	83.2	65.5	71.1
1953-54	74.1	83.5	55.9	84.1	65.4	72.5
1954-55	73.7	83.9	57.3	83.6	65.3	72.5
1955-56	79.7	85.3	61.9	84.5	70.9	76.8
1956-57	83.6	87.0	66.8	87.5	77.2	81.0
1957-58	81.1	89.9	69.2	88.3	77.8	81.3
1958-59	82.4	90.9	70.3	90.7	80.1	82.9
1959-60	85.7	91.9	73.8	92.2	82.2	85.3
1960-61	92.4	93.6	82.2	93.6	84.6	89.5
1961-62	90.7	94.6	85.6	94.9	84.7	89.8
1962-63	89.4	94.9	87.6	94.8	84.9	89.7
1963-64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
1964-65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965-66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	102.9	107.3	106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	103.5	110.2	108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	105.8	115.8	113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	108.9	127.1	119.7
1972-73	125.9	125.4	133.1	112.1	134.5	127.2
Quarter						
1967-68—						
September	106.1	101.3	102.1	100.5	101.7	102.9
December	105.3	102.1	103.7	101.4	102.2	103.3
March	106.1	102.2	104.1	101.5	102.8	103.8
June	107.6	102.8	105.4	102.2	103.4	104.8
1968-69—						
September	107.0	103.3	105.8	102.2	105.3	105.1
December	107.4	104.1	107.7	103.1	106.6	106.0
March	107.1	104.3	108.4	102.8	108.6	106.6
June	107.8	105.1	109.7	103.6	108.6	107.2
1969-70—						
September	107.9	105.9	110.5	103.5	109.1	107.6
December	108.2	107.0	111.8	103.6	109.9	108.3
March	109.2	107.8	112.6	103.1	110.3	108.9
June	110.9	108.8	113.7	103.8	111.5	110.1
1970-71—						
September	112.2	109.0	114.4	104.4	111.6	110.7
December	112.8	110.7	117.6	105.1	115.0	112.6
March	112.1	111.8	118.7	106.1	118.0	113.7
June	113.7	114.6	120.6	107.4	118.7	115.2
1971-72—						
September	115.2	115.1	121.8	107.2	121.1	116.5
December	116.6	117.4	124.4	108.9	127.7	119.7
March	117.5	118.3	125.6	109.3	129.2	120.7
June	117.7	120.9	127.9	110.0	130.3	121.9
1972-73—						
September	119.8	121.9	129.5	110.6	132.5	123.6
December	121.1	123.7	132.0	111.2	133.6	125.0
March	127.3	125.3	133.8	112.4	134.8	127.8
June	135.3	130.8	137.0	114.0	136.9	132.3
1973-74—						
September	141.1	134.6	139.5	117.9	141.8	136.8
December	145.9	139.6	146.2	119.6	148.1	141.9

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
BRISBANE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
1968-69	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3	106.0	105.5
1969-70	107.7	107.3	113.4	105.5	109.2	108.4
1970-71	113.5	111.7	118.3	108.5	117.3	114.2
1971-72	119.0	118.0	128.8	112.7	127.7	121.6
1972-73	127.5	125.3	136.7	116.9	133.5	128.6
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	103.6	101.6	105.1	100.9	102.3	102.8
December	102.7	102.4	105.6	101.0	103.4	103.0
March	104.6	102.6	105.9	101.1	103.4	103.7
June	103.7	103.1	106.5	101.7	103.7	103.7
1968-69—						
September	103.9	103.6	108.6	103.5	105.0	104.7
December	104.1	104.1	109.2	104.2	106.1	105.3
March	105.1	104.4	110.0	104.7	106.3	105.8
June	105.5	105.2	110.7	104.8	106.6	106.3
1969-70—						
September	106.2	105.8	112.7	105.2	107.9	107.2
December	106.9	107.0	113.0	105.2	108.5	107.9
March	108.6	107.7	113.6	105.5	109.5	108.9
June	109.1	108.8	114.1	105.9	110.7	109.7
1970-71—						
September	110.5	109.2	115.9	106.5	112.9	111.1
December	112.8	110.9	116.8	107.5	116.6	113.3
March	113.9	112.1	118.9	109.2	119.5	115.1
June	116.8	114.7	121.4	110.6	120.3	117.2
1971-72—						
September	118.1	115.1	125.8	111.0	122.9	119.0
December	118.3	117.7	128.0	112.4	127.8	121.3
March	119.7	118.5	129.6	113.2	129.4	122.6
June	119.7	120.6	131.7	114.1	130.6	123.6
1972-73—						
September	120.6	121.6	133.6	114.8	131.3	124.6
December	123.8	124.0	135.6	116.4	131.9	126.6
March	129.2	125.4	137.2	117.6	133.7	129.4
June	136.2	130.2	140.2	118.9	137.2	133.9
1973-74—						
September	144.7	133.9	143.3	123.3	141.9	139.4
December	150.0	139.5	148.1	125.0	146.2	144.0

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
ADELAIDE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	48.2	64.9	42.5	74.0	54.4	54.6
1951-52	62.5	79.3	47.6	86.7	64.5	66.8
1952-53	68.7	84.7	55.9	93.4	70.2	73.1
1953-54	71.2	85.8	61.5	94.0	69.5	74.7
1954-55	72.9	86.1	63.2	93.8	69.5	75.6
1955-56	76.2	86.0	67.6	93.4	73.0	78.1
1956-57	78.9	86.1	72.3	96.4	78.3	81.2
1957-58	76.9	88.4	74.9	97.1	80.1	81.8
1958-59	80.7	89.2	76.7	98.1	80.4	83.6
1959-60	84.6	90.5	78.3	99.0	83.3	86.2
1960-61	90.9	92.7	83.2	99.1	85.1	89.8
1961-62	87.7	94.1	85.9	99.7	85.5	89.5
1962-63	86.6	94.6	86.7	99.2	85.3	89.1
1963-64	88.8	95.5	88.7	97.5	85.8	90.2
1964-65	93.9	96.9	92.1	98.0	90.9	93.9
1965-66	97.1	97.8	95.7	99.2	95.7	97.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	102.1	100.3	102.6	102.9
1968-69	106.4	104.5	104.7	101.1	107.0	105.3
1969-70	107.1	108.1	109.3	102.0	112.0	108.2
1970-71	109.5	112.6	115.9	105.4	118.1	112.5
1971-72	113.6	119.5	124.4	109.2	128.3	119.2
1972-73	123.1	127.2	133.3	113.0	133.7	126.5
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	105.0	101.3	101.5	100.4	101.9	102.6
December	102.3	102.1	102.0	100.2	102.5	102.1
March	103.7	102.3	102.3	100.2	102.8	102.6
June	107.7	102.9	102.5	100.5	103.0	104.2
1968-69—						
September	106.8	103.4	102.9	100.6	103.8	104.2
December	106.3	104.3	104.2	101.0	107.0	105.2
March	105.8	104.6	105.3	101.4	107.9	105.5
June	106.7	105.6	106.3	101.5	109.2	106.4
1969-70—						
September	106.3	106.2	107.4	101.5	110.4	106.9
December	106.3	107.8	108.9	101.6	110.5	107.3
March	107.1	108.4	109.9	101.9	112.4	108.4
June	108.6	109.8	111.0	102.9	114.8	110.0
1970-71—						
September	108.2	110.0	111.7	103.5	114.2	109.9
December	108.8	111.6	116.0	104.3	117.3	111.8
March	109.4	112.8	117.2	105.6	118.9	112.9
June	111.5	115.8	118.5	108.1	121.9	115.4
1971-72—						
September	112.7	116.4	120.0	108.1	123.6	116.5
December	113.2	119.2	123.9	109.2	128.6	119.1
March	114.5	119.8	125.8	109.6	129.7	120.2
June	114.1	122.5	127.8	110.0	131.2	121.1
1972-73—						
September	117.5	123.3	129.7	110.9	132.4	123.0
December	118.7	125.6	132.5	111.6	132.8	124.3
March	123.9	126.9	134.2	113.4	134.0	127.0
June	132.1	132.8	136.6	116.0	135.6	131.6
1973-74—						
September	140.7	135.9	140.6	117.6	139.3	136.5
December	145.1	141.6	148.1	119.6	146.1	141.9

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
PERTH**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscel- laneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9
1951-52	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6
1952-53	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5
1953-54	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6
1954-55	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3
1955-56	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3
1956-57	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8
1957-58	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4
1958-59	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2
1959-60	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8
1960-61	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9
1961-62	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2
1962-63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963-64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964-65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
1970-71	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1
1971-72	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7
1972-73	124.5	126.1	139.7	117.4	130.4	127.3
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	102.8	101.4	103.4	100.4	101.5	102.0
December	101.6	102.0	105.5	100.4	103.6	102.5
March	102.9	102.3	106.5	100.6	103.8	103.1
June	104.2	102.8	107.8	101.3	104.0	104.0
1968-69—						
September	103.7	103.4	109.7	101.5	104.5	104.3
December	103.3	104.4	112.3	101.9	105.4	104.9
March	104.1	104.7	113.7	102.3	105.9	105.6
June	106.9	105.5	115.1	102.6	106.5	107.0
1969-70—						
September	106.9	106.4	117.0	102.7	107.5	107.7
December	106.1	107.5	119.9	103.6	109.8	108.7
March	108.4	108.0	121.2	103.8	110.5	109.9
June	111.0	109.1	122.1	104.8	111.5	111.4
1970-71—						
September	111.2	109.4	122.7	105.8	110.9	111.6
December	111.3	111.2	125.5	106.7	115.2	113.5
March	112.7	112.7	126.9	108.4	116.1	114.8
June	114.9	115.7	127.6	109.7	116.9	116.4
1971-72—						
September	114.6	116.4	128.4	109.9	119.0	117.2
December	115.5	118.3	134.4	111.4	125.4	120.5
March	117.0	119.2	135.4	114.9	126.3	121.8
June	118.5	121.6	136.7	114.7	127.1	123.1
1972-73—						
September	121.2	122.4	137.4	115.5	129.0	124.8
December	120.6	124.6	139.4	116.2	129.4	125.3
March	124.8	126.2	140.4	117.9	131.1	127.8
June	131.5	131.1	141.7	120.0	132.1	131.4
1973-74—						
September	135.1	134.8	143.9	121.8	134.9	134.4
December	137.0	140.9	147.8	124.8	141.5	138.6

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

HOBART

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	47.1	65.2	41.7	60.5	50.0	51.9
1951-52	60.9	78.4	46.1	72.4	63.2	64.0
1952-53	69.9	83.1	52.3	78.4	68.9	70.9
1953-54	75.5	84.6	56.0	80.8	71.6	74.4
1954-55	74.9	84.8	57.9	81.3	70.3	74.3
1955-56	79.5	85.8	63.7	85.2	73.6	78.1
1956-57	82.9	88.2	69.7	90.3	81.7	82.8
1957-58	80.5	90.4	71.8	91.0	82.3	82.9
1958-59	81.7	91.3	73.8	91.6	83.5	84.1
1959-60	82.8	92.0	77.6	92.9	85.0	85.6
1960-61	92.4	93.5	81.9	94.9	87.0	90.3
1961-62	90.2	94.7	85.6	97.5	87.5	90.7
1962-63	88.9	95.2	88.2	97.1	87.6	90.7
1963-64	90.1	95.7	90.9	97.1	88.4	91.7
1964-65	94.0	97.0	94.5	97.6	92.0	94.6
1965-66	98.9	98.0	97.1	98.6	96.7	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.8	102.4	103.6	102.9	104.5	104.6
1968-69	105.3	104.5	108.4	104.5	108.0	106.1
1969-70	106.4	107.9	112.6	106.1	111.0	108.5
1970-71	109.6	111.9	117.4	109.2	116.6	112.6
1971-72	112.9	118.5	124.2	116.4	129.3	119.9
1972-73	120.0	125.6	131.8	120.3	136.6	126.7
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	108.6	101.5	101.7	101.2	103.2	104.3
December	107.5	102.3	103.7	103.4	104.7	105.0
March	105.9	102.5	104.1	103.3	104.8	104.6
June	105.1	103.1	104.7	103.7	105.3	104.6
1968-69—						
September	105.1	103.5	105.5	104.1	106.3	105.0
December	105.3	104.5	108.4	104.1	107.3	105.8
March	105.1	104.7	109.4	104.7	109.0	106.5
June	105.8	105.3	110.1	105.2	109.4	107.0
1969-70—						
September	105.6	106.2	110.6	105.5	110.0	107.4
December	106.0	107.6	112.3	105.8	110.4	108.1
March	106.9	108.2	113.2	106.3	111.2	108.9
June	106.9	109.4	114.1	106.9	112.5	109.6
1970-71—						
September	108.4	109.5	115.0	107.6	112.2	110.2
December	110.1	111.0	117.0	108.4	116.3	112.4
March	109.5	112.0	118.2	109.1	118.3	113.2
June	110.2	115.0	119.2	111.6	119.4	114.6
1971-72—						
September	111.3	115.9	120.4	112.4	123.8	116.5
December	113.0	118.2	124.1	117.4	130.3	120.3
March	113.5	118.7	125.3	117.7	130.8	120.9
June	113.9	121.1	126.8	118.1	132.1	122.0
1972-73—						
September	115.9	121.8	128.3	118.9	133.5	123.4
December	117.9	124.6	131.6	119.6	134.0	125.1
March	121.4	125.5	132.7	120.3	137.7	127.5
June	124.9	130.4	134.4	122.5	141.0	130.8
1973-74—						
September	131.9	134.2	137.1	125.5	144.2	135.2
December	139.7	139.8	146.8	126.7	148.6	141.1

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS CANBERRA

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100 0)(a)

Period	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
Year—						
1950-51	47.9	67.2	47.7	70.9	55.4	55.1
1951-52	64.8	80.2	52.8	82.5	65.5	67.7
1952-53	72.4	85.6	59.1	88.0	72.0	74.4
1953-54	74.7	86.4	63.1	93.6	72.4	76.5
1954-55	76.4	86.5	64.9	94.5	72.1	77.5
1955-56	80.9	86.7	67.7	95.1	74.7	80.2
1956-57	85.6	88.3	69.9	97.6	82.0	84.3
1957-58	83.7	90.5	71.4	99.0	83.7	84.8
1958-59	85.3	91.5	73.1	99.4	83.9	85.8
1959-60	88.0	92.1	74.3	101.5	85.4	87.6
1960-61	93.0	93.6	75.4	102.6	87.1	90.3
1961-62	90.2	94.5	90.8	100.3	87.5	91.6
1962-63	88.5	95.0	95.8	99.6	87.7	91.8
1963-64	89.2	95.4	96.0	99.2	89.4	92.5
1964-65	93.7	96.8	97.1	99.6	93.1	95.3
1965-66	98.0	97.9	98.6	99.7	97.1	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.3	102.3	100.4	100.4	103.0	102.6
1968-69	105.1	104.2	101.9	100.6	107.0	104.4
1969-70	107.0	107.5	104.6	101.9	112.4	107.4
1970-71	110.7	111.7	116.3	104.7	119.3	113.0
1971-72	114.9	118.2	121.9	107.5	130.4	119.4
1972-73	123.9	125.6	128.4	111.9	135.9	126.3
Quarter—						
1967-68—						
September	104.7	101.5	99.3	100.4	101.7	102.2
December	103.7	102.3	100.5	100.3	103.1	102.4
March	103.8	102.5	100.6	100.4	103.4	102.6
June	104.8	102.8	101.2	100.3	103.9	103.2
1968-69—						
September	105.3	103.4	101.4	100.3	104.5	103.5
December	105.0	104.0	101.5	100.5	105.7	103.9
March	104.8	104.3	102.1	100.7	108.7	104.8
June	105.3	105.0	102.4	101.0	108.9	105.2
1969-70—						
September	105.7	105.9	102.7	101.4	110.4	106.0
December	106.3	107.0	103.2	101.7	111.6	106.7
March	107.4	107.9	106.0	101.9	113.1	108.0
June	108.5	109.0	106.4	102.5	114.3	109.0
1970-71—						
September	109.5	109.2	106.9	104.0	114.7	109.7
December	110.7	110.7	118.8	104.2	119.3	113.2
March	110.1	111.8	119.4	104.5	120.7	113.6
June	112.4	114.9	120.0	106.0	122.5	115.6
1971-72—						
September	114.4	115.2	118.8	106.4	126.7	117.2
December	114.8	117.7	122.1	107.6	130.5	119.4
March	115.0	118.7	122.7	107.7	131.6	119.9
June	115.2	121.2	124.0	108.3	132.7	120.9
1972-73—						
September	118.1	122.0	124.7	109.5	134.0	122.6
December	119.9	124.1	128.5	110.6	135.4	124.5
March	125.7	125.4	129.7	111.5	136.5	127.1
June	132.0	130.7	130.8	115.9	137.5	130.9
1973-74—						
September	140.1	134.1	133.0	117.7	141.9	135.6
December	146.0	139.6	140.5	118.8	146.9	140.8

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS FOR GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS(a)

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WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(b)

RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Group, sub-group	Year						Quarter							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Mar. 1972	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972	Mar. 1973	June 1973	Sept. 1973	Dec. 1973
Food Group—														
Cereal products	105.9	110.5	115.6	119.7	127.5	135.1	129.1	131.2	133.0	133.4	135.8	138.2	142.4	145.4
Dairy produce	100.3	102.4	104.7	104.9	110.2	116.4	110.5	111.5	114.2	114.5	116.9	119.9	121.8	125.4
Preserved fruit and vegetables	100.7	101.6	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.5	106.8	108.1	108.2	106.7	107.5	111.6	112.9	113.2
Potatoes and onions	130.9	123.4	97.3	137.5	128.9	143.9	129.7	113.9	116.3	142.2	155.7	161.4	241.6	285.0
Soft drinks, ice cream and confectionery	106.3	111.7	119.1	127.5	133.1	136.9	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.6	137.7	141.2	145.2	152.7
Other food (except meat)	104.5	104.9	105.4	106.3	110.9	113.8	112.1	112.4	112.5	113.6	114.1	115.0	115.8	116.9
Meat	104.6	103.4	105.8	109.6	113.2	127.7	113.6	113.2	117.8	119.4	129.7	144.0	154.1	160.1
Beef	105.9	108.2	111.6	118.5	124.0	135.6	124.1	124.2	126.8	128.9	136.9	149.7	158.0	164.0
Mutton	100.5	97.9	98.9	100.1	101.8	132.2	102.1	100.6	109.3	112.9	138.9	167.8	189.4	193.1
Lamb	104.1	96.0	99.7	99.9	98.9	126.7	98.5	97.2	113.4	113.6	131.4	148.4	162.9	166.2
Pork	108.6	103.8	103.8	106.5	111.8	112.4	112.7	111.0	108.7	109.3	113.2	118.2	123.2	140.5
Processed(c)	103.7	102.7	103.7	106.2	110.6	115.5	112.0	112.6	111.7	112.2	114.1	123.8	128.5	134.7
Food Group	104.7	105.8	108.1	112.4	116.8	125.7	117.5	117.5	120.1	121.6	126.9	134.0	141.4	147.0
Clothing and Drapery Group—														
Predominantly summer seasonal(d)	102.3	103.8	105.6	110.4	118.6	128.3	120.9	120.9	120.9	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7	151.7
Predominantly winter seasonal(e)	102.6	104.5	107.3	111.3	117.3	125.2	115.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	135.3	135.3	135.3
Predominantly non-seasonal	102.3	103.3	106.0	109.5	115.2	119.8	116.0	116.8	117.5	118.6	120.2	122.7	127.9	132.4
Footwear	101.4	106.4	113.2	119.8	128.2	140.1	128.7	132.3	135.4	137.1	141.4	146.4	155.4	159.0
Clothing and Drapery Group	102.2	104.3	107.5	111.9	118.5	125.8	118.8	121.3	122.2	124.3	125.7	131.1	134.9	140.4
Housing Group—														
Rent, privately owned dwellings(f)	104.8	110.4	119.6	130.2	140.0	148.7	141.4	143.2	145.4	147.3	149.7	152.4	154.6	158.8
Rent, government owned houses	102.8	106.4	109.2	117.0	122.9	128.5	123.2	124.1	126.5	128.1	129.2	130.3	134.7	145.7
Home ownership(g)	104.4	108.9	113.9	120.4	130.0	140.3	131.0	134.2	135.8	139.3	140.8	145.4	148.9	154.9
House price and repairs and maintenance	102.6	105.3	109.3	114.1	122.0	131.5	123.3	125.2	127.5	130.1	132.2	136.0	141.1	146.6
Local government rates and charges	108.5	116.6	124.2	134.4	147.6	160.0	148.1	154.1	154.1	159.8	159.8	166.2	166.2	173.4
Housing Group	104.5	109.1	115.5	123.5	133.0	142.4	134.1	136.6	138.5	141.3	143.1	146.7	149.8	155.5

For footnotes see next page.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS FOR GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS(a)—continued

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(b)

Group, sub-group	Year						Quarter							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Mar. 1972	June 1972	Sept. 1972	Dec. 1972	Mar. 1973	June 1973	Sept. 1973	Dec. 1973
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—														
Fuel and light	101.8	104.5	104.6	105.5	109.6	111.5	110.9	111.1	111.1	111.4	111.5	111.9	116.8	116.9
Electricity	102.2	104.6	105.6	107.1	111.0	113.6	112.9	113.2	113.2	113.7	113.7	118.1	118.1	118.1
Gas	101.2	104.6	102.4	100.0	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.7	104.8	111.2	111.2
Other(h)	101.8	104.1	104.4	108.3	113.8	115.5	114.7	114.7	114.9	115.0	115.8	116.4	121.2	121.6
Household appliances	98.6	96.2	95.1	97.3	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.4	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.6	101.3	102.3
Furniture and floor coverings	101.6	105.5	108.9	115.4	122.1	130.1	122.8	124.1	125.6	127.7	131.0	135.9	139.4	144.7
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery	102.8	105.0	108.2	112.0	115.3	119.9	115.5	116.3	117.8	118.5	120.6	122.7	126.4	129.1
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines	101.9	104.9	107.6	113.8	120.2	127.9	121.1	122.5	124.4	126.0	129.1	131.9	134.0	137.0
<i>Household Supplies and Equipment Group</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>115.4</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>113.0</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>114.5</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>120.9</i>	<i>122.9</i>
Miscellaneous Group—														
Fares(i)	102.2	111.4	117.7	123.6	153.6	158.3	155.8	155.9	157.2	157.2	158.7	159.9	162.3	163.6
Motoring	102.4	108.2	110.9	116.2	123.3	128.3	124.7	125.7	127.6	128.1	128.4	129.1	132.6	137.5
Goods(j)	101.6	103.6	105.4	109.8	114.4	117.5	114.9	115.9	117.6	117.5	117.4	117.3	120.2	126.1
Services and charges(k)	104.3	118.6	123.9	131.7	145.2	155.4	149.3	150.0	152.4	154.5	155.9	158.6	163.8	165.9
Cigarettes and tobacco	100.0	101.7	103.3	112.3	125.5	133.8	128.4	131.2	131.4	131.6	136.0	136.0	136.1	151.4
Beer	104.2	107.4	111.1	118.4	124.6	131.4	124.4	125.0	127.8	129.5	130.2	138.0	138.8	138.8
Postal and telephone services	106.6	108.8	108.8	119.4	136.6	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
Radio and television operation	100.0	105.9	107.8	110.1	127.4	134.2	132.7	132.8	133.3	133.8	134.4	135.3	138.4	139.7
Newspapers and magazines	105.3	107.2	116.4	134.8	140.9	148.9	141.4	143.3	146.0	146.8	146.8	155.8	163.7	163.7
Other services(l)	105.9	110.0	117.1	119.9	140.2	148.6	142.2	144.3	145.5	147.5	149.6	151.6	162.4	170.6
<i>Miscellaneous Group</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>111.6</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>134.1</i>	<i>135.6</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>149.5</i>
All groups	103.3	106.0	109.4	114.6	122.4	129.8	123.4	124.5	126.2	127.7	130.4	134.7	139.6	144.6
Special Groupings—														
All groups, excluding Food group	102.7	106.1	110.0	115.6	124.9	131.7	126.1	127.8	129.0	130.5	132.0	135.1	138.7	143.6
All groups, excluding Housing group	103.2	105.6	108.4	113.2	120.8	127.8	121.8	122.7	124.3	125.6	128.4	132.8	138.0	142.9

(a) See (iv) Sub-groups and special groupings, page 9. (b) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (c) Includes poultry as from December quarter 1968. (d) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' summerweight outerwear and women's summerweight underwear. (e) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' winterweight outerwear and underwear, and blankets. (f) Includes flats as from December quarter 1968. (g) Does not include cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. (h) Includes heating oil and briquettes as from December quarter 1968. (i) City and suburban train, bus and tram. (j) Motor car, petrol, oil, tyres, tubes, tyre retreading and battery. (k) Lubrication service, repairs, registration, third party insurance and driver's licence. (l) Hairdressing, drycleaning, shoe repairs and cinema admission. Includes health services as from December quarter 1968.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX POINTS CONTRIBUTED BY GROUPS
SUB-GROUPS AND SPECIAL GROUPINGS TO TOTAL INDEX(a)(b)**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES—Base: YEAR 1966-67 = 100.0.

Group, sub-group	Index Points Contribution			
	March Quarter 1973	June Quarter 1973	September Quarter 1973	December Quarter 1973
Food Group—				
Cereal products	5.32	5.41	5.58	5.69
Dairy produce	7.31	7.50	7.62	7.84
Preserved fruit and vegetables	1.59	1.65	1.67	1.68
Potatoes and onions	1.34	1.39	2.09	2.46
Soft drinks, ice cream and confectionery	5.63	5.77	5.93	6.24
Other food (except meat)	3.81	3.84	3.87	3.90
Meat	14.76	16.39	17.54	18.22
Beef	6.38	6.98	7.36	7.64
Mutton	1.96	2.37	2.67	2.73
Lamb	2.64	2.98	3.28	3.34
Pork	0.87	0.91	0.95	1.08
Processed	2.91	3.15	3.27	3.43
Food Group	39.76	41.96	44.29	46.04
Clothing and Drapery Group—				
Predominantly summer seasonal(c)	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.88
Predominantly winter seasonal(d)	4.41	4.89	4.89	4.89
Predominantly non-seasonal	7.63	7.78	8.11	8.40
Footwear	3.52	3.65	3.87	3.96
Clothing and Drapery Group	18.03	18.80	19.36	20.13
Housing Group—				
Rent, privately owned dwellings	7.51	7.64	7.76	7.97
Rent, government owned houses	1.15	1.16	1.20	1.30
Home ownership(e)	11.11	11.47	11.75	12.22
House price and repairs and maintenance	7.19	7.40	7.68	7.98
Local government rates and charges	3.92	4.07	4.07	4.25
Housing Group	19.78	20.28	20.71	21.50
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—				
Fuel and light	4.49	4.50	4.70	4.71
Electricity	2.72	2.72	2.82	2.82
Gas	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.14
Other	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.74
Household appliances	2.88	2.89	2.94	2.97
Furniture and floor coverings	2.56	2.66	2.73	2.83
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery	2.24	2.28	2.35	2.40
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines	2.74	2.79	2.84	2.90
Household Supplies and Equipment Group	14.91	15.13	15.56	15.81
Miscellaneous Group—				
Fares(f)	3.76	3.78	3.84	3.87
Motoring	11.50	11.56	11.87	12.31
Goods(g)	7.66	7.65	7.84	8.22
Services and charges(h)	3.84	3.91	4.04	4.09
Cigarettes and tobacco	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.62
Beer	4.82	5.11	5.14	5.14
Postal and telephone services	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Radio and television operation	1.53	1.54	1.57	1.59
Newspapers and magazines	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90
Other services(i)	8.08	8.19	8.77	9.21
Health	4.61	4.67	5.05	5.40
Other	3.46	3.51	3.72	3.81
Miscellaneous Group	37.93	38.53	39.65	41.14
All Groups	130.4	134.7	139.6	144.6
Special Groupings—				
All groups, excluding Food Group	90.65	92.74	95.27	98.58
All groups, excluding Housing Group	110.64	114.42	118.85	123.12

(a) See (iv) Sub-groups and special groupings, page 9 (b) Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in this table are due to rounding. For similar reasons quarterly movements shown by sub-group or group index numbers do not necessarily correspond exactly with those shown by the relevant index points. (c) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' summerweight outerwear and women's and girls' summerweight underwear. (d) Men's, women's, boys' and girls' winterweight outerwear and underwear, and blankets (e) Does not include cost of land or interest charges on house purchase. (f) City and suburban rail, bus and tram (g) Motor car, petrol, oil, tyres, tubes, tyre retreading and battery. (h) Lubrication service, repairs, registrations, third party insurance and driver's licence (i) Hairdressing, drycleaning, shoe repairs, cinema admission and health services.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

NOTE. The figures should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts. (See 4 (iii) Basis of weighting on pages 10-11)

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
FOOD			31.248
Cereal products		4.043	..
Bread	2.086	..	..
Flour—			
Plain	0.275	..	..
Self-raising	0.090	..	..
Cake mix	0.125	..	..
Biscuits	0.841	..	..
Oats, rolled	0.101	..	..
Rice	0.071	..	..
Prepared breakfast foods	0.454	..	..
Dairy produce		5.993	..
Milk—			
Fresh	2.453	..	..
Powdered	0.468	..	..
Condensed and evaporated	0.146	..	..
Cheese	0.538	..	..
Butter	1.420	..	..
Eggs	0.968	..	..
Preserved fruit and vegetables		1.412	..
Canned fruit	0.440	..	..
Dried fruit	0.230	..	..
Fruit juice	0.157	..	..
Vegetables—canned	0.230	..	..
—frozen	0.355	..	..
Potatoes and onions		1.276	..
Potatoes	1.128	..	..
Onions	0.148	..	..
Soft drink, ice cream and confectionery		4.304	..
Soft drink	1.483	..	..
Ice cream	1.041	..	..
Chocolate confectionery	1.079	..	..
Sugar confectionery	0.701	..	..
Other food (except meat)		3.309	..
Sugar	0.810	..	..
Jams	0.207	..	..
Honey	0.069	..	..
Sandwich spreads	0.111	..	..
Baked beans, canned	0.060	..	..
Spaghetti, canned	0.060	..	..
Margarine	0.312	..	..
Sauce	0.153	..	..
Pickles	0.054	..	..
Sardines	0.040	..	..
Herrings, canned	0.034	..	..
Salmon, canned	0.144	..	..
Soup, canned and packet	0.252	..	..
Baby foods	0.160	..	..
Tea	0.454	..	..
Coffee	0.313	..	..
Cocoa	0.076	..	..
Meat		10.911	..
Beef—			
Rib roast	0.705	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968 (See 10. List of items, page 20)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
FOOD— <i>continued</i>			
Meat— <i>continued</i>			
Beef— <i>continued</i>			
Steak—			
Rump	0.736	..	..
T-bone	0.799	..	..
Blade	0.610	..	..
Chuck	0.448	..	..
Sausages	0.241	..	..
Mince	0.344	..	..
Corned silverside	0.500	..	..
Corned brisket	0.321	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.457	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.387	..	..
Leg	0.140	..	..
Forequarter	0.290	..	..
Lamb—			
Leg	0.586	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.513	..	..
Leg	0.164	..	..
Forequarter	0.443	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.304	..	..
Loin	0.225	..	..
Chops	0.222	..	..
Processed—			
Poultry	0.726	..	..
Bacon	0.816	..	..
Cooked corned beef	0.257	..	..
Frankfurts	0.119	..	..
Canned meat	0.248	..	..
Other	0.310	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY			14.126
Men's clothing		3.611	
Suit	0.489	..	..
Sports coat	0.227	..	..
Sports trousers	0.582	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.280	..	..
Work trousers	0.214	..	..
Shorts	0.134	..	..
Overalls	0.173	..	..
Shirt, ordinary wear	0.223	..	..
Shirt, work	0.049	..	..
Shirt, sports	0.406	..	..
Singlets	0.130	..	..
Underpants	0.138	..	..
Pyjamas	0.148	..	..
Socks	0.272	..	..
Hat	0.045	..	..
Handkerchief	0.101	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 20)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—<i>continued</i>			
Women's clothing		5.018	..
Costume	0.167	..	..
Skirt	0.790	..	..
Overcoat	0.691	..	..
Raincoat	0.031	..	..
Hats	0.144	..	..
Frocks	0.679	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.656	..	..
Slip	0.232	..	..
Undervests	0.070	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.264	..	..
Brassiere	0.331	..	..
Girdle	0.198	..	..
Stockings	0.440	..	..
Nightdress	0.131	..	..
Pyjamas	0.097	..	..
Umbrella	0.022	..	..
Handkerchief	0.075	..	..
Boys' clothing		0.544	..
Knickers	0.081	..	..
Jeans	0.067	..	..
Shorts	0.037	..	..
Raincoat	0.015	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.064	..	..
Shirt	0.124	..	..
Singlets	0.022	..	..
Underpants	0.029	..	..
Socks	0.063	..	..
Pyjamas	0.028	..	..
Swim trunks	0.014	..	..
Girls' clothing		0.803	..
Tunic	0.169	..	..
Overcoat	0.086	..	..
Blazer	0.046	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.078	..	..
Frock	0.149	..	..
Slip	0.020	..	..
Undervests	0.025	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.042	..	..
Pyjamas	0.045	..	..
Socks	0.056	..	..
Stockings	0.033	..	..
Hats	0.054	..	..
Piecegoods, etc.		0.836	..
Dress materials	0.519	..	..
Nursery squares	0.033	..	..
Knitting wool	0.284	..	..
Footwear		2.512	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.711	..	..
Slippers	0.071	..	..
Working boots	0.114	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	1.153	..	..
Slippers	0.159	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of Items, page 20)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—<i>continued</i>			
Footwear—<i>continued</i>			
Children's—			
Boys'	0.113	..	..
Girls'	0.096	..	..
Sandshoes, etc.	0.095	..	..
Household drapery . . . . .	..	0.802	..
Blankets	0.246	..	..
Bedspread	0.075	..	..
Sheets	0.116	..	..
Pillow slip	0.057	..	..
Towel	0.178	..	..
Table cloth	0.033	..	..
Tea towel	0.049	..	..
Plastic sheeting	0.048	..	..
HOUSING			
Rent, privately owned dwellings . . . . .	..	5.207	14,209
Houses	2.092	..	..
Flats	3.115	..	..
Rent, government owned houses	0.901	0.901	..
Home ownership . . . . .	..	8.101	..
House price	3.429	..	..
Local government rates and charges	2.712	..	..
Repairs and maintenance	1.960	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT			
Fuel and light . . . . .	..	3.977	12,490
Electricity	2.357	..	..
Gas	1.019	..	..
Firewood	0.056	..	..
Kerosene	0.130	..	..
Heating oil	0.160	..	..
Briquettes	0.255	..	..
Household appliances . . . . .	..	2.640	..
Globe, electric	0.042	..	..
Iron, electric	0.100	..	..
Toaster, electric	0.048	..	..
Jug, electric	0.015	..	..
Fry pan, electric	0.070	..	..
Mixer, electric	0.073	..	..
Shaver, electric	0.061	..	..
Refrigerator	0.439	..	..
Washing machine	0.330	..	..
Vacuum cleaner	0.121	..	..
Stoves	0.240	..	..
Radio set	0.261	..	..
Television set	0.840	..	..
Furniture and floor coverings . . . . .	..	1 938	..
Kitchen table and chairs	0.206	..	..
Cupboard unit	0.172	..	..
Mattress	0.122	..	..
Bed base	0.069	..	..
Lounge suite	0.885	..	..
Carpet	0.382	..	..
Linoleum	0.102	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 20)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—<i>continued</i>			
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery . . . . .	..	1.844	..
Household utensils—			
Cup and saucer	0.065	..	..
Dinner plate	0.044	..	..
Jug	0.023	..	..
Tumbler	0.020	..	..
Mixing bowl	0.020	..	..
Casserole	0.014	..	..
Cutlery	0.070	..	..
Teapot	0.022	..	..
Kettle	0.018	..	..
Saucepans	0.095	..	..
Cake tin	0.011	..	..
Brooms	0.069	..	..
Polishing mop	0.015	..	..
Gardening and small tools—			
Hammer	0.025	..	..
Spade	0.015	..	..
Fork	0.008	..	..
Lawnmower, power	0.145	..	..
Hose	0.031	..	..
Household sundries—			
Soap, household	0.177	..	..
Soap powder	0.118	..	..
Detergents	0.358	..	..
Cleanser powder	0.039	..	..
Steel wool	0.020	..	..
Matches	0.096	..	..
Boot polish	0.024	..	..
Toilet paper	0.116	..	..
Stationery—			
Lead pencil	0.018	..	..
Pens	0.041	..	..
Exercise books	0.061	..	..
Writing pad	0.031	..	..
Envelopes	0.035	..	..
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines . . . . .	..	2.091	..
Personal requisites—			
Toilet soap	0.250	..	..
Toothpaste	0.165	..	..
Shaving cream	0.242	..	..
Razor blades			
Hair creams, etc.	0.297	..	..
Face powder			
Face cream, etc.			
Lipstick			
Talcum powder	0.257	..	..
Deodorant			
Antiseptic			
Sanitary napkins			

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 20.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT— <i>continued</i>			
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines— <i>continued</i>			
Proprietary medicines—			
Adhesive bandage	0.073	..	..
Cough mixtures	0.213	..	..
Cough drops	0.076	..	..
Fruit salts	0.127	..	..
Aspirin, etc.	0.144	..	..
Ointments	0.051	..	..
Indigestion powder	0.061	..	..
Pills	0.135	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	..		27.927
Fares		2.483	..
Train	0.989	..	..
Bus and tram	1.494	..	..
Motoring		9.143	..
Goods—			
Motor car	3.381	..	..
Petrol	2.137	..	..
Oil	0.153	..	..
Tyres	0.338	..	..
Tubes	0.024	..	..
Tyre retreading	0.217	..	..
Battery	0.136	..	..
Services and charges—			
Lubrication service	0.128	..	..
Repairs	1.587	..	..
Registration	0.394	..	..
Third party insurance	0.556	..	..
Driver's licence	0.092	..	..
Cigarettes and tobacco		3.580	..
Cigarettes	3.221	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.298	..	..
Pipe	0.038	..	..
Cigarette papers	0.023	..	..
Beer		3.757	..
Draught	2.332	..	..
Bottled	1.425	..	..
Postal and telephone services		1.098	..
Postage	0.221	..	..
Telegram	0.039	..	..
Telephone calls	0.350	..	..
Telephone rental	0.488	..	..
Radio and television operation		1.157	..
Radio and television licence	0.555	..	..
Television maintenance	0.602	..	..
Newspapers and magazines		1.163	..
Morning newspapers	0.455	..	..
Evening newspapers	0.288	..	..
Sunday newspapers	0.063	..	..
Magazines	0.357	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 20)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS
AND ITEMS TO THE TOTAL INDEX AGGREGATE FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES
COMBINED

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued</i>			
Other services		5.546	
Health—			
Dental—			
Filling	0.645	..	..
Extraction	0.090	..	..
Dentures	0.186	..	..
Medical—			
Home and surgery visits	0.849	..	..
Other doctors' services	0.250	..	..
Insurance fund, retained portion	0.132	..	..
Hospital—			
Bed-day	1.060	..	..
Insurance fund, retained portion	0.148	..	..
Other—			
Hairdressing—			
Man's haircut	0.282	..	..
Boy's haircut	0.063	..	..
Woman's—			
Trim	0.190	..	..
Set, shampoo, etc.	0.104	..	..
Permanent wave	0.058	..	..
Drycleaning—			
Suit	0.057	..	..
Sports trousers	0.087	..	..
Sports coat	0.062	..	..
Frock	0.149	..	..
Skirt	0.026	..	..
Overcoat	0.098	..	..
Shoe repairs			
Men's	0.081	..	..
Women's	0.077	..	..
Children's	0.042	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adult	0.787	..	..
Children	0.023	..	..
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate shown above are based on estimated consumption at or about 1966-67 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1968. (See 10. List of items, page 20)

Retail price index numbers, 1901 to 1973

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: From 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1919 (a)	170	1937	145	1955	394
1902	93	1920 (a)	193	1938	149	1956	419
1903	91	1921 (a)	168	1939	153	1957	429
1904	86	1922 (a)	162	1940	159	1958	435
1905	90	1923	166	1941	167	1959	443
1906	90	1924	164	1942	181	1960	459
1907	90	1925	165	1943	188	1961	471
1908	95	1926	168	1944	187	1962	469
1909	95	1927	166	1945	187	1963	472
1910	97	1928	167	1946	190	1964	483
1911	100	1929	171	1947	198	1965	502
1912	110	1930	162	1948	218	1966	517
1913	110	1931	145	1949	240	1967	534
1914 (a)	114	1932	138	1950	262	1968	548
1915 (a)	130	1933	133	1951	313	1969	564
1916 (a)	132	1934	136	1952	367	1970	586
1917 (a)	141	1935	138	1953	383	1971	621
1918 (a)	150	1936	141	1954	386	1972	658
						1973	720

(a) November

International comparisons: retail price index numbers

The following tables show index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1963 are taken as base (= 100.0). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(Base of each Index: Year 1963 = 100.0)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES

Period	AUSTRALIA(a)	BELGIUM(b)	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)(c)	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY (Fed. Rep.)	INDIA(d)	INDONESIA (Jakarta)	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS(e)
1969 . . .	119.5	123.8	879	121.8	124.4	116.1	175	61,250	122.2	134.1	135.0
1970 . . .	124.1	128.7	1,047	125.9	130.9	120.5	184	68,807	128.2	144.4	141.0
1971 . . .	131.7	134.3	1,268	129.5	138.1	126.7	190	71,797	134.4	153.2	151.7
1972 . . .	139.4	141.6	1,108	135.7	146.6	134.0	202	76,466	142.1	160.1	163.5
1973 . . .	152.6	151.4		146.0							176.6
Quarter— 1972—											
March . . .	137.1	138.6	104.0	133.1	142.5	131.3	194	74,457	138.5	156.5	158.9
June . . .	138.4	140.0	107.8	134.4	144.5	132.8	197	74,015	140.3	159.7	162.8
September . . .	140.3	142.6	112.6	137.0	147.3	134.8	207	73,135	142.9	161.0	163.9
December . . .	141.9	145.2	116.9	138.4	150.4	137.1	210	84,216	146.6	163.2	166.5
1973—											
March . . .	144.9	148.1		141.0	151.7	140.2	213	89,831	150.7	167.6	171.1
June . . .	149.7	150.1		144.1	154.8	143.1	227	94,772	155.9	176.4	177.4
September . . .	155.1	152.2		148.2	158.5	144.1	246	104,124	159.4	181.7	181.8
December . . .	160.7	155.2		150.9							

Period	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PAKISTAN(f) (Karachi)	PHILIPPINES(g) (Manila)	SINGAPORE(h)	SOUTH AFRICA(i)	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA(j)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	WEST MALAYSIA(k)
1969 . . .	127.6	126.8	130.2	125.6	107.8	119.2	126.1	122.0		127.2	119.7	98.1
1970 . . .	136.0	140.2	137.2	132.5	108.1	125.4	135.0	126.3		135.3	126.8	100.0
1971 . . .	150.1	149.0	143.7	155.6	110.2	133.1	145.0	134.6	100.0	148.1	132.3	101.6
1972 . . .	160.5	159.7	156.4	186.5	112.5	141.7	153.7	143.6	106.1	158.6	136.6	104.8
1973 . . .	173.6							156.2	114.9		145.1	
Quarter— 1972—												
March . . .	157.7	155.3	147.5	175.9	111.6	137.6	150.7	140.5	104.2	154.1	134.9	103.9
June . . .	159.6	158.1	153.4	181.8	110.6	139.6	152.5	142.3	105.9	157.0	136.0	104.1
September . . .	161.3	161.5	160.2	197.1	112.5	143.2	154.8	144.2	106.6	159.6	137.2	105.0
December . . .	163.3	163.8	163.9	191.4	115.2	146.1	156.6	147.6	107.6	163.5	138.4	106.2
1973—												
March . . .	167.1	166.8	169.1	186.5	122.1	150.0	159.7	151.3	109.8	166.4	140.3	108.5
June . . .	171.7	170.5	181.3	194.2	131.5	153.7	162.7	153.9	111.0	171.7	143.4	112.5
September . . .	175.7	172.7	200.6	209.8	145.5	156.5	164.8	156.1	115.9	174.3	146.6	118.2
December . . .	179.9							163.5	123.0		150.0	

(a) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1963 = 100.0. (b) Rent is not included. (c) Beginning 1972, new index; base: December 1971 = 100.0. (d) Beginning March quarter 1969, new index; base: 1960 = 100. (e) Excluding compulsory social insurance and wage tax. (f) Industrial workers. (g) Beginning 1971, new index, base: 1966 = 100. (h) All races. (i) White population. (j) Beginning 1971, new index, base: year 1971 = 100.0. (k) Beginning 1967, new index, base: 1970 = 100.0.

NOTE. Symbol — on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued
(Base of each Index: Year 1963 = 100.0)
FOOD GROUP INDEXES

Period	AUSTRALIA(a)	BELGIUM	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)(b)	CANADA	FRANCE	GERMANY(c) (Fed. Rep.)	INDIA(d)	INDONESIA (Jakarta)	ITALY(c)	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS
1969	121.1	125.7	812	120.9	121.4	111.0	190	64,816	118.4	138.7	131.8
1970	125.5	130.1	951	123.7	128.5	114.2	200	70,809	123.5	151.2	137.5
1971	130.4	132.6	1,179	125.0	136.8	118.5	203	72,626	128.4	160.3	143.3
1972	135.4	141.4	1,111	134.5	147.6	125.8	216	80,183	136.5	166.5	152.7
1973	156.1										164.9
Quarter— 1972—											
March	133.6	137.0	103.6	130.4	141.6	122.5	205	76,610	132.0	163.0	148.7
June	133.5	139.2	106.6	131.0	143.9	124.3	210	75,792	134.2	166.4	151.0
September	136.4	143.0	113.5	137.9	147.2	126.9	223	74,934	138.0	167.3	155.5
December	138.1	146.4	116.9	138.8	151.3	129.4	228	93,457	141.9	169.3	158.1
1973—											
March	144.3	149.2		143.9	153.2	132.4	232	102,923	145.9	176.3	160.3
June	152.2	152.9		150.4	157.9	136.5	252	107,048	152.1	185.6	164.0
September	160.7	153.0		159.3	162.6	135.8	277	119,791	155.4	191.2	166.0
December	167.0										169.3

Period	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	PAKISTAN(e) (Karachi)	PHILIPPINES(f) (Manila)	SINGAPORE(g)	SOUTH AFRICA(h)	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND(i)	TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA(j)(k)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	WEST MALAYSIA(g)(l)
1969	128.4	127.9	135.3	142.1	106.8	122.6	127.2	101.7		125.0	119.4	98.0
1970	136.8	144.4	145.3	156.1	106.1	128.1	138.0	104.3		133.7	126.0	100.0
1971	149.2	153.1	152.8	158.8	108.8	134.3	150.7	111.8	100.0	148.5	129.8	102.0
1972	156.4	164.1	171.1	194.3	111.7	143.8	164.4	118.2	106.8	161.6	135.4	105.1
1973	174.0							125.4	117.4		155.0	
Quarter— 1972—												
March	155.2	158.3	158.7	183.2	110.8	138.6	160.1	115.4	104.3	157.4	133.4	106.0
June	156.0	161.8	166.7	190.8	108.7	140.7	162.0	116.2	106.9	159.1	134.4	103.3
September	156.3	167.0	176.9	209.9	112.3	146.0	166.5	119.2	107.9	163.5	136.5	104.7
December	157.9	169.2	182.1	193.4	115.1	149.8	169.0	121.7	108.1	166.7	137.6	106.4
1973—												
March	164.6	171.3	189.7	180.8	125.2	158.4	170.3	124.5	110.9	175.3	144.1	109.4
June	171.5	174.8	206.0	193.1	138.5	163.9	173.3	124.0	112.6	183.7	151.4	114.5
September	176.5	177.0	232.9	218.7	163.2	166.3	174.5	124.8	118.5	186.9	160.3	124.9
December	183.3							128.1	127.5		164.4	

(a) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1963 = 100.0 (b) Beginning 1972, new index; base: December 1971 = 100.0 (c) Including Tobacco (d) Beginning March quarter 1969, new index; base: 1960 = 100. (e) Industrial workers. (f) Beginning 1971, new index, base: 1966 = 100 (g) All races (h) White population. (i) Beginning 1967, new index, base: 1967 = 100.0. (j) Beginning 1971, new index, base: year 1971 = 100.0. For earlier years figures relate to year ended 30 June with base: year 1961-62 = 100.0. (k) Source: Index published by T.P.N.G. Statistician. (l) Beginning 1967, new index; base 1970 = 100.0.

NOTE. Symbol - on each side of an index number (e.g. -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period.

CHAPTER 2. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

General

Two indexes of wholesale prices of basic materials, which are now obsolete, have been compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

New series of wholesale price index numbers relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy are being developed. Three such indexes have already been published. They are the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building (issued April 1969), the Price Index of Materials used in House Building (issued November 1970) and the Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products (issued December 1972). Descriptions of and index numbers from these indexes are given on pages 44-56, 57-69 and 70-72 respectively. Work continues on the preparation of further measures.

Two special purpose measures, the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials and Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment, are also published by the Bureau.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It related chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. A description of the index and a list of commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43-5. Index numbers up to the year 1961, the last period for which the index was compiled, are shown in Labour Report No. 49, page 42.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

The index related to commodities priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and as nearly as might have been at the point where they first made effective impact on the local price structure. With a few important exceptions, prices were from Melbourne sources. The weights were based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. General publication of the index was discontinued with the issue of index numbers for the month of December 1970.

A list of the commodities and other information concerning the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is given in Labour Report No. 53, 1967, pages 38-41.

Last available index numbers for this index were published in Labour Report No. 55, 1970, page 45.

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers have been published from August 1959 to February 1969 on a quarterly basis and thereafter at monthly intervals. In addition to its use in connection with the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field, the index is used as the indicator of price change for the Electrical Installation Materials group of the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. A description of this index is given in Labour Report No. 56, 1971, pages 44-45. Index numbers are shown in the monthly publication Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials (Reference No. 9.5).

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

This special purpose measure was introduced in December 1972. In addition to constituting a further step in the publication of an expanded range of wholesale price indexes, it has been

designed to supplement the Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products in providing a replacement for the metals components of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. A description of this index is given in Labour Report No. 57, 1972, pages 75-77. This index has been compiled for each month from July 1968 and for financial years from 1968-69. Current index numbers are published monthly in Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (Reference No. 9.10).

Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building

1. General

This index was introduced in April 1969 and relates to the construction of buildings other than houses. It is the first of a series of indexes being prepared as circumstances permit and relating to materials used and articles produced by important and defined areas (or 'sectors') of the economy.

2. Scope and composition

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys).

Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are:

- (i) 'High-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys)
- (ii) Offices
- (iii) Factories
- (iv) Health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.)
- (v) Education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.)
- (vi) Other commercial premises (i.e. the building statistics categories of Hotels, Hostels, etc.; Shops; and Other business premises).

The completed values of these types of buildings constituted approximately 86 per cent of the completed values of all new buildings other than houses and low-rise flats in the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 inclusive. Not directly represented are buildings for entertainment and recreation purposes, buildings for religious purposes, and the building statistics category 'Miscellaneous' buildings.

The index includes 72 items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an 'All groups' index. A special purpose index for All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components is also compiled. Some items carry the weights of similar items not directly priced. Items are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned in the first paragraph of this part, is not applicable to these other activities of the Construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

3. Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0. The weighting base corresponds broadly with the reference base, but does not exactly coincide because of the nature of the data from which the weights were derived.

The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

4. Derivation of items and weights

The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The selection took

account of building use-types and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types. Information of the former was obtained from building statistics, and of the latter from an ad hoc survey of approximately 800 buildings.

The form used to obtain particulars of materials used in each selected building was set out on a 'trades' basis in the manner employed in a Bill of Quantities, using trades headings broadly based on those set out in the second edition of the *Australian Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works*. Under each heading it was required that each material used in that particular phase of building should be specified, together with its value.

Satisfactory analyses were received for 83 buildings, whose aggregate value was equivalent to approximately ten per cent of the value of building (other than house building) completed during 1966-67. The data from these analyses were combined to obtain a single list of materials and values relating to the sum of all building use-types directly represented in the index. Within each use-type the data were combined in accordance with the estimated relative importance of buildings of different value sizes. The data for the different use-types were then combined in accordance with their relative proportions by value in building commencements in Australia over the three years ended June, 1967. The final step was to combine the hundreds of different varieties, etc., of materials into index items and to determine groupings thereof.

Where, as frequently occurred, any particular phase of a building operation was the subject of a sub-contract, the supplier of the analysis was asked to obtain particulars of materials used from the sub-contractor concerned, or where this was not feasible, to prepare careful estimates from his own knowledge of the job. Failing either of these procedures, the total value of the sub-contract was requested so that estimates based on an average pattern of materials usage in other similar jobs could be made.

Special treatment was given to the trades Mechanical Services and Electrical Services. In these cases only contract values, types of installations and names of supplying contractors were sought from those providing analyses, since they were obviously unable to detail the materials used in these building phases. Necessary data were obtained later from the suppliers of the services.

5. The weights

The weighting pattern used in the index is given below. This single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June, 1967.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67**

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All groups index
1. <i>Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.</i>		10.41
Concrete, ready-mixed	80.23	
Cement	8.58	
Sand	4.66	
Aggregate	4.56	
Lime	1.97	
2. <i>Cement products</i>		3.64
Asbestos cement sheets	32.40	
Concrete masonry blocks	32.99	
Pre-cast concrete panels	19.73	
Other pre-cast concrete products (beams, slabs, pipes and fittings)	14.88	
3. <i>Bricks, stone, etc.</i>		5.28
Clay bricks	71.64	
Earthenware pipes and fittings	11.66	
Terrazzo	10.94	
Building stone	5.76	
4. <i>Timber, board and joinery</i>		11.90
Timber—hardwood	27.11	
Timber—softwood	12.93	
Plywood	9.34	
Hardboard and softboard	4.42	
Partitions	13.71	
Doors, ready made	7.07	
Other joinery	25.42	
5. <i>Steel and iron products</i>		30.58
Structural steel	47.15	
Reinforcing rods	11.68	
Reinforcing fabric	3.85	
Steel doors and frames	3.69	
Steel window frames	1.79	
Steel louvre frames and screens	1.09	
Steel roller shutters and grilles	1.82	
Steel balustrading	1.70	
Steel angles and sections	1.93	
Steel suspended ceilings	1.16	
Galvanised steel decking and cladding	9.11	
Galvanised steel sheet and sheet products	4.76	
Galvanised steel chainwire partitions and fences	1.61	
Galvanised steel wire fabric and ties	0.41	
Steel pipes and fittings	1.99	
Cast iron pipes and other cast iron products	2.36	
Hinges, catches, handles, bolts, etc.	2.87	
Nails, screws, etc.	1.03	
6. <i>Aluminium products</i>		6.01
Aluminium window frames	59.89	
Aluminium screens, doors, louvres, etc.	8.10	
Aluminium decking and cladding	16.72	
Aluminium downpipe and guttering	6.38	
Aluminium dampcourse and flashing	4.97	
Aluminium sections and angles	3.94	

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR
1966-67—continued

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All groups index
7. <i>Other metal products</i>		2.59
Copper pipes	49.11	
Copper sheet and sheet products	15.43	
Brass pipe fittings	16.64	
Taps and valves	14.03	
Lead products	4.79	
8. <i>Plumbing fixtures</i>		1.19
Toilet suites and pans	29.81	
Hand basins	21.66	
Sinks	24.18	
Urinals	20.60	
Baths	3.75	
9. <i>Miscellaneous materials</i>		7.09
Paint	17.31	
Glass	18.82	
Plaster and plaster products	9.36	
Tiles, acoustic	9.93	
Tiles, ceramic	9.94	
Tiles, vinyl	14.46	
Plastic sheeting	3.10	
Other plastic products	4.05	
Insulation	8.13	
Building paper	2.17	
Bituminous built-up roofing	2.73	
10. <i>Electrical installation materials</i>		8.61
Conductors	40.00	
Conduit and accessories	25.00	
Switchboard and switchgear materials	35.00	
11. <i>Mechanical services components</i>		12.70
Air conditioning	59.80	
Heating systems	9.33	
Elevators and escalators	16.32	
Fire protection installations	14.55	

6. Prices

(i) *Sources.* Price series used relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable. However, the indicator used for the group Electrical installation materials is the separate wholesale price index referred to on page 43 of this volume.

There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each State capital city. In a few cases where suitable price series are not currently available for an item in a given city, imputation is necessary. For each metropolitan area, the whole of the group Electrical installation materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical services components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series.

(ii) *Point of pricing.* The point of pricing adopted for the index is in keeping with sector wholesale price index concept. In terms of this concept a 'ring-fence' is set up around building other than house building. The items to be priced for index purposes are then those materials which are used in building activity within the ring-fence, and the point of pricing is that at which the materials cross the ring-fence. In general, this is the price 'delivered on site'.

(iii) *Special problems.* Certain practical problems of classification and measurement arise. In the main these involve cases where the manufacturer or wholesaler of a component material is also the installer or fixer of the article concerned. In such cases, it is desirable to isolate that part of such suppliers' activities which may be regarded as on-site building. As indicated in (ii) above, the required point of pricing is that at which the materials enter this area. However, where it has not been possible to obtain a measure of price on the conceptual basis, the nearest realistic price available has been taken.

Discounts also give rise to problems. For the purpose of the index the aim is, of course, to determine and use actual transaction prices as distinct from 'list' prices. Hence it is necessary to seek, in addition to measures of normal trade discounts, measures of 'special' or other discounts of this nature where these are known to be significant. When the latter have been ascertained their effect is reflected in the index. However, because of the varying incidence of these special discounts and the manner in which some of them may be applied, it is not always possible to determine or measure them for incorporation into the index. The problem is kept under continuing attention, and significant changes in special discounts, to the extent that they are determined, are incorporated in the index. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis, and may sometimes necessitate revisions.

Some materials which are supplied to individual order, such as structural steel, present special problems in the measurement of price change. In such cases it has been arranged for respondents to calculate and supply prices on the basis of fixed detailed specifications for certain jobs deemed representative.

7. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for each State capital city for each group of items and for all groups combined are given in the following tables. In addition, tables showing index numbers for All groups and for All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components, for the State capitals separately and combined, have been included. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion both over time and also, between separate capital cities, at the same points of time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN
HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1967-68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1972-73	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1970-71—							
January	116.7	114.7	116.2	113.2	113.6	115.1	115.5
February	117.6	116.3	117.6	114.3	114.2	116.5	116.6
March	118.4	117.6	118.7	116.0	115.0	117.2	117.7
April	118.8	118.3	118.9	116.6	115.6	117.2	118.2
May	118.9	118.6	118.8	117.2	115.8	117.0	118.3
June	120.1	119.6	119.8	118.4	116.9	118.2	119.4
1971-72—							
July	120.5	120.7	120.3	119.0	118.1	119.0	120.2
August	121.4	121.8	121.6	120.5	119.1	120.7	121.3
September	122.1	122.3	122.5	121.0	119.9	121.1	121.9
October	122.0	122.8	122.9	121.4	120.3	121.5	122.1
November	122.4	123.1	123.5	122.6	121.0	121.9	122.6
December	122.5	123.1	123.6	122.7	121.1	122.0	122.7
January	122.2	123.7	124.4	122.8	121.4	122.1	122.9
February	122.7	124.3	125.4	123.0	121.6	122.4	123.4
March	123.1	125.2	126.6	123.9	122.3	124.3	124.2
April	123.2	125.7	126.9	124.4	123.1	124.7	124.5
May	123.4	126.4	127.3	125.4	123.5	125.1	125.0
June	123.3	127.4	127.4	125.8	123.7	126.5	125.3
1972-73—							
July	123.6	128.0	127.6	126.5	123.9	127.2	125.7
August	123.6	128.3	127.7	126.7	124.2	127.4	125.9
September	124.1	128.6	127.9	126.9	124.1	127.4	126.1
October	124.6	129.2	128.0	127.8	124.4	127.7	126.7
November	124.9	129.7	128.6	128.1	124.8	127.9	127.0
December	126.1	130.2	128.7	128.7	124.9	128.2	127.8
January	127.2	130.5	128.9	129.2	125.9	129.5	128.4
February	127.7	131.1	129.9	130.0	126.0	129.9	129.0
March	129.3	132.6	132.8	131.6	128.1	130.6	130.8
April	130.3	133.8	133.6	132.9	128.9	132.2	131.9
May	131.7	135.3	134.7	133.6	129.1	133.0	133.0
June	133.4	137.4	136.5	135.4	131.1	134.9	134.9
1973-74—							
July	135.1	139.2	138.4	137.4	132.9	137.2	136.7
August	137.0	140.6	139.9	139.4	136.0	138.4	138.5
September	137.7	141.3	141.1	139.3	136.4	138.8	139.2
October	138.9	141.5	142.7	139.4	137.0	139.0	140.0
November	140.0	143.2	145.1	140.8	138.8	139.6	141.5
December	141.3	144.3	146.9	142.6	139.6	140.9	142.8

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SYDNEY

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminum products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	102.8	103.0	104.7	104.5	102.2	102.2	105.8	103.4	102.0	100.9	101.4	103.0	102.6
1968-69	105.7	109.0	109.1	109.7	106.6	106.4	108.8	102.9	102.3	102.1	107.6	106.8	106.5
1969-70	109.4	112.7	113.5	113.8	111.0	110.6	130.2	116.1	104.9	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.7
1970-71	115.5	119.2	118.2	118.8	116.2	115.4	124.7	123.3	110.3	110.9	118.9	116.6	116.4
1971-72	120.0	129.1	120.3	124.5	122.8	120.0	125.5	136.8	117.7	114.7	127.5	122.4	122.4
1972-73	124.9	136.0	123.6	133.9	124.0	124.8	134.8	142.5	127.3	120.5	132.2	127.1	127.2
1971-72—													
January	120.6	130.5	119.8	123.9	121.7	120.5	124.9	140.3	117.4	114.3	128.1	122.1	122.2
February	120.5	130.8	120.3	124.8	122.2	120.7	124.9	139.6	118.9	115.1	128.3	122.6	122.7
March	120.2	130.8	120.3	125.9	123.2	120.7	125.2	139.6	118.9	115.4	128.5	123.1	123.1
April	119.8	133.0	120.3	126.2	123.1	121.0	126.1	139.0	118.9	115.5	128.6	123.2	123.2
May	118.8	133.1	120.3	126.1	123.1	121.0	126.1	145.2	119.4	117.1	129.1	123.2	123.4
June	117.2	133.5	120.7	126.3	122.7	121.6	127.1	144.1	119.5	117.2	129.5	123.0	123.3
1972-73—													
July	116.2	133.6	120.5	126.8	122.6	121.7	127.8	142.1	122.5	117.6	130.6	123.1	123.6
August	115.1	133.6	121.1	127.4	122.5	122.1	127.8	141.8	122.5	117.8	130.8	123.1	123.6
September	116.5	133.6	123.3	127.8	122.4	123.2	128.0	141.4	123.8	117.8	130.8	123.7	124.1
October	115.5	135.5	123.3	130.2	122.4	123.5	128.0	141.4	124.9	118.1	132.2	124.1	124.6
November	113.9	135.7	123.8	131.8	122.6	123.6	128.0	141.4	125.7	119.0	132.7	124.3	124.9
December	122.0	135.7	123.8	133.3	122.7	123.6	128.0	141.3	127.3	119.4	132.4	125.8	126.1
January	130.0	136.0	123.9	133.6	123.1	124.2	128.0	141.3	127.3	119.7	132.6	127.1	127.2
February	131.6	136.5	123.9	134.2	123.5	124.4	131.7	141.4	127.7	120.1	132.3	127.8	127.7
March	131.6	136.6	123.8	137.8	125.2	125.8	140.9	142.4	130.9	121.0	132.2	129.7	129.3
April	131.6	137.2	124.8	139.2	125.8	128.0	146.2	142.9	131.0	124.4	132.4	130.6	130.3
May	138.0	137.2	124.8	139.9	126.7	128.4	148.9	143.0	132.3	125.3	132.9	132.2	131.7
June	137.3	140.3	125.7	144.7	128.6	128.7	153.8	149.6	131.7	125.7	135.0	134.0	133.4
1973-74—													
July	136.5	140.7	127.1	148.8	129.9	130.2	157.9	150.5	132.0	129.7	136.7	135.4	135.1
August	135.8	144.3	128.2	152.9	131.2	130.4	170.2	154.4	132.0	136.2	136.6	137.1	137.0
September	136.5	144.3	128.2	155.8	132.4	133.8	167.1	154.4	132.1	133.6	137.0	138.3	137.7
October	136.0	144.6	139.5	156.0	133.8	133.8	166.3	154.4	134.1	133.0	137.4	139.7	138.9
November	135.7	144.9	139.5	157.0	136.2	133.8	167.1	154.4	134.6	135.5	137.6	140.9	140.0
December	136.4	145.6	145.1	159.9	137.4	133.8	167.6	154.4	134.9	136.5	138.3	142.3	141.3

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	99.9	101.0	102.4	100.8	102.4	100.9	105.8	102.4	102.8	100.9	101.4	101.8	101.7
1968-69	101.1	103.1	107.3	104.0	106.2	104.0	106.7	103.4	104.3	102.1	108.0	104.8	105.0
1969-70	104.4	108.5	110.5	107.8	110.4	108.7	124.1	111.8	106.4	112.2	112.1	109.1	109.8
1970-71	111.9	115.1	115.8	113.4	116.0	117.1	120.8	121.6	110.2	110.9	119.4	114.8	115.1
1971-72	124.9	122.6	123.0	118.7	128.4	125.0	118.6	136.4	115.5	114.7	128.0	124.2	123.9
1972-73	129.6	133.4	130.8	127.7	136.4	134.5	123.1	149.8	123.6	120.5	132.8	132.1	131.2
1971-72—													
January	126.6	121.8	125.4	118.5	126.9	126.0	118.6	138.5	114.5	114.3	128.7	124.0	123.7
February	127.9	123.0	125.2	118.5	127.7	126.1	118.7	138.5	115.1	115.1	128.9	124.6	124.3
March	128.4	124.3	125.1	118.9	130.0	126.1	118.8	138.5	115.5	115.4	129.1	125.7	125.2
April	128.2	126.7	125.4	119.5	131.0	126.3	118.9	138.6	115.9	115.5	129.2	126.3	125.7
May	128.4	127.8	125.6	119.8	131.6	126.8	119.1	146.4	116.7	117.1	129.6	126.9	126.4
June	128.0	127.8	125.5	120.3	133.5	128.5	119.2	146.5	119.5	117.2	130.1	128.1	127.4
1972-73—													
July	129.3	130.1	125.7	122.1	133.4	128.6	120.1	146.5	119.8	117.6	131.1	128.6	128.0
August	129.0	130.2	126.6	122.3	133.8	130.4	120.1	146.5	119.8	117.8	131.3	129.0	128.3
September	129.5	130.5	126.6	122.6	134.2	130.4	120.1	146.5	120.7	117.8	131.4	129.4	128.6
October	129.3	131.6	126.6	122.9	134.7	131.9	120.1	146.5	121.9	118.1	132.8	129.8	129.2
November	129.3	131.6	126.8	124.6	134.9	132.8	120.1	146.5	121.9	119.0	133.3	130.3	129.7
December	129.3	131.9	129.6	124.9	135.6	133.5	120.1	146.5	123.1	119.4	133.0	130.9	130.2
January	129.3	132.2	129.6	126.4	135.7	133.8	119.4	146.6	123.1	119.7	133.2	131.2	130.5
February	129.1	132.2	131.0	129.1	135.7	134.5	119.6	147.0	125.6	120.1	132.9	132.0	131.1
March	129.0	137.3	132.4	130.3	138.0	136.7	124.9	153.9	125.7	121.0	132.8	133.8	132.6
April	130.4	137.7	132.5	131.7	138.7	139.4	128.5	154.9	126.1	124.4	133.0	134.9	133.8
May	130.4	137.9	140.9	134.6	140.2	139.7	128.5	156.1	127.3	125.3	133.6	136.7	135.3
June	130.8	138.0	141.1	140.8	142.1	142.0	135.4	160.5	127.6	125.7	135.7	139.0	137.4
1973-74—													
July	131.2	139.5	142.9	143.3	143.0	143.3	145.8	162.1	129.6	129.7	137.4	140.5	139.2
August	131.8	139.7	144.2	143.4	144.2	143.6	155.1	162.2	130.5	136.2	137.3	141.6	140.6
September	132.0	139.7	144.2	146.2	146.8	143.5	147.7	162.6	130.4	133.6	137.7	142.8	141.3
October	132.0	139.9	144.2	146.9	147.1	143.5	148.6	162.6	130.4	133.0	138.1	143.0	141.5
November	132.0	139.9	144.2	148.7	150.1	146.1	152.7	163.3	130.8	135.5	138.3	144.9	143.2
December	132.3	139.9	145.3	153.0	150.9	146.1	154.0	163.3	131.2	136.5	139.0	146.0	144.3

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—BRISBANE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	100.5	101.4	103.7	103.8	102.3	101.7	106.0	102.7	102.6	100.9	101.5	102.4	102.2
1968-69	100.5	107.0	107.8	107.5	106.2	101.6	103.4	103.5	103.6	102.1	107.6	105.1	105.1
1969-70	105.3	116.1	114.9	112.0	110.4	104.1	118.9	112.7	105.2	112.2	111.7	109.9	110.3
1970-71	112.7	120.8	123.4	121.2	118.3	107.1	113.2	119.5	108.5	110.9	118.9	116.6	116.4
1971-72	118.0	128.0	133.1	131.5	128.6	112.2	111.3	132.0	115.4	114.7	127.5	124.9	124.4
1972-73	113.0	137.0	139.6	143.7	136.8	118.9	112.1	142.3	118.8	120.5	132.3	131.2	130.4
1971-72—													
January	122.0	127.1	134.4	129.5	127.6	112.3	110.5	134.3	115.7	114.3	128.2	124.9	124.4
February	122.8	129.4	134.8	134.7	127.7	113.0	110.5	134.4	116.4	115.1	128.4	126.1	125.4
March	122.8	129.4	134.8	134.6	131.3	113.7	110.6	134.1	116.5	115.4	128.6	127.5	126.6
April	122.8	131.5	134.8	134.9	132.0	113.7	110.6	134.2	116.0	115.5	128.6	127.9	126.9
May	122.8	133.1	134.8	136.0	131.9	113.8	110.6	140.6	116.0	117.1	129.1	128.2	127.3
June	118.2	133.2	134.9	136.6	132.3	113.9	110.9	140.8	118.8	117.2	129.6	128.1	127.4
1972-73—													
July	115.0	133.9	134.9	140.1	132.5	113.9	110.9	140.8	117.8	117.6	130.6	128.2	127.6
August	114.0	133.8	136.4	140.8	132.5	115.6	110.9	140.8	116.5	117.8	130.8	128.3	127.7
September	114.0	133.8	136.4	140.8	132.6	116.5	110.9	140.8	117.4	117.8	130.8	128.5	127.9
October	109.8	135.1	138.9	140.9	133.0	117.1	110.8	141.1	117.4	118.1	132.3	128.4	128.0
November	106.6	135.3	138.9	140.9	135.6	117.1	110.8	141.1	117.6	119.0	132.8	129.0	128.6
December	107.3	135.3	138.9	140.9	135.5	117.1	110.8	141.2	117.7	119.4	132.5	129.1	128.7
January	106.9	136.2	139.0	141.3	135.9	118.1	110.6	141.1	117.0	119.7	132.6	129.3	128.9
February	113.6	137.0	139.8	141.8	136.4	118.2	110.6	141.1	117.1	120.1	132.3	130.6	129.9
March	113.6	140.4	140.2	148.3	140.6	122.3	111.8	143.1	121.5	121.0	132.2	134.1	132.8
April	113.6	140.5	143.1	148.9	141.2	122.3	113.8	143.1	121.8	124.4	132.4	134.7	133.6
May	119.3	140.5	144.2	149.0	141.7	123.7	116.1	143.2	121.9	125.3	132.8	136.0	134.7
June	122.5	141.9	144.8	151.0	143.9	125.0	117.3	150.3	121.8	125.7	134.9	137.9	136.5
1973-74—													
July	122.5	142.9	145.3	155.9	145.6	125.2	125.7	151.9	122.0	129.7	136.5	139.7	138.4
August	119.8	145.3	145.7	157.2	146.9	127.0	138.4	155.3	123.0	136.2	136.5	140.9	139.9
September	120.6	147.4	150.5	158.4	149.3	127.0	137.1	155.3	123.4	133.6	136.9	142.5	141.1
October	131.0	147.5	153.8	158.7	149.9	127.0	142.8	155.6	123.6	133.0	137.3	144.6	142.7
November	132.1	149.8	155.0	159.4	155.8	127.0	141.3	155.6	124.1	135.5	137.6	147.3	145.1
December	132.2	151.6	159.3	163.8	158.0	128.2	141.5	155.8	125.1	136.5	138.4	149.4	146.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ADELAIDE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100 0)(a)

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

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Period	Concrete mix. cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminum products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	101.2	101.9	104.6	101.5	102.3	100.1	106.0	102.7	101.1	100.9	101.4	102.0	101.8
1968-69	105.3	107.6	108.7	105.1	105.3	99.2	105.2	103.5	103.1	102.1	107.7	104.9	105.0
1969-70	107.9	112.5	113.5	108.9	108.2	100.2	126.8	112.3	106.9	112.2	111.7	108.7	109.4
1970-71	109.7	118.8	121.3	114.8	112.6	107.2	122.5	121.4	111.4	110.9	118.9	113.4	113.9
1971-72	119.3	127.0	130.0	124.3	123.5	116.0	122.5	134.5	118.8	114.7	127.5	122.8	122.7
1972-73	127.2	137.8	140.3	133.9	130.6	121.1	127.1	145.5	123.7	120.5	132.3	130.4	129.8
1971-72—													
January	121.1	128.0	131.7	124.7	122.5	116.8	122.7	135.5	118.1	114.3	128.2	122.9	122.8
February	121.3	128.0	132.2	124.7	122.6	116.8	122.7	135.5	118.5	115.1	128.4	123.0	123.0
March	121.3	128.2	132.2	125.7	125.1	115.9	122.7	135.5	118.6	115.4	128.6	124.1	123.9
April	122.8	129.7	132.2	125.7	126.0	116.1	122.7	135.6	118.6	115.5	128.6	124.7	124.4
May	122.9	130.4	132.2	125.9	127.4	116.1	122.7	143.7	120.9	117.1	129.1	125.7	125.4
June	124.3	130.5	132.2	127.3	127.4	117.1	122.7	143.7	121.0	117.2	129.5	126.2	125.8
1972-73—													
July	124.6	133.9	137.8	127.6	127.3	118.1	122.7	143.0	121.0	117.6	130.6	126.8	126.5
August	125.2	133.9	137.8	127.9	127.3	118.1	123.5	143.0	121.0	117.8	130.8	127.0	126.7
September	125.2	133.9	137.8	128.3	127.8	118.1	123.5	143.0	121.2	117.8	130.8	127.2	126.9
October	125.3	135.3	137.8	128.9	129.4	119.1	123.5	143.0	121.4	118.1	132.3	128.1	127.8
November	125.7	135.3	138.3	129.0	129.5	119.1	123.7	143.2	122.2	119.0	132.8	128.3	128.1
December	128.5	135.9	138.3	130.8	129.5	119.1	123.7	143.2	123.3	119.4	132.5	129.1	128.7
January	128.5	137.6	140.6	133.0	129.6	119.1	123.7	143.2	123.3	119.7	132.6	129.7	129.2
February	128.5	139.5	142.3	135.4	129.9	119.4	123.7	143.8	125.8	120.1	132.3	130.7	130.0
March	128.5	139.5	142.8	137.1	132.7	125.4	126.8	148.8	125.9	121.0	132.1	132.7	131.6
April	128.6	142.8	142.8	138.9	133.9	125.4	135.7	148.7	126.0	124.4	132.4	133.9	132.9
May	128.6	142.9	142.8	143.2	133.9	125.6	135.9	148.7	126.2	125.3	132.8	134.6	133.6
June	128.7	143.6	144.1	146.1	136.7	127.2	138.2	154.2	126.6	125.7	135.0	136.6	135.4
1973-74—													
July	129.0	143.6	144.4	149.4	138.3	130.9	145.4	156.2	126.7	129.7	136.7	138.3	137.4
August	128.9	146.6	145.0	153.2	140.1	130.9	156.6	156.2	128.0	136.2	136.6	140.2	139.4
September	129.0	147.2	145.0	154.7	140.1	131.0	153.0	156.2	127.7	133.6	137.0	140.4	139.3
October	129.0	147.2	145.0	155.0	140.0	131.0	152.9	158.2	127.7	133.0	137.4	140.4	139.4
November	129.0	147.2	145.0	156.8	143.2	132.5	149.5	158.2	127.8	135.5	137.7	141.9	140.8
December	129.7	147.3	147.6	163.5	144.2	132.5	157.8	158.2	128.7	136.5	138.3	143.9	142.6

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—PERTH

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	100.6	104.3	103.0	104.1	101.7	99.7	105.7	101.7	102.7	100.9	101.4	102.2	102.0
1968-69	101.4	108.1	106.2	108.0	104.2	101.8	106.4	103.4	103.9	102.1	107.5	104.6	104.7
1969-70	102.8	111.3	111.4	111.3	107.1	102.6	107.0	110.8	107.8	112.2	111.5	108.1	108.9
1970-71	107.0	118.3	119.0	115.4	112.9	105.8	117.4	112.7	111.8	110.9	118.7	112.7	113.3
1971-72	113.6	119.8	128.8	119.6	125.1	115.0	114.4	118.3	119.2	114.7	127.3	121.0	121.3
1972-73	118.4	127.5	133.3	126.4	129.2	118.2	118.4	127.1	125.6	120.5	132.0	126.0	126.3
1971-72—													
January	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.8	123.5	116.6	114.7	119.9	119.9	114.3	128.0	121.1	121.4
February	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.4	123.9	116.6	114.7	119.9	120.2	115.1	128.2	121.2	121.6
March	116.2	119.5	130.4	119.4	126.2	116.4	114.8	119.9	120.8	115.4	128.4	122.1	122.3
April	116.2	121.2	130.4	120.8	127.7	116.4	114.7	121.6	120.8	115.5	128.5	123.0	123.1
May	116.5	121.2	130.4	120.8	128.2	116.4	114.7	125.0	121.1	117.1	128.9	123.3	123.5
June	116.4	121.2	130.4	121.6	128.2	117.4	114.9	125.0	121.4	117.2	129.4	123.5	123.7
1972-73—													
July	116.4	121.2	130.4	122.6	127.8	115.9	115.4	125.6	122.2	117.6	130.4	123.5	123.9
August	116.4	126.9	130.4	122.7	128.0	115.9	115.5	125.6	122.1	117.8	130.6	123.9	124.2
September	116.4	126.9	130.4	122.8	127.5	115.9	115.5	125.6	123.0	117.8	130.5	123.8	124.1
October	116.3	128.2	130.4	122.8	127.7	115.9	115.5	126.2	123.1	118.1	132.0	123.9	124.4
November	116.3	128.2	130.4	122.8	128.2	116.5	115.5	126.4	123.6	119.0	132.5	124.2	124.8
December	116.3	128.2	130.4	123.2	128.3	116.5	115.7	126.6	124.1	119.4	132.2	124.4	124.9
January	120.5	128.3	135.4	123.4	128.4	116.5	115.7	126.7	125.7	119.7	132.4	125.5	125.9
February	120.5	128.3	135.4	123.4	128.4	116.7	116.1	127.4	127.0	120.1	132.1	125.6	126.0
March	120.5	128.3	136.4	130.7	130.8	121.7	118.5	128.2	127.9	121.0	131.9	128.3	128.1
April	120.5	128.6	136.4	131.9	131.0	122.3	123.3	128.2	128.5	124.4	132.2	128.8	128.9
May	120.5	128.6	136.6	131.9	131.1	122.1	125.6	128.2	129.2	125.3	132.6	129.0	129.1
June	120.5	128.6	136.8	138.9	133.0	122.8	128.4	130.0	130.2	125.7	134.8	131.1	131.1
1973-74—													
July	120.8	128.6	136.8	142.2	135.0	123.2	134.2	130.0	130.6	129.7	136.5	132.6	132.9
August	120.8	138.5	139.0	142.9	140.6	123.2	144.3	132.9	131.3	136.2	136.4	136.0	136.0
September	120.8	138.7	144.3	143.5	141.5	122.9	142.0	133.2	131.0	133.6	136.8	136.7	136.4
October	120.8	138.7	144.3	143.9	143.3	122.9	141.5	133.4	131.5	133.0	137.3	137.4	137.0
November	120.8	138.7	144.3	146.4	146.8	122.9	146.1	133.6	131.5	135.5	137.5	139.3	138.8
December	120.8	138.7	144.3	149.1	147.9	122.9	146.7	133.6	131.5	136.5	138.2	140.2	139.6

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—HOBART

(Base of each Index. Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	104.8	100.4	103.1	101.7	102.5	100.8	105.9	103.2	101.7	100.9	101.4	102.6	102.3
1968-69	108.0	103.8	108.5	103.8	105.5	99.6	103.1	105.5	103.0	102.1	107.7	105.0	105.1
1969-70	109.1	107.1	111.3	108.9	109.8	100.9	122.3	114.0	107.5	112.2	111.8	109.1	109.7
1970-71	116.0	112.8	118.3	116.6	114.6	106.6	125.3	122.7	111.6	110.9	118.9	114.8	115.0
1971-72	123.4	123.7	118.3	122.2	126.4	110.8	126.0	135.1	115.8	114.7	127.5	122.7	122.6
1972-73	130.3	138.4	130.1	134.3	133.6	111.8	126.7	142.9	120.2	120.5	132.1	130.3	129.7
1971-72—													
January	120.7	120.3	118.4	122.1	125.7	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.9	114.3	128.2	121.9	122.1
February	121.2	123.5	118.4	122.1	125.9	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.3	115.1	128.4	122.2	122.4
March	129.0	127.5	118.4	122.2	129.1	111.0	125.9	137.0	115.3	115.4	128.5	124.6	124.3
April	129.0	131.7	118.4	122.2	129.7	111.0	126.8	137.9	115.3	115.5	128.6	125.1	124.7
May	129.1	133.1	118.4	122.3	129.8	111.0	126.8	138.7	116.8	117.1	129.1	125.4	125.1
June	129.2	137.8	124.6	127.7	130.2	111.4	124.7	144.9	116.8	117.2	129.5	127.1	126.5
1972-73—													
July	129.2	137.8	125.0	129.4	131.0	111.4	124.7	144.9	116.9	117.6	130.5	127.7	127.2
August	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.5	131.5	111.4	124.2	144.9	117.3	117.8	130.7	127.9	127.4
September	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.7	131.6	111.4	124.3	140.7	117.8	117.8	130.7	128.0	127.4
October	129.2	138.4	125.0	129.8	131.6	111.4	124.3	140.7	118.4	118.1	132.2	128.0	127.7
November	129.2	138.4	125.0	130.0	131.6	111.4	124.3	142.3	118.4	119.0	132.6	128.1	127.9
December	129.2	138.4	126.6	130.2	131.9	111.4	124.3	142.3	119.9	119.4	132.3	128.5	128.2
January	129.3	138.4	133.3	137.5	132.0	111.4	124.3	142.3	120.3	119.7	132.5	130.1	129.5
February	130.2	138.4	134.1	138.0	132.1	111.8	124.3	142.3	122.2	120.1	132.2	130.6	129.9
March	130.2	138.4	134.1	138.1	133.8	111.9	126.3	143.1	122.4	121.0	132.0	131.4	130.6
April	130.3	138.4	134.2	138.9	137.0	112.8	132.7	143.1	122.4	124.4	132.2	133.1	132.2
May	130.2	138.6	134.9	139.1	138.9	112.9	132.7	143.1	122.7	125.3	132.6	133.9	133.0
June	137.8	138.6	139.1	140.8	139.7	112.9	134.0	144.8	123.3	125.7	134.7	135.9	134.9
1973-74—													
July	138.7	145.2	143.0	143.1	141.2	113.1	146.1	148.0	126.0	129.7	136.4	138.2	137.2
August	138.7	146.0	143.8	143.5	142.5	113.1	146.4	149.1	126.6	136.2	136.3	139.0	138.4
September	138.7	146.0	144.0	145.9	143.2	113.1	148.3	149.1	127.5	133.6	136.7	139.8	138.8
October	138.7	147.9	144.0	146.6	143.4	113.1	148.1	149.1	127.7	133.0	137.1	140.0	139.0
November	138.7	147.9	144.0	147.5	144.0	114.0	148.4	149.1	127.6	135.5	137.3	140.5	139.6
December	138.7	147.9	146.4	154.6	144.3	114.0	149.1	149.1	128.0	136.5	138.1	141.9	140.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminum products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscel- laneous materials	Electrical installation materials (b)	Mechanical services components	Special purpose index(c)	All groups
1967-68	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.4	102.2
1968-69	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6	105.6
1969-70	106.9	111.7	112.6	111.2	110.1	107.4	126.3	113.7	105.8	112.2	111.8	110.1	110.5
1970-71	113.0	118.0	118.6	117.0	115.8	113.0	121.4	121.3	110.3	110.9	119.0	115.5	115.5
1971-72	120.6	126.1	124.2	123.4	125.4	119.3	120.6	134.3	116.9	114.7	127.7	123.1	123.0
1972-73	124.5	135.0	130.1	132.9	130.3	125.4	126.4	143.5	124.5	120.5	132.4	129.3	128.9
1971-72—													
January	122.1	126.3	125.1	122.8	124.2	120.1	120.4	136.9	116.6	114.3	128.3	122.9	122.9
February	122.5	127.1	125.3	123.9	124.7	120.2	120.4	136.6	117.5	115.1	128.5	123.5	123.4
March	122.8	127.6	125.3	124.5	126.7	120.2	120.5	136.6	117.7	115.4	128.7	124.4	124.2
April	122.7	129.8	125.4	124.9	127.2	120.4	120.9	136.5	117.7	115.5	128.8	124.8	124.5
May	122.4	130.5	125.4	125.1	127.5	120.5	121.0	143.0	118.4	117.1	129.2	125.1	125.0
June	121.2	130.8	125.7	125.8	128.0	121.4	121.4	142.8	119.6	117.2	129.7	125.5	125.3
1972-73—													
July	120.7	131.9	126.3	127.1	127.9	121.4	122.0	141.9	120.8	117.6	130.7	125.8	125.7
August	120.2	132.3	127.0	127.5	128.0	122.3	122.0	141.8	120.7	117.8	130.9	125.9	125.9
September	120.8	132.4	127.8	127.8	128.1	122.9	122.1	141.5	121.6	117.8	130.9	126.3	126.1
October	119.9	133.9	128.1	128.9	128.5	123.6	122.1	141.6	122.4	118.1	132.4	126.7	126.7
November	118.8	134.0	128.4	130.0	128.9	123.9	122.1	141.7	122.9	119.0	132.9	127.0	127.0
December	122.4	134.1	129.3	130.9	129.2	124.1	122.1	141.7	124.1	119.4	132.6	127.9	127.8
January	125.9	134.5	130.1	131.9	129.4	124.5	121.9	141.8	124.1	119.7	132.7	128.7	128.4
February	127.4	135.1	130.7	133.2	129.7	124.9	123.5	142.0	125.4	120.1	132.5	129.5	129.0
March	127.4	136.9	131.2	136.5	132.0	127.5	129.3	145.1	127.3	121.0	132.3	131.6	130.8
April	127.8	137.6	132.1	137.9	132.8	129.2	134.0	145.5	127.6	124.4	132.5	132.5	131.9
May	131.0	137.7	134.6	139.3	133.7	129.6	135.6	145.8	128.5	125.3	133.0	133.9	133.0
June	131.5	139.2	135.3	144.0	135.7	130.7	140.1	151.3	128.5	125.7	135.1	135.9	134.9
1973-74—													
July	131.4	140.1	136.6	147.6	137.0	132.1	147.1	152.6	129.2	129.7	136.9	137.5	136.7
August	130.9	142.9	137.7	149.8	138.7	132.5	157.9	154.9	129.8	136.2	136.7	139.1	138.5
September	131.4	143.3	138.6	152.1	140.2	133.8	154.1	155.1	129.9	133.6	137.2	140.1	139.2
October	132.5	143.5	143.7	152.5	141.1	133.8	154.8	155.3	130.8	133.0	137.6	141.2	140.0
November	132.5	143.9	143.8	153.9	144.2	134.6	156.0	155.5	131.1	135.5	137.8	142.7	141.5
December	133.0	144.5	147.2	157.9	145.4	134.8	157.4	155.5	131.6	136.5	138.5	144.2	142.8

WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number. (b) The Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group. (c) All groups excluding Electrical installation materials and Mechanical services components.

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

1. General

This index, relating to materials used in house building, was introduced in November 1970. It is the second in the series of indexes referred to in '1. General' of the description of the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building and is complementary to that index.

2. Scope and composition

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those whose outer walls are mainly of brick, brick veneer, timber or asbestos cement sheeting.

The following numbers of items are included in the lists for the respective State capital cities; Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, 50; Sydney, 50, but vinyl floor tiles are not included in the item elsewhere described as 'Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles'; Brisbane, 49 (heating systems not included); and Perth, 51 (building stone and silica-lime bricks included but plaster board not included). In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage. Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'All groups' index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

3. Base period and method of calculation

In the interest of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69.

The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

4. Derivation of items and weights

The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses—e.g. internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job. Information of this nature was obtained from an ad hoc survey of some 250 house builders from whom data regarding approximately 900 houses representative of their operations were obtained. The survey was conducted in all State capital cities.

The analysis form used to obtain particulars of materials used in each subsequently selected house building was set out on a 'trades' basis as in a Bill of Quantities, using trades headings broadly based on those set out in the second edition of the *Australian Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works*. (The Institute of Quantity Surveyors (Aust.) and The Master Builders' Federation of Australia; March, 1963). Under each heading it was required that each material used in that particular phase of building should be specified, together with its value.

Satisfactory analyses of materials used were received for 114 house buildings, this number being spread over all six State capital cities. Data obtained in each capital were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. As a first step for each State capital city, the many different varieties, etc., of materials reported were classified into index items, and groupings thereof determined. The values of each material used as obtained from analyses of houses of each of the four major construction types (brick, brick veneer, timber, asbestos cement sheeting) were then combined for each city according to survey results to give construction-type usage patterns. Next, these were amalgamated to produce weighting patterns for the respective cities. The amalgamation was in accordance with the relative importance of

each construction type in each given State capital city as indicated by statistics of the value of houses completed in the city in 1968-69. (For practical reasons these two weighting operations were in fact carried out as one). The weighting pattern then derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses completed of the types specified in the six capital cities in 1968-69. In that year the four major construction types mentioned above constituted more than ninety-nine per cent of all house building in the six capitals for which indexes have been prepared.

The materials-used analyses obtained in the respective State capitals did not always include sufficient varieties of houses to give adequate coverage of the range of different types shown by the survey to have been built. Some imputation was therefore necessary. Where this was done the materials usage values shown in the analyses were adjusted as appropriate. The major instance of imputation was the use of analyses for houses with asbestos cement outer walls, collected only in Sydney, in relation to other State capitals.

Where, as frequently occurred, any particular phase of a building operation was the subject of a sub-contract, the supplier of the analysis was asked to obtain particulars of materials used from the sub-contractor concerned, or where this was not feasible, to prepare careful estimates from his own knowledge of the job. Failing both of these procedures, the total value of the sub-contract was requested so that estimates based on an average pattern of materials usage in other similar jobs could be made.

The Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building uses as the indicator for the Electrical installation materials group the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials. That index cannot appropriately be so used in relation to house building. It has therefore been necessary to set up new collections of prices in each State capital for representative items of materials used in electrical installation in house building.

5. The weights

The group and item weights used in the index for each State capital city are given on pages 60-61. The pattern resulting from their aggregation over the six State capitals is also shown. Each State capital city has an individual weighting pattern which reflects the difference in the estimated relative importance of given items as between cities. The weighting pattern for each capital city is applied to local price measures in calculating indexes for that city.

6. Prices

(i) *Sources.* Price series used relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in house building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable.

(ii) *Point of pricing.* The point of pricing adopted for the index is in keeping with sector wholesale price index concept. In terms of this concept a 'ring-fence' is set up around house building. The items to be priced for index purposes are then those materials which are used in building activity within the ring-fence, and the point of pricing is that at which the materials cross the ring-fence. In general, this is the price 'delivered on site'.

(iii) *Special problems.* Certain practical problems of classification and measurement arise. In the main these involve cases where the manufacturer or wholesaler of a component material is also the installer or fixer of the article concerned. In such cases, it is desirable to isolate that part of such suppliers' activities which may be regarded as on-site building. As indicated in (ii) above, the required point of pricing is that at which the materials enter this area. However, where it has not been possible to obtain a measure of price on this basis, the nearest realistic price available has been taken.

Discounts also give rise to problems. For the purpose of the index the aim is, of course, to determine and use actual transaction prices as distinct from 'list' prices. Hence it is necessary to seek, in addition to measures of normal trade discounts, measures of 'special' or other discounts of this nature where these are known to be significant. When the latter have been ascertained their effect is reflected in the index. However, because of the varying incidence of these special discounts and the manner in which some of them may be applied, it is not always possible to

determine or measure them for incorporation into the index. The problem is kept under continuing attention, and significant changes in special discounts to the extent that they are determined, are incorporated in the index. This may sometimes be on a partly estimated basis, and may sometimes necessitate revisions.

7. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for each group of items and for all groups combined are given in the tables on pages 62-69 for each State capital city and for the six capital cities combined. In addition, a table showing All groups index numbers for the State capital cities separately and in combination has been included. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion both over time and also, between separate capital cities, at the same points of time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67

Group and item	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart		Six State capital cities	
	Percentage contribution of (i) Item to group index, (ii) Group to All groups index													
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
1. Concrete mix, cement and sand		5.24		4.63		5.04		8.13		7.94		7.25		5.73
Concrete, ready-mixed	66.52		70.00		72.05		67.04		58.26		82.92		66.63	
Cement	19.67		15.61		15.86		16.97		21.64		12.07		18.19	
Sand	13.81		14.39		12.09		15.99		20.10		5.01		15.18	
2. Cement products		7.09		8.55		10.44		6.98		8.14		7.01		8.10
Asbestos cement sheets	27.03		11.40		32.58		14.20		17.41		12.84		20.22	
Concrete tiles	53.54		65.02		46.98		60.58		47.89		9.14		55.09	
Concrete masonry blocks	6.16		6.11		1.43		6.32		1.46		64.58		5.63	
Other cement products	13.27		17.47		19.01		18.90		33.24		13.44		19.06	
3. Clay bricks, tiles, etc.		14.34		10.48		9.35		14.85		16.44		10.14		12.85
Clay bricks	70.07		82.03		72.06		80.74		82.54		49.86		76.43	
Terracotta tiles	11.35		3.56		4.37		7.90		5.74		23.46		7.52	
Earthenware pipes and fittings	18.58		14.41		23.57		11.36		11.72		26.68		16.05	
4. Timber, board and joinery		38.23		37.78		35.29		35.52		29.60		38.15		36.16
Hardwood	18.75		52.67		63.61		11.53		45.83		50.50		38.42	
Softwood	48.41		10.86		14.05		52.09		2.61		2.18		25.86	
Plywood and board	0.62		0.65		2.21		1.22		0.77		4.16		0.96	
Doors and frames	7.55		8.11		5.67		10.02		16.08		10.06		8.85	
Windows and frames	7.14		12.17		5.14		10.50		17.29		12.09		10.17	
Cupboards, etc.	17.53		15.54		9.32		14.64		17.42		21.01		15.74	
5. Steel products		4.89		5.58		8.03		6.67		6.07		7.49		5.86
Steel beams, sections and angles	15.44		8.71		15.11		22.41		23.89		12.48		15.38	
Reinforcing steel	18.44		10.28		13.69		24.70		8.08		10.28		13.98	
Steel balustrading	6.19		8.20		13.20		2.38		5.40		4.24		7.41	
Galvanised steel sheet, decking, etc.	9.69		19.07		11.68		13.19		15.82		34.16		14.66	
Galvanised steel downpipe and guttering	23.31		19.04		14.94		14.41		18.92		12.00		18.86	
Galvanised steel pipes and fittings	9.78		15.72		15.04		10.08		14.53		14.48		13.29	
Hinges, catches, handles, etc.	7.75		7.61		4.72		5.53		4.42		4.23		6.37	
Nails, screws, etc.	9.40		11.37		11.62		7.30		8.94		8.13		10.05	

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1966-67—continued

Group and item	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State capital cities							
	Percentage contribution of (i) Item to group index, (ii) Group to All groups index													
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
6. <i>Other metal products</i>		7.25		6.47		8.17		7.24		7.69		7.93		7.20
Aluminium windows, doors, etc.	50.01		38.75		55.23		47.20		22.30		50.12		42.79	
Copper pipes and fittings	25.99		27.15		18.97		25.60		46.66		25.02		28.74	
Taps and valves	13.96		20.95		14.94		14.19		20.14		15.80		17.10	
Latchsets and locksets	10.04		13.15		10.86		13.01		10.90		9.06		11.37	
7. <i>Plumbing fixtures, etc.</i>		3.95		3.34		3.50		3.42		4.59		2.74		3.74
Toilet suites	24.19		23.26		22.13		22.83		21.94		23.72		23.16	
Hand basins	11.69		9.55		11.07		11.51		8.84		12.80		10.49	
Sinks	13.76		13.85		15.60		16.16		15.38		14.48		14.50	
Wash troughs	13.39		17.71		15.07		19.03		17.22		18.28		15.98	
Baths	24.66		18.83		27.39		21.71		28.01		25.61		23.82	
Shower screens	12.31		16.80		8.74		8.76		8.61		5.11		12.05	
8. <i>Electrical installation materials</i>		1.53		1.66		1.81		1.37		1.76		1.61		1.63
Cable	52.87		60.28		49.73		65.27		55.74		59.27		56.20	
Switches, switch plugs and lampholders	31.95		27.72		37.58		25.74		31.78		29.41		30.90	
Switchboards	15.18		12.00		12.69		8.99		12.48		11.32		12.90	
9. <i>Installed appliances</i>		4.43		6.87		4.26		4.20		4.12		6.98		5.13
Stoves	66.28		37.43		59.08		52.87		57.26		39.90		51.07	
Hot water services	30.14		23.83		40.92		42.07		32.49		25.69		29.63	
Heating systems	3.58		38.74		..		5.06		10.25		34.41		19.30	
10. <i>Plaster and plaster products</i>		5.57		7.19		5.09		4.19		4.01		4.99		5.64
Fibrous plaster sheet and products	7.62		6.40		7.20		19.02		84.84		6.57		16.36	
Plaster board	91.55		90.67		89.54		67.93		..		89.81		79.34	
Hard plaster	0.83		2.93		3.26		13.05		15.16		3.62		4.30	
11. <i>Miscellaneous materials</i>		7.48		7.45		9.02		7.43		9.64		5.71		7.96
Paint	28.98		28.27		41.06		28.38		30.32		39.42		30.80	
Glass	19.09		22.57		17.06		20.33		19.64		32.35		20.18	
Ceramic wall tiles	24.62		21.50		17.94		22.03		12.54		16.10		20.20	
Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles	11.86		11.93		10.45		10.04		10.46		1.88		11.14	
Plastic pipes and fittings	1.84		6.43		7.07		10.11		1.34		1.47		4.40	
Adhesives	2.32		2.89		2.17		1.20		0.68		2.37		2.07	
Insulation and building paper	11.29		6.41		4.25		7.91		5.35		6.41		7.47	
Silica-lime bricks	..		..		..		..		5.61		..		1.07	
Building stone	..		..		..		..		14.06		..		2.67	

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index. Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1967-68.	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69.	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70.	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71.	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72.	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73.	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1970-71—							
January	119.5	112.1	113.6	115.7	114.8	113.4	115.3
February	120.9	115.1	118.2	117.1	115.0	117.0	117.5
March	122.2	115.9	118.9	119.4	116.1	117.5	118.6
April	122.8	116.2	119.2	119.9	116.8	117.6	119.1
May	122.9	116.4	119.2	120.7	117.1	117.5	119.3
June	123.2	116.6	119.5	121.0	117.7	117.8	119.6
1971-72—							
July	123.4	116.7	120.1	121.2	118.2	118.3	119.9
August	124.1	116.8	120.4	121.8	118.6	118.5	120.3
September	124.8	117.3	121.3	122.5	119.5	118.9	121.0
October	125.3	117.8	122.0	122.9	119.5	119.4	121.4
November	125.6	118.0	123.4	124.3	120.9	119.9	122.0
December	126.2	118.6	123.4	124.7	121.1	120.0	122.5
January	126.0	119.0	123.7	124.7	121.5	120.2	122.7
February	126.4	119.2	128.3	125.5	121.5	120.8	123.5
March	126.8	119.7	128.4	126.4	121.8	121.9	123.9
April	127.9	120.6	128.5	126.8	123.1	122.2	124.8
May	128.1	121.1	128.8	127.8	123.4	122.5	125.2
June	128.0	121.6	129.2	128.8	123.6	126.3	125.5
1972-73—							
July	128.7	122.6	130.8	129.9	124.3	127.1	126.5
August	128.9	122.7	131.2	130.1	124.3	127.2	126.6
September	129.6	123.0	131.8	130.8	124.5	127.2	127.1
October	133.2	123.2	131.8	131.3	124.7	127.2	128.4
November	133.3	124.1	131.7	131.5	124.8	127.3	128.7
December	134.8	125.0	131.9	133.6	124.8	128.5	129.7
January	135.1	125.8	132.2	134.4	126.4	132.8	130.5
February	136.2	127.5	132.7	136.6	126.6	133.2	131.6
March	139.3	128.3	136.4	137.7	128.9	133.8	133.7
April	141.2	129.7	137.4	138.7	129.9	134.3	135.1
May	141.7	131.6	137.9	140.8	130.4	134.5	136.2
June	144.7	134.9	139.3	141.9	132.7	136.0	138.8
1973-74—							
July	146.7	137.6	143.4	145.9	133.8	137.8	141.3
August	149.2	138.9	145.0	147.8	135.4	138.9	143.1
September	152.3	140.2	146.0	149.4	136.5	139.6	144.9
October	154.6	140.2	147.2	149.5	137.3	139.7	145.9
November	155.2	141.8	147.8	150.9	138.5	140.4	146.9
December	157.0	145.0	150.1	155.2	139.7	144.4	149.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SYDNEY
(Base of each Index. Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

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Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	103.0	102.2	104.2	104.7	102.0	103.4	102.7	103.1	99.9	101.5	102.2	103.4
1968-69	107.0	108.2	108.4	115.4	104.4	107.7	102.3	104.5	99.7	101.5	103.7	109.3
1969-70	111.9	111.6	113.3	123.2	110.1	112.8	112.9	114.8	103.0	103.7	106.7	115.2
1970-71	119.3	121.7	117.5	126.7	116.9	115.4	117.0	114.7	107.0	108.3	112.4	119.8
1971-72	125.1	135.1	119.7	131.8	131.0	119.5	127.3	120.3	114.8	118.6	116.7	126.1
1972-73	134.2	145.4	123.3	146.4	141.1	128.5	131.3	126.1	114.0	120.6	126.6	135.6
1971-72—												
January	125.6	138.7	119.5	131.0	129.1	119.3	129.5	120.5	115.1	120.2	116.3	126.0
February	126.3	138.7	120.2	131.2	130.1	119.3	128.7	120.5	116.0	120.3	117.4	126.4
March	125.9	139.0	120.2	131.8	133.4	119.3	128.7	120.5	116.0	120.3	117.4	126.8
April	125.7	141.2	120.2	133.6	137.1	120.1	129.5	121.9	116.0	120.3	117.4	127.9
May	124.6	141.2	120.5	133.5	137.1	120.1	134.5	124.1	116.0	120.3	117.4	128.1
June	120.7	141.2	120.7	133.6	137.3	122.1	132.5	124.1	116.0	120.3	117.5	128.0
1972-73—												
July	119.9	141.2	119.7	134.9	138.7	122.9	131.3	124.1	114.4	120.3	121.8	128.7
August	117.2	141.2	120.4	135.5	138.7	123.9	130.8	124.1	114.4	120.3	121.9	128.9
September	117.9	141.2	123.0	135.8	138.8	124.4	129.8	124.1	114.4	120.3	124.0	129.6
October	134.8	142.5	123.0	142.1	138.9	125.4	129.9	124.1	114.4	120.4	124.8	133.2
November	134.8	142.7	123.0	142.3	139.2	125.7	129.8	124.1	114.4	120.4	125.0	133.3
December	135.6	142.7	123.9	145.5	139.2	125.6	130.3	124.1	114.7	120.8	125.7	134.8
January	136.0	142.8	123.9	146.1	139.3	125.6	130.5	124.1	114.7	120.8	125.8	135.1
February	138.6	149.8	123.9	147.0	139.3	127.2	130.8	124.1	113.2	120.8	126.8	136.2
March	144.5	149.7	123.9	152.4	142.8	132.4	131.7	124.1	113.2	120.8	129.2	139.3
April	143.6	149.8	124.8	155.8	145.5	135.2	132.2	131.6	113.2	120.8	129.7	141.2
May	143.6	150.7	124.8	156.4	146.0	136.0	132.4	132.6	113.2	120.8	131.8	141.7
June	143.7	151.0	125.8	162.8	146.6	137.8	136.3	132.6	113.2	120.8	132.2	144.7
1973-74—												
July	144.7	151.6	128.5	165.2	148.2	140.6	138.1	135.6	117.4	120.9	132.4	146.7
August	144.3	152.6	129.3	169.0	150.9	146.1	142.4	142.9	118.4	121.1	132.9	149.2
September	144.5	152.5	129.3	177.2	151.1	145.2	142.4	140.2	118.4	121.1	132.9	152.3
October	144.9	152.6	139.2	179.4	150.8	145.2	142.6	139.4	119.1	121.5	133.4	154.6
November	144.5	152.6	139.2	180.2	152.8	145.3	142.6	142.0	119.6	121.5	134.2	155.2
December	145.4	152.7	144.4	182.3	153.8	146.2	142.6	144.5	120.0	121.5	134.6	157.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—MELBOURNE**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

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WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	100.0	104.0	102.4	99.6	101.5	104.1	100.9	103.4	100.0	102.0	103.2	101.3
1968-69	101.1	108.2	107.7	101.5	104.8	107.1	101.6	105.3	99.9	103.8	104.7	103.6
1969-70	103.3	118.8	110.9	103.8	110.3	112.0	103.1	116.6	101.8	106.0	107.5	107.2
1970-71	110.4	129.9	115.7	109.2	113.9	114.0	110.9	114.7	102.7	111.6	111.4	112.3
1971-72	122.0	138.2	123.5	114.5	126.4	119.4	120.5	119.6	104.3	119.2	116.5	118.9
1972-73	127.2	141.5	132.0	125.3	135.3	124.8	131.2	125.3	106.8	120.4	124.7	126.5
1971-72—												
January	124.4	138.5	126.2	113.9	125.0	119.8	120.8	119.7	103.8	120.3	116.0	119.0
February	125.2	138.7	126.0	113.9	125.7	120.9	121.2	119.7	103.8	120.3	116.3	119.2
March	125.4	139.1	125.9	114.7	128.7	120.5	121.2	119.7	104.0	120.3	116.3	119.7
April	125.6	139.8	126.2	115.8	131.6	120.5	123.8	120.9	105.5	120.3	116.4	120.6
May	125.6	140.0	126.4	116.0	131.8	120.5	128.7	123.4	106.1	120.3	118.6	121.1
June	125.7	140.0	126.3	116.7	132.1	120.6	128.9	123.4	106.3	120.3	120.3	121.6
1972-73—												
July	126.9	140.4	126.2	118.8	131.8	122.5	128.9	123.4	106.1	120.4	120.7	122.6
August	126.3	140.5	127.2	119.0	131.8	121.6	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	120.8	122.7
September	126.9	140.4	127.1	119.3	132.1	122.4	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	122.2	123.0
October	127.0	140.8	127.2	119.5	132.4	122.8	128.9	123.4	106.0	120.4	123.0	123.2
November	126.9	140.8	127.5	121.7	132.4	123.5	129.1	123.4	106.0	120.4	122.5	124.1
December	127.0	140.9	130.7	122.2	134.1	124.9	129.2	123.4	107.3	120.4	124.1	125.0
January	127.0	141.2	130.7	124.4	135.1	123.6	129.2	123.4	107.1	120.4	124.1	125.8
February	127.2	141.3	132.4	127.5	135.1	123.2	130.2	123.4	107.1	120.5	127.9	127.5
March	127.4	142.5	134.0	128.1	138.2	125.3	134.4	123.4	107.1	120.5	125.6	128.3
April	127.8	142.9	134.3	130.5	138.8	127.8	134.4	130.4	107.1	120.5	127.1	129.7
May	127.7	142.9	142.9	132.5	140.5	127.4	135.0	131.4	107.1	120.5	128.9	131.6
June	127.8	142.8	143.3	139.7	141.6	132.6	137.8	131.4	107.5	120.5	129.4	134.9
1973-74—												
July	128.1	151.2	145.2	141.9	143.9	138.9	140.9	134.8	107.8	120.7	131.9	137.6
August	128.7	153.3	146.8	142.0	147.7	143.5	141.9	142.4	110.3	120.8	133.0	138.9
September	129.5	153.4	146.8	145.6	147.5	141.6	142.7	140.4	110.5	120.8	133.2	140.2
October	128.9	153.4	146.8	145.6	148.3	141.8	142.7	140.3	110.5	120.8	133.2	140.2
November	128.9	153.4	146.8	148.8	149.3	143.4	143.6	142.1	111.8	120.8	133.9	141.8
December	130.0	153.4	148.1	155.8	150.5	146.3	143.6	143.2	112.6	121.1	134.2	145.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—BRISBANE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	100.8	100.9	104.2	105.7	102.2	103.5	101.3	102.8	98.3	101.0	103.7	103.4
1968-69	100.6	103.8	107.5	109.5	103.5	102.9	101.7	106.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	105.6
1969-70	105.0	107.0	113.9	114.0	107.7	102.9	109.4	115.8	100.7	103.6	105.2	109.4
1970-71	113.1	114.5	121.3	123.8	112.4	98.6	114.5	115.7	100.3	106.8	106.6	115.2
1971-72	118.9	127.0	131.1	135.6	123.9	110.6	122.8	121.4	98.6	111.8	111.7	124.8
1972-73	116.5	141.7	137.8	150.2	133.0	115.8	129.0	127.2	94.2	112.7	116.0	133.8
1971-72—												
January	122.4	123.9	133.0	131.8	121.9	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.7	113.2	112.5	123.7
February	123.8	133.1	133.0	141.4	122.8	111.7	124.3	121.9	100.7	113.8	112.7	128.3
March	123.8	133.1	133.1	141.3	126.1	111.7	123.8	121.9	100.7	112.8	112.7	128.4
April	123.8	135.0	133.1	141.4	127.9	111.4	125.1	121.9	94.4	112.8	112.5	128.5
May	123.8	135.0	133.4	141.8	128.2	111.4	127.7	123.8	93.5	112.8	112.5	128.8
June	120.5	135.1	133.4	142.0	128.3	113.4	127.7	123.8	93.5	112.8	115.3	129.2
1972-73—												
July	117.6	136.2	133.4	146.8	128.8	113.4	127.7	124.9	93.5	112.8	114.1	130.8
August	116.6	136.1	136.5	147.3	129.3	113.4	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	113.4	131.2
September	116.6	138.6	136.5	147.3	130.1	114.1	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.5	131.8
October	112.8	139.8	136.7	147.3	130.7	114.1	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.6	131.8
November	109.9	139.8	137.1	147.3	130.5	114.4	128.3	124.9	93.5	112.8	115.9	131.7
December	111.5	139.9	137.3	147.3	131.4	114.5	128.3	124.9	94.0	112.8	116.2	131.9
January	111.1	142.4	137.3	147.4	133.1	114.4	128.3	124.9	94.5	112.4	114.7	132.2
February	117.1	142.5	137.3	147.8	133.3	114.4	128.3	125.9	94.5	112.5	114.7	132.7
March	117.1	143.0	137.3	155.6	135.3	118.7	129.4	125.9	94.5	112.8	118.0	136.4
April	117.1	144.7	140.5	156.1	137.6	119.0	129.4	133.5	94.5	112.8	118.0	137.4
May	123.3	144.7	141.6	156.1	137.6	119.6	130.1	133.5	95.1	113.0	118.0	137.9
June	126.7	152.3	142.2	156.6	138.6	120.0	133.4	133.5	96.0	112.3	118.1	139.3
1973-74—												
July	126.3	152.4	142.8	166.2	140.4	123.5	135.5	136.3	97.7	112.3	118.5	143.4
August	123.8	152.8	142.8	167.5	143.4	128.7	139.5	143.5	102.0	113.6	119.3	145.0
September	124.6	152.7	147.7	167.8	143.8	133.3	139.5	141.7	102.0	113.6	119.3	146.0
October	134.0	152.9	150.4	168.2	144.7	134.9	141.2	139.7	102.8	113.5	119.6	147.2
November	136.0	153.0	152.1	168.5	144.9	134.7	141.2	142.7	104.4	113.5	120.9	147.8
December	136.2	153.6	155.7	172.5	148.5	135.2	140.8	143.3	106.3	113.7	122.1	150.1

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ADELAIDE

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68	100.4	101.5	104.3	101.9	103.5	103.1	101.7	104.0	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.1
1968-69	105.3	106.0	109.0	110.3	106.2	102.5	101.4	106.0	99.7	100.4	105.6	107.0
1969-70	108.2	109.5	113.5	116.9	111.0	109.7	109.6	117.3	103.8	101.2	112.1	112.4
1970-71	110.0	120.3	121.1	119.9	116.4	111.8	117.5	114.7	105.9	104.8	113.8	116.7
1971-72	119.1	127.9	128.6	127.5	128.9	122.3	127.7	118.8	110.2	115.1	119.6	124.8
1972-73	127.5	135.0	137.5	142.3	136.2	128.8	135.4	124.4	112.3	118.9	129.1	134.8
1971-72—												
January	121.0	124.7	130.2	126.7	128.0	123.2	128.6	118.9	110.8	115.3	119.5	124.7
February	121.3	132.9	130.2	126.7	128.5	123.2	128.6	118.9	111.0	118.5	119.5	125.5
March	121.3	132.9	130.2	129.5	128.7	122.3	128.6	118.9	111.0	118.5	119.5	126.4
April	122.6	133.5	130.2	129.5	131.9	122.3	128.6	118.9	110.6	118.5	119.5	126.8
May	122.7	133.5	130.2	130.2	133.4	122.3	134.3	122.5	111.5	118.7	124.7	127.8
June	123.9	133.5	130.2	132.0	133.4	124.8	134.3	122.5	111.5	118.7	125.0	128.8
1972-73—												
July	124.6	134.1	136.0	132.7	133.4	124.5	133.8	122.5	111.5	118.7	125.0	129.9
August	125.1	134.1	136.0	132.9	133.4	125.0	133.8	122.5	111.4	118.8	125.0	130.1
September	125.1	134.1	136.0	134.6	134.5	125.0	133.9	122.5	111.4	118.8	125.4	130.8
October	125.5	134.7	136.0	135.4	134.6	125.7	133.9	122.5	111.4	118.8	126.3	131.3
November	126.1	134.7	136.0	135.5	134.7	126.4	133.9	122.5	111.6	118.8	127.5	131.5
December	129.0	134.7	136.0	140.5	134.7	126.9	133.9	122.5	112.3	118.8	128.0	133.6
January	129.0	135.3	138.4	141.6	134.9	126.9	133.9	122.5	112.4	118.8	128.0	134.4
February	129.0	135.3	138.6	146.5	135.3	126.9	133.9	122.5	112.4	118.9	132.5	136.6
March	129.0	135.3	139.2	147.7	138.2	131.6	137.8	122.5	112.1	118.9	132.5	137.7
April	129.0	135.9	139.2	148.9	140.1	135.2	137.6	129.3	112.8	118.9	132.5	138.7
May	129.0	135.9	139.2	154.3	140.2	135.2	137.8	130.3	114.3	119.0	133.1	140.8
June	129.3	136.3	139.6	156.4	140.8	136.5	141.0	130.3	114.3	119.6	133.8	141.9
1973-74—												
July	129.8	150.3	139.9	161.7	142.7	143.7	144.1	133.9	117.6	119.6	134.1	145.9
August	129.8	151.0	139.9	164.5	146.3	148.0	144.2	142.1	118.2	119.6	137.0	147.8
September	130.1	151.0	139.9	169.4	146.0	146.4	144.2	136.8	119.4	119.6	136.8	149.4
October	130.2	151.0	139.9	169.6	146.2	146.4	144.4	138.7	119.6	119.6	136.8	149.5
November	130.2	151.0	139.9	173.2	148.3	145.4	144.4	141.1	119.7	119.6	136.9	150.9
December	131.4	151.0	143.4	181.8	151.4	148.1	144.5	142.2	120.2	121.5	138.0	155.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—PERTH**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68	102.3	104.5	103.5	105.8	101.6	105.3	101.3	103.3	101.4	103.0	103.5	104.0
1968-69	102.8	106.5	106.2	107.5	106.2	107.5	102.7	105.2	101.1	107.1	104.7	105.9
1969-70	105.3	109.1	111.4	111.1	110.8	118.4	108.1	115.1	102.6	109.4	107.7	110.3
1970-71	110.6	113.8	118.5	115.5	115.5	115.4	109.0	115.5	102.8	109.8	110.2	113.9
1971-72	117.2	121.9	129.5	121.3	128.8	119.7	114.6	120.7	107.5	110.6	117.7	121.1
1972-73	121.7	127.7	135.1	126.9	136.6	124.8	121.9	128.1	110.7	113.1	126.7	126.9
1971-72—												
January	119.7	120.5	131.3	121.0	126.8	120.9	116.0	121.4	108.0	110.1	118.8	121.5
February	119.7	120.5	131.3	120.7	128.0	120.9	116.0	121.4	108.5	110.1	118.8	121.5
March	119.7	120.5	131.3	120.7	129.8	120.8	116.0	121.4	108.6	111.6	119.8	121.8
April	119.7	125.9	131.7	122.6	133.8	120.4	117.8	121.4	108.6	111.6	119.9	123.1
May	119.9	125.9	131.7	122.6	134.9	120.4	119.7	123.9	108.3	111.6	120.4	123.4
June	119.9	125.9	131.7	122.8	134.9	121.4	119.8	123.9	108.3	111.6	120.9	123.6
1972-73—												
July	119.9	125.9	131.7	123.9	135.1	122.0	120.0	123.9	111.0	111.6	123.1	124.3
August	119.9	126.2	131.7	123.9	135.0	122.3	120.0	123.9	111.1	111.6	123.1	124.3
September	119.9	126.2	131.7	124.1	135.0	122.3	120.0	123.9	111.1	111.6	124.6	124.5
October	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.1	134.8	122.5	121.0	123.9	111.1	113.3	124.6	124.7
November	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.2	135.1	122.7	121.2	123.9	110.2	113.3	125.3	124.8
December	119.3	126.9	131.7	124.3	135.3	123.0	121.4	123.9	110.0	113.3	125.4	124.8
January	123.7	127.2	137.4	124.5	135.4	123.0	121.9	127.6	110.3	113.3	126.3	126.4
February	123.7	127.2	137.4	124.5	135.4	123.5	122.2	127.6	110.6	113.3	127.8	126.6
March	123.7	127.7	138.8	129.5	139.0	126.0	123.3	127.6	110.6	113.3	128.8	128.9
April	123.7	130.4	138.8	130.7	139.2	128.4	123.3	137.1	110.8	113.3	129.3	129.9
May	123.7	130.4	138.9	131.4	139.5	130.2	123.3	137.1	110.6	114.4	130.5	130.4
June	123.7	130.4	139.7	137.2	140.5	132.0	125.5	137.1	110.6	114.6	131.1	132.7
1973-74—												
July	123.6	130.4	139.7	139.6	141.5	135.8	125.6	137.9	111.6	115.0	131.7	133.8
August	123.6	130.8	141.9	140.0	143.7	142.2	127.4	148.4	112.1	115.0	132.7	135.4
September	123.6	130.8	147.5	141.2	143.7	141.2	127.6	145.0	112.9	115.0	132.3	136.5
October	123.6	136.2	147.7	141.2	145.1	141.1	128.0	146.3	115.2	115.0	133.0	137.3
November	123.6	136.3	147.7	144.0	149.1	143.1	128.4	147.4	115.2	115.0	133.0	138.5
December	123.6	136.3	147.7	146.2	151.0	145.4	128.6	147.4	115.2	115.0	134.9	139.7

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—HOBART

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

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WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical instal- lation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscel- laneous materials	All groups
1967-68	104.8	100.9	104.6	100.8	100.9	103.3	101.9	103.5	100.1	100.2	102.3	101.8
1968-69	108.0	105.3	109.6	102.8	104.0	102.5	104.5	105.9	99.9	104.6	103.1	104.1
1969-70	109.1	110.4	111.7	105.4	110.4	108.3	115.8	118.2	100.9	105.3	110.0	107.7
1970-71	116.0	114.6	120.6	113.9	116.5	113.7	123.8	115.9	102.5	108.1	115.5	114.3
1971-72	123.6	124.2	123.8	120.3	129.2	117.1	132.8	120.9	105.8	113.5	123.3	120.7
1972-73	130.7	137.2	140.2	134.6	135.9	118.1	136.8	126.0	107.6	114.2	132.5	130.8
1971-72—												
January	120.8	123.1	121.9	120.0	128.2	117.1	134.2	121.0	105.2	114.1	123.9	120.2
February	121.4	124.2	126.1	120.0	129.2	117.1	134.4	121.0	106.0	114.1	123.9	120.8
March	129.4	125.8	126.1	120.0	133.1	117.1	134.4	121.0	106.5	114.1	123.9	121.9
April	129.4	127.4	126.1	120.0	133.8	118.2	135.2	121.5	107.0	114.1	123.9	122.2
May	129.5	128.0	126.1	120.0	133.7	118.2	136.2	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.8	122.5
June	129.5	136.1	131.1	127.0	133.8	117.5	139.7	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.9	126.3
1972-73—												
July	129.5	136.1	131.1	129.1	133.8	117.5	139.7	123.9	107.2	114.2	127.9	127.1
August	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.1	133.7	116.7	140.1	123.9	107.2	114.2	128.9	127.2
September	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.8	116.7	133.1	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.0	127.2
October	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.9	116.7	133.1	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.7	127.2
November	129.5	137.3	131.1	129.3	133.9	116.7	136.2	124.5	107.2	114.2	130.8	127.3
December	129.5	137.3	141.5	129.4	134.7	117.5	136.6	124.5	107.2	114.2	131.1	128.5
January	129.5	137.3	146.8	139.0	134.9	117.5	136.6	124.5	107.7	114.2	131.8	132.8
February	130.8	137.3	147.2	139.0	134.9	117.5	136.6	124.5	107.1	114.2	135.7	133.2
March	130.8	137.3	147.2	139.9	136.6	118.2	137.2	124.5	107.9	114.2	135.7	133.8
April	130.8	137.3	147.2	140.1	138.8	120.5	137.3	130.1	108.4	114.2	135.6	134.3
May	130.7	137.4	147.2	140.2	140.6	120.5	137.4	131.3	108.4	114.2	135.7	134.5
June	138.8	137.4	149.9	141.6	141.5	121.2	138.0	131.3	108.4	114.5	135.7	136.0
1973-74—												
July	139.4	143.8	155.2	141.7	142.2	126.3	140.1	134.8	109.3	114.4	137.1	137.8
August	139.4	145.7	155.3	142.4	144.5	126.5	142.5	143.9	111.7	115.2	137.4	138.9
September	139.4	145.7	155.5	143.5	144.6	127.0	142.5	142.7	113.4	115.2	139.3	139.6
October	139.4	145.7	155.5	143.5	146.3	126.9	142.5	142.7	113.4	115.2	139.7	139.7
November	139.4	145.7	155.5	144.9	146.2	127.4	142.5	143.8	114.9	115.2	139.9	140.4
December	139.4	145.7	157.4	154.2	146.3	128.1	142.5	145.0	114.9	119.4	140.0	144.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
1967-68	101.6	102.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	103.9	101.7	103.3	100.0	101.7	102.9	102.7
1968-69	103.8	107.0	107.8	108.6	104.8	106.3	102.0	105.2	99.7	103.0	104.5	106.3
1969-70	107.1	112.6	112.4	113.5	110.0	111.8	108.7	115.8	102.2	105.1	107.4	110.9
1970-71	113.4	121.8	118.0	118.5	115.0	112.4	113.6	115.0	103.8	109.4	111.0	115.7
1971-72	121.2	132.0	124.5	124.8	127.9	118.5	122.6	120.2	107.4	116.9	116.4	122.7
1972-73	127.0	139.9	130.7	137.0	136.8	124.9	129.6	126.2	108.3	118.7	124.9	131.1
1971-72—												
January	123.0	132.2	125.8	123.8	126.2	118.9	123.9	120.5	107.6	117.9	116.5	122.7
February	123.6	134.3	126.0	125.0	127.1	119.2	123.8	120.5	107.9	118.2	117.0	123.5
March	123.8	134.5	126.0	125.6	129.8	119.0	123.7	120.5	108.0	118.3	117.1	123.9
April	123.9	136.6	126.2	126.8	132.9	119.2	125.2	121.3	108.0	118.3	117.2	124.8
May	123.6	136.7	126.4	127.0	133.3	119.2	129.3	123.7	108.2	118.3	118.3	125.2
June	122.3	136.8	126.5	127.6	133.5	120.5	128.8	123.7	108.3	118.3	119.4	125.5
1972-73—												
July	122.2	137.2	126.6	129.5	133.9	121.3	128.4	123.8	108.1	118.3	121.0	126.5
August	121.2	137.3	127.4	129.8	133.9	121.5	128.3	123.8	108.1	118.4	121.0	126.6
September	121.5	137.6	128.3	130.2	134.3	122.0	127.9	123.9	108.1	118.4	122.6	127.1
October	125.9	138.4	128.4	132.4	134.5	122.5	128.1	123.9	108.1	118.6	123.2	128.4
November	125.7	138.5	128.5	133.2	134.6	122.9	128.2	123.9	108.0	118.6	123.4	128.7
December	126.4	138.5	129.7	134.8	135.3	123.4	128.4	123.9	108.6	118.7	124.1	129.7
January	127.5	139.1	131.2	136.1	135.9	123.0	128.6	124.5	108.7	118.7	124.1	130.5
February	128.9	141.1	131.6	137.8	136.0	123.5	129.0	124.6	108.3	118.7	126.2	131.6
March	130.7	141.7	132.4	141.5	139.0	127.1	131.1	124.6	108.3	118.8	126.9	133.7
April	130.5	142.5	133.1	143.7	140.6	129.5	131.2	132.2	108.4	118.8	127.6	135.1
May	131.2	142.8	135.3	145.0	141.3	130.0	131.6	132.9	108.5	118.9	129.0	136.2
June	131.8	144.1	136.1	150.5	142.2	132.5	134.7	132.9	108.8	118.9	129.4	138.8
1973-74—												
July	132.2	148.0	137.6	153.9	143.9	136.9	136.6	135.7	110.6	119.0	130.4	141.3
August	132.0	149.2	138.8	155.6	147.0	142.1	139.2	143.7	112.5	119.3	131.4	143.1
September	132.3	149.2	140.3	160.1	147.0	141.6	139.4	141.1	112.8	119.3	131.4	144.9
October	133.3	150.1	144.1	160.9	147.6	141.9	139.8	140.9	113.3	119.4	131.7	145.9
November	133.4	150.1	144.2	162.9	149.3	142.6	140.1	143.0	114.2	119.4	132.3	146.9
December	134.1	150.3	147.1	167.5	151.1	144.4	140.1	144.3	114.9	119.7	133.2	149.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

1. General

This index, relating to important metallic materials used in the manufacture of fabricated metal products, was introduced in December 1972. In addition to constituting a further step in the publication of an expanded range of wholesale price indexes, this index and the Price Index of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment (referred to on page 43) have been designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

2. Scope and composition

This index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division 31).

Index numbers are compiled and published for four groupings of items and for the All groups combination. The materials have been grouped under the headings Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Copper and Brass, and Other Metallic Materials.

The composition and weighting pattern of the index is given below.

PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1968-69

Group and item	Percentage contribution of	
	Item to group index	Group to All groups index
1. Iron and steel		83.2
Pig iron	0.5	
Steel bar, flats, rounds, squares and plate (excluding stainless steel)	29.8	
Stainless steel	5.4	
Steel sheet and strip (other than stainless steel and tinplate)	23.1	
Tinplate	9.7	
Wire rod	1.7	
Steel angles, channels, joists, beams and other structural sections	11.6	
Uncoated coiled steel wire (round, strip and sections)	8.8	
Coated (galvanised) coiled steel wire (round, strip and sections)	4.5	
Ferrous pipes and tubes	2.7	
Forgings and castings of iron and steel	1.8	
Electrodes	0.4	
2. Aluminium		8.9
Aluminium and alloy refinery shapes	14.0	
Aluminium and alloy sections (excluding wire)	66.3	
Aluminium and alloy sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	0.8	
Aluminium and alloy castings	18.9	
3. Copper and brass		5.7
Copper and alloy refinery shapes	5.3	
Copper and alloy sections (excluding wire)	27.9	
Copper and alloy sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	1.2	
Copper and alloy single wire and wire drawn from rod	1.6	
Brass sections (excluding wire)	36.8	
Brass sheet, plate, strip, circles, slugs, foilstock, etc.	3.6	
Brass refinery shapes	23.6	
4. Other metallic materials		2.2
Zinc and alloy refinery shapes	9.8	
Zinc and alloy castings	13.4	
Silver	76.8	

3. Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.'

4. Prices

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specification collected from a selection of representative sources. In each case, these specifications are sufficiently detailed to ensure that the price changes incorporated in the indexes are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail collection, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main prices are collected as at the mid-point of each month.

The prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

5. Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for financial years from 1968-69. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Index numbers for each group and all groups are given below. In interpreting movements in the index, particularly those from month to month, it should be noted that changes frequently occur in an uneven fashion over time. Changes in index numbers for individual months should not be interpreted in isolation and without reference to changes over longer periods. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Current index numbers are published monthly in *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials* (Reference No. 9.10).

**PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—GROUP AND ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS**

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.0)(a)

Period	Iron and steel	Aluminum	Copper and brass	Other metallic materials	All groups
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969-70	104.2	102.2	122.5	93.8	104.8
1970-71	106.7	104.5	106.5	90.9	106.2
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1972-73	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1970-71—					
January	105.9	105.1	102.7	88.7	105.3
February	106.1	105.1	102.1	87.1	105.3
March	106.2	105.1	103.2	91.6	105.6
April	106.3	105.1	108.2	91.8	106.0
May	107.2	105.2	107.5	89.6	106.6
June	112.8	105.2	104.8	87.5	111.1
1971-72—					
July	113.4	105.3	106.1	89.5	111.7
August	113.6	106.0	109.0	88.7	112.1
September	113.8	106.7	108.5	82.8	112.1
October	113.8	107.7	106.8	78.8	112.1
November	113.8	107.7	106.7	78.0	112.1
December	113.8	107.7	105.1	80.2	112.0
January	113.8	106.8	105.0	82.5	112.0
February	117.4	106.8	105.3	83.0	115.0
March	118.9	106.6	105.6	83.1	116.2
April	120.2	106.6	105.5	84.9	117.4
May	121.1	107.0	105.4	85.8	118.1
June	121.1	107.0	105.2	86.5	118.2
1972-73—					
July	121.1	107.1	105.1	89.5	118.3
August	121.2	107.1	105.2	97.3	118.5
September	121.2	107.1	104.8	93.9	118.4
October	121.5	108.2	102.5	96.0	118.7
November	121.5	108.2	102.5	95.9	118.7
December	121.6	108.3	102.5	99.0	118.9
January	121.7	109.2	102.5	98.9	119.0
February	121.7	109.2	102.5	102.4	119.1
March	124.6	111.3	108.6	101.6	122.1
April	124.7	111.3	111.0	98.4	122.1
May	125.1	111.4	112.9	102.6	122.7
June	125.5	111.5	118.6	109.3	123.5
1973-74—					
July	125.6	112.6	127.4	119.3	124.4
August	125.7	112.6	142.8	113.6	125.2
September	125.8	112.6	135.1	108.7	124.8
October	125.8	113.3	131.7	118.9	124.9
November	130.9	114.0	138.1	116.7	129.5
December	131.6	115.3	140.0	127.3	130.6

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

CHAPTER 3. WAGES AND HOURS

Rates of wage and hours of work

1. General

The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and collective industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or registered collective agreement was in force the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years nearly all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered collective agreements have been included where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so obtained, indexes of 'nominal' (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28-43. Within a few years the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (see Labour Report No. 5, pages 44-50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from September 1917 to June 1959 in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarised annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Earlier in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the following paragraphs.

2. Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and standard hours of work

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industry groups for adult males and 8 industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 47, 1959.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates used in the indexes are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The weighting patterns in the indexes for adult males and adult females are shown in the following table where total weights have been scaled to 10,000. Because the *Shipping and Stevedoring* industry group is not used in the compilation of weighted average minimum hourly wage rates or weighted average standard hours of work for adult males, totals have been shown excluding this industry group.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry and have been derived entirely from representative awards,

determinations and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes.

WAGE RATES INDEXES: WEIGHTING PATTERN, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Weights for industry groups in each State, used in the compilation of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates, and weighted average standard hours of work, scaled to totals of 10,000.

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying	183	28	57	8	48	16	340
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,009	670	191	258	90	49	2,267
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	123	189	18	16	8	8	362
Food, drink and tobacco	231	214	141	52	29	22	689
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . .	128	87	74	24	38	19	370
Paper, printing, etc.	111	85	28	18	12	19	273
Other manufacturing	389	304	70	84	55	18	920
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>4,881</i>
Building and construction	458	319	215	124	115	67	1,298
Railway services	183	126	148	55	58	15	585
Road and air transport	156	101	53	31	23	9	373
Shipping and stevedoring	95	58	44	32	20	18	267
Communication	138	97	51	29	23	12	350
Wholesale and retail trade	530	386	198	123	126	39	1,402
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . .	91	62	45	19	28	5	250
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	102	79	25	22	18	8	254
<i>All industry groups (a)</i>	<i>3,927</i>	<i>2,805</i>	<i>1,358</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>10,000</i>
All industry groups (excluding shipping and stevedoring)(a)	3,832	2,747	1,314	863	671	306	9,733

ADULT FEMALES

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	412	277	41	96	15	9	850
Textiles, clothing and footwear . .	864	1,057	157	82	55	38	2,253
Food, drink and tobacco	233	228	70	53	29	29	642
Other manufacturing	482	338	76	67	29	12	1,004
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>4,749</i>
Transport and communication . . .	219	163	88	47	29	11	557
Wholesale and retail trade	1,045	695	339	245	204	73	2,601
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . .	423	304	146	58	79	15	1,025
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	493	248	137	79	82	29	1,068
<i>All industry groups (b)</i>	<i>4,171</i>	<i>3,310</i>	<i>1,054</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>10,000</i>

(a) Excludes rural industry.

(b) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded. Thus awards relating to employees in the Finance and Property industry group (banking, insurance, etc.) are excluded as are awards relating to occupations such as engineers, scientists, architects, teachers, nurses, etc. and to administrative employees in government services. Some awards that specify annual rates of pay for certain occupations mainly in government employment (for example, mail officers, postal officers, drivers, linemen, telecommunications technicians, clerks and clerical assistants, office machine operators, typists, telephonists, etc.) are included.

The rates for particular occupations used in the index are prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements as set out in paragraph 2 of section 2 on page 73. Relevant rates of prescribed *minimum wage for adult males* (see Appendix VIII) are used where applicable. For some occupations general loadings of various kinds are included. Loadings, etc. that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service; working in wet, dirty or confined places; excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes. Annual leave loadings, prescribed in many awards, etc., are not included in the wage rates indexes. The ten per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males first prescribed in some Western Australian State awards in October 1970 are included in the wage rates.

In recent years the award rates of pay for some government employees have been based on actual rates of pay for employees in the private sector, which include over-award payments, loadings, etc. Thus award rates of pay for government employees in certain occupations will be higher than those for private employees in comparable occupations. This may affect the relative levels of the weighted average minimum wage rates in industry groups which have a large component of government employees (for example, the Communication group).

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc. excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of great significance.

Weekly wage rates for adult males cannot be compared directly with average weekly earnings per employed male unit shown on page 101, because the latter include the actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) in all industries. The figures of earnings are quarterly or annual averages and include, in addition to wages and salaries at award, etc. rates, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, and payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified. They also reflect changes in the importance of different industries and occupations.

Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available as at the end of each quarter from March 1939 to December 1956 and as at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females have been compiled quarterly from March 1951 to June 1967 and monthly from July 1967.

Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers from 1939 (for adult males), and 1951 (for adult females) to December 1973 will be found in sections IV and V of the Appendix. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical bulletins, *Minimum Wage Rates*, March 1939 to June 1965, *Wage Rates Indexes*, June 1965 to June 1968 and *Wage Rates Indexes*, June 1968 to June 1972. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletins *Wage Rates and Earnings* and *Wage Rates Indexes (Preliminary Statement)*.

In some cases, when awards, etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of

notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these delays, etc. figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

In sections VI and VII of the Appendix, particulars of award rates of pay and prescribed hours of work are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industry group in Australia.

3. Weekly wage rates, adult males

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage, for a full week's work (excluding overtime), payable to adult male workers, at 31 December 1973, together with corresponding index numbers in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1973

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	84.24	75.69	88.44	71.36	73.52	78.37	82.16
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	73.04	73.58	76.94	71.28	72.17	75.55	73.35
Textiles, clothing and footwear	72.53	73.00	74.04	71.17	73.80	69.73	72.76
Food, drink and tobacco	76.63	76.34	78.72	72.27	74.02	72.02	76.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	73.41	70.34	74.68	75.06	70.80	70.05	72.60
Paper, printing, etc.	81.52	82.35	89.89	80.73	85.50	75.38	82.34
Other manufacturing	76.07	76.67	76.16	74.95	74.38	69.62	75.94
All manufacturing groups	74.52	74.79	77.60	72.66	73.43	73.00	74.67
Building and construction	78.98	82.31	78.16	77.59	77.11	75.80	79.20
Railway services	71.02	66.93	77.93	71.38	69.05	72.42	71.76
Road and air transport	79.56	75.77	75.74	73.23	76.50	77.80	77.24
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	97.04	95.33	88.83	87.96	96.99	92.15	93.89
Communication	102.48	103.23	102.35	101.96	102.97	99.95	102.57
Wholesale and retail trade	80.02	78.96	79.60	75.90	74.82	77.08	78.76
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	83.60	81.11	84.02	74.16	75.71	83.68	81.47
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	72.84	71.46	73.11	69.65	67.32	69.07	71.66
All industry groups(a)	77.97	77.37	79.81	75.18	75.63	76.57	77.59

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base. Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	298.3	268.0	313.2	252.7	260.3	277.5	290.9
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	258.6	260.5	272.4	252.4	255.5	267.5	259.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	256.8	258.5	262.2	252.0	261.3	246.9	257.6
Food, drink and tobacco	271.3	270.3	278.7	255.9	262.1	255.0	270.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	259.9	249.1	264.4	265.8	250.7	248.0	257.1
Paper, printing, etc.	288.6	291.6	318.3	285.9	302.8	266.9	291.6
Other manufacturing	269.4	271.5	269.7	265.4	263.4	246.5	268.9
All manufacturing groups	263.9	264.8	274.8	257.3	260.0	258.5	264.4
Building and construction	279.7	291.5	276.8	274.7	273.0	268.4	280.4
Railway services	251.5	237.0	275.9	252.7	244.5	256.4	254.1
Road and air transport	281.7	268.3	268.2	259.3	270.9	275.5	273.5
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	343.6	337.5	314.5	311.5	343.4	326.3	332.5
Communication	362.9	365.5	362.4	361.0	364.6	353.9	363.2
Wholesale and retail trade	283.3	279.6	281.9	268.8	264.9	272.9	278.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	296.0	287.2	297.5	262.6	268.1	296.3	288.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	257.9	253.0	258.9	246.6	238.4	244.6	253.7
All industry groups(a)	276.1	274.0	282.6	266.2	267.8	271.1	274.7

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6.
(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work (excluding overtime) at the date specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
December 1939	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
" 1945	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
" 1950	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
" 1955	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
" 1960	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
" 1965	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
" 1969	52.38	51.74	51.91	50.76	50.69	52.00	51.86
" 1970	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
" 1971	61.70	61.40	62.91	59.38	61.98	60.86	61.56
1972—January	61.78	61.60	62.92	59.44	62.05	60.97	61.67
February	62.02	62.00	63.13	59.86	62.20	61.33	61.96
March	62.21	62.09	63.88	59.99	62.38	61.42	62.19
April	62.41	62.16	63.92	60.00	62.38	61.44	62.30
May	64.72	64.49	65.10	62.46	62.96	64.49	64.37
June	65.10	64.81	65.46	62.69	63.89	64.69	64.76
July	65.56	65.49	65.70	62.84	64.18	64.93	65.20
August	65.66	65.58	65.94	62.86	64.24	64.93	65.30
September	66.37	66.41	66.29	64.04	64.45	65.37	65.99
October	66.45	66.50	66.38	64.42	64.86	65.56	66.14
November	67.08	66.88	67.43	64.83	65.35	65.90	66.71
December	68.11	67.86	68.42	65.82	66.15	67.18	67.71
1973—January	68.64	68.55	68.77	66.09	66.54	67.50	68.22
February	68.98	68.88	70.18	66.36	67.13	67.94	68.72
March	69.07	68.91	70.48	66.65	67.45	68.22	68.86
April	69.33	69.13	70.62	66.95	67.52	68.33	69.08
May	73.86	73.84	73.87	71.51	68.85	73.58	73.29
June	74.69	74.67	75.49	72.56	72.64	74.94	74.47
July	75.09	75.18	75.78	72.63	73.00	75.07	74.84
August	75.61	75.93	76.99	73.69	73.97	75.68	75.60
September	75.95	76.08	77.49	73.92	75.04	75.84	75.95
October	76.43	76.72	77.89	74.29	75.33	76.20	76.44
November	77.03	76.91	79.67	74.49	75.45	76.25	76.99
December	77.97	77.37	79.81	75.18	75.63	76.57	77.59

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
" 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
" 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
" 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
" 1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
" 1965	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
" 1969	185.5	183.2	183.8	179.7	179.5	184.1	183.6
" 1970	192.6	190.1	195.0	184.6	198.2	192.9	191.9
" 1971	218.5	217.4	222.8	210.3	219.5	215.5	218.0
1972—January	218.8	218.1	222.8	210.5	219.7	215.9	218.4
February	219.6	219.5	223.5	212.0	220.2	217.2	219.4
March	220.3	219.9	226.2	212.4	220.9	217.5	220.2
April	221.0	220.1	226.3	212.5	220.9	217.5	220.6
May	229.2	228.3	230.5	221.2	222.9	228.3	227.9
June	230.5	229.5	231.8	222.0	226.2	229.0	229.3
July	232.1	231.9	232.6	222.5	227.3	229.9	230.9
August	232.5	232.2	233.5	222.6	227.5	229.9	231.2
September	235.0	235.1	234.7	226.8	228.2	231.5	233.7
October	235.3	235.5	235.0	228.1	229.7	232.2	234.2
November	237.5	236.8	238.8	229.6	231.4	233.3	236.2
December	241.2	240.3	242.3	233.1	234.2	237.9	239.8
1973—January	243.1	242.7	243.5	234.0	235.6	239.0	241.6
February	244.2	243.9	248.5	235.0	237.7	240.6	243.3
March	244.6	244.0	249.5	236.0	238.8	241.6	243.8
April	245.5	244.8	250.1	237.1	239.1	242.0	244.6
May	261.5	261.5	261.5	253.2	243.8	260.5	259.5
June	264.5	264.4	267.3	256.9	257.2	265.3	263.7
July	265.9	266.2	268.3	257.2	258.5	265.8	265.0
August	267.7	268.8	272.6	260.9	261.9	268.0	267.7
September	268.9	269.4	274.4	261.7	265.7	268.5	268.9
October	270.6	271.7	275.8	263.0	266.7	269.8	270.6
November	272.7	272.3	282.1	263.7	267.2	270.6	272.6
December	276.1	274.0	282.6	266.2	267.8	271.1	274.7

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	10.99	41.47	48.54	60.83	69.04	73.30	82.16
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9.98	35.02	39.71	51.88	59.89	65.25	73.35
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.31	34.04	38.62	50.92	57.33	62.94	72.76
Food, drink and tobacco	9.91	35.22	40.53	52.98	58.81	64.67	76.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	9.75	34.62	39.55	51.84	58.30	62.52	72.60
Paper, printing, etc.	10.46	37.92	43.09	57.47	65.81	71.93	82.34
Other manufacturing	9.64	34.72	39.71	52.34	59.97	65.81	75.94
All manufacturing groups	9.87	35.05	39.92	52.36	59.77	65.27	74.67
Building and construction	9.92	35.75	41.42	56.67	63.70	70.03	79.20
Railway services	9.45	34.65	39.91	51.32	58.34	64.03	71.76
Road and air transport	9.91	35.25	40.69	54.65	61.48	67.97	77.24
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	9.10	34.46	39.79	60.54	64.66	84.41	93.89
Communication	9.78	38.49	47.45	68.95	77.29	86.72	102.57
Wholesale and retail trade	9.85	35.71	40.54	53.82	61.57	67.52	78.76
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.19	34.81	40.27	54.11	62.52	67.87	81.47
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.41	33.73	38.55	49.16	56.73	60.62	71.66
All industry groups(a)	9.83	35.50	40.76	54.20	61.56	67.71	77.59

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	38.9	146.8	171.9	215.4	244.4	259.5	290.9
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.3	124.0	140.6	183.7	212.1	231.0	259.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.0	120.5	136.7	180.3	203.0	222.8	257.6
Food, drink and tobacco	35.1	124.7	143.5	187.6	208.2	229.0	270.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.5	122.6	140.0	183.6	206.4	221.4	257.1
Paper, printing, etc.	37.0	134.3	152.6	203.5	233.0	254.7	291.6
Other manufacturing	34.1	122.9	140.6	185.3	212.3	233.0	268.9
All manufacturing groups	34.9	124.1	141.4	185.4	211.6	231.1	264.4
Building and construction	35.1	126.6	146.6	200.7	225.6	248.0	280.4
Railway services	33.5	122.7	141.3	181.7	206.6	226.7	254.1
Road and air transport	35.1	124.8	144.1	193.5	217.7	240.7	273.5
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	32.2	122.0	140.9	214.3	229.0	298.9	332.5
Communication	34.6	136.3	168.0	244.1	273.7	307.1	363.2
Wholesale and retail trade	34.9	126.4	143.5	190.6	218.0	239.1	278.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.5	123.2	142.6	191.6	221.4	240.3	288.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.3	119.4	136.5	174.1	200.9	214.6	253.7
All industry groups(a)	34.8	125.7	144.3	191.9	218.0	239.8	274.7

(a) Excludes rural industry. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6.
 (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers.

(iv) *Federal awards, etc. and State awards, etc.* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males covered by Federal awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately for Australia in the following table. Figures for each State are shown in section IV of the Appendix. The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as a result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another. For the purpose of this dissection *Federal awards, etc.* include awards of, or collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Coal Industry Tribunal, and determinations of the Australian Public Service Arbitrator; and *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals together with certain unregistered collective agreements where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The proportion of employees covered by Federal and State awards, etc. varies considerably between States. In addition, the proportions of employees engaged in the respective industries and occupations differ from State to State. As a result there may be relatively wide differences between the weighted average wage rates in the several States.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA(a)
FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.(b)**

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements
(S)

End of—	Federal awards, etc.(b)	State awards, etc.(b)	All awards, etc.	End of—	Federal awards, etc.(b)	State awards, etc.(b)	All awards, etc.
December—				1972—			
1939	9.70	9.98	9.83	July	65.09	65.32	65.20
1945	12.07	12.05	12.06	August	65.11	65.51	65.30
1950	20.18	20.23	20.20	September	66.14	65.84	65.99
1955	29.40	30.02	29.70	October	66.26	66.00	66.14
1960	35.14	35.88	35.50	November	66.59	66.85	66.71
1965	40.44	41.10	40.76	December	68.03	67.37	67.71
1969	52.10	51.61	51.86	1973—			
1970	53.77	54.65	54.20	January	68.38	68.05	68.22
1971	61.34	61.81	61.56	February	68.78	68.65	68.72
1972	68.03	67.37	67.71	March	68.81	68.92	68.86
1973	77.23	77.99	77.59	April	69.05	69.12	69.08
				May	73.75	72.79	73.29
1972—				June	74.95	73.95	74.47
January	61.41	61.96	61.67	July	75.15	74.51	74.84
February	61.94	61.99	61.96	August	76.24	74.92	75.60
March	62.03	62.36	62.19	September	76.29	75.58	75.95
April	62.06	62.56	62.30	October	76.61	76.25	76.44
May	64.53	64.20	64.37	November	76.78	77.22	76.99
June	64.75	64.76	64.76	December	77.23	77.99	77.59

(a) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) For definitions, see text above. The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as the result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another.

4. Weekly wage rates, adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31 December 1973 in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1973

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	68.50	63.50	62.59	61.80	61.67	61.11	65.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	59.76	58.37	58.08	60.32	60.31	56.83	58.97
Food, drink and tobacco	67.61	58.32	62.33	57.56	56.17	58.17	61.97
Other manufacturing	63.22	60.50	61.48	60.67	60.09	56.11	61.83
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>63.33</i>	<i>59.49</i>	<i>60.23</i>	<i>60.39</i>	<i>59.47</i>	<i>57.61</i>	<i>61.17</i>
Transport and communication	73.41	72.49	77.24	74.98	75.71	81.52	74.17
Wholesale and retail trade	73.67	64.99	66.31	62.56	64.80	61.36	68.31
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	75.12	73.64	66.54	61.64	64.83	67.01	71.78
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	66.14	61.09	56.05	59.20	60.91	58.07	62.54
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>67.98</i>	<i>62.70</i>	<i>63.93</i>	<i>62.03</i>	<i>63.50</i>	<i>60.86</i>	<i>64.99</i>

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	344.1	319.0	314.4	310.4	309.8	307.0	329.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	300.2	293.2	291.7	303.0	302.9	285.5	296.2
Food, drink and tobacco	339.6	293.0	313.1	289.1	282.1	292.2	311.3
Other manufacturing	317.6	303.9	308.8	304.8	301.8	281.8	310.6
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>318.1</i>	<i>298.8</i>	<i>302.5</i>	<i>303.4</i>	<i>298.7</i>	<i>289.4</i>	<i>307.3</i>
Transport and communication	368.8	364.1	388.0	376.6	380.3	409.5	372.5
Wholesale and retail trade	370.1	326.4	333.1	314.2	325.5	308.2	343.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	377.3	369.9	334.2	309.6	325.7	336.6	360.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	332.2	306.9	281.5	297.4	306.0	291.7	314.1
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>341.5</i>	<i>315.0</i>	<i>321.1</i>	<i>311.6</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>305.7</i>	<i>326.4</i>

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work (excluding overtime) in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)							
December 1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
" 1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
" 1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
" 1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
" 1969	38.69	37.08	37.64	35.94	36.68	36.94	37.70
" 1970	40.68	38.65	40.60	37.51	40.02	38.17	39.68
" 1971	49.18	45.68	46.53	44.16	45.13	44.35	47.06
1972—January	49.57	46.29	46.65	44.73	45.80	44.78	47.52
February	49.75	46.70	46.68	44.85	46.79	45.43	47.81
March	49.78	46.76	47.15	44.92	47.33	45.56	47.93
April	49.93	46.76	47.17	44.92	47.35	45.56	48.00
May	51.99	48.87	48.62	46.96	47.96	47.56	49.93
June	52.10	49.80	48.68	46.96	49.21	47.56	50.35
July	52.32	50.19	49.36	47.23	49.39	47.76	50.68
August	52.42	50.21	49.38	47.30	49.67	47.79	50.75
September	52.66	50.60	49.98	49.78	49.69	47.83	51.23
October	52.71	50.71	50.24	50.14	50.62	47.88	51.39
November	52.80	50.92	52.08	50.32	50.81	48.82	51.73
December	53.18	51.10	52.27	50.50	51.80	49.07	52.04
1973—January	53.93	51.88	52.38	50.70	51.88	49.37	52.65
February	54.07	51.91	53.19	50.85	52.13	49.48	52.83
March	54.34	51.93	53.31	51.56	52.44	49.48	53.03
April	55.10	52.65	53.88	52.19	53.01	49.86	53.73
May	59.57	58.31	56.81	56.98	54.78	57.75	58.38
June	59.84	58.58	57.18	57.85	57.73	57.90	58.85
July	60.84	58.94	57.23	57.94	57.88	58.28	59.41
August	61.11	59.27	58.11	58.23	58.55	58.55	59.79
September	62.33	59.31	58.83	58.23	60.56	58.55	60.49
October	63.69	60.93	59.55	58.77	61.84	59.17	61.79
November	65.79	61.23	62.41	59.11	62.28	59.41	63.12
December	67.98	62.70	63.93	62.03	63.50	60.86	64.99

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
" 1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
" 1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
" 1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
" 1969	194.4	186.2	189.0	180.5	184.2	185.6	189.4
" 1970	204.3	194.2	203.9	188.4	201.0	191.7	199.3
" 1971	247.0	229.5	233.7	221.8	226.7	222.8	236.4
1972—January	249.0	232.5	234.3	224.7	230.0	224.9	238.7
February	249.9	234.6	234.5	225.3	235.0	228.2	240.2
March	250.0	234.9	236.9	225.6	237.7	228.9	240.8
April	250.8	234.9	237.0	225.6	237.8	228.9	241.1
May	261.2	245.5	244.2	235.9	240.9	238.9	250.8
June	261.7	250.1	244.5	235.9	247.2	238.9	252.9
July	262.8	252.1	247.9	237.3	248.1	239.9	254.6
August	263.3	252.2	248.0	237.6	249.5	240.0	254.9
September	264.5	254.1	251.1	250.1	249.6	240.3	257.3
October	264.8	254.7	252.4	251.9	254.2	240.5	258.1
November	265.2	255.8	261.6	252.8	255.2	245.2	259.9
December	267.1	256.7	262.5	253.7	260.2	246.5	261.4
1973—January	270.9	260.6	263.1	254.7	260.6	248.0	264.5
February	271.6	260.8	267.2	255.4	261.9	248.5	265.4
March	273.0	260.8	267.8	259.0	263.4	248.5	266.4
April	276.8	264.5	270.6	262.2	266.3	250.5	269.9
May	299.2	292.9	285.4	286.2	275.2	290.1	293.3
June	300.6	294.3	287.2	290.6	290.0	290.8	295.6
July	305.6	296.0	287.5	291.1	290.7	292.7	298.4
August	307.0	297.7	291.9	292.5	294.1	294.1	300.3
September	313.1	297.9	295.5	292.5	304.2	294.1	303.9
October	319.9	306.0	299.1	295.2	310.6	297.2	310.4
November	330.4	307.6	313.5	296.9	312.9	298.4	317.0
December	341.5	315.0	321.1	311.6	319.0	305.7	326.4

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1951	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973

RATES OF WAGE(b) (\$)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.09	24.98	28.56	40.24	49.40	55.66	65.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.12	24.07	27.25	36.59	43.21	46.66	58.97
Food, drink and tobacco	16.58	24.63	28.29	38.22	43.45	48.45	61.97
Other manufacturing	16.88	24.80	28.44	37.79	44.90	50.65	61.83
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>24.46</i>	<i>27.88</i>	<i>37.72</i>	<i>44.71</i>	<i>49.36</i>	<i>61.17</i>
Transport and communication	17.75	26.02	31.43	44.19	51.97	58.35	74.17
Wholesale and retail trade	17.11	26.36	30.59	42.12	49.68	54.66	68.31
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	17.01	25.78	30.64	41.92	49.76	56.41	71.78
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	24.50	28.23	37.97	46.03	50.10	62.54
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>17.03</i>	<i>25.17</i>	<i>29.10</i>	<i>39.68</i>	<i>47.06</i>	<i>52.04</i>	<i>64.99</i>

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, Year.1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.9	125.5	143.5	202.1	248.1	279.6	329.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	86.0	120.9	136.9	183.8	217.0	234.4	296.2
Food, drink and tobacco	83.3	123.7	142.1	192.0	218.2	243.4	311.3
Other manufacturing	84.8	124.6	142.9	189.8	225.6	254.4	310.6
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>189.5</i>	<i>224.6</i>	<i>247.9</i>	<i>307.3</i>
Transport and communication	89.2	130.7	157.9	222.0	261.0	293.1	372.5
Wholesale and retail trade	85.9	132.4	153.6	211.6	249.5	274.6	343.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	85.4	129.5	153.9	210.6	249.9	283.4	360.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	123.1	141.8	190.7	231.2	251.7	314.1
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>199.3</i>	<i>236.4</i>	<i>261.4</i>	<i>326.4</i>

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(iv) *Federal awards, etc. and State awards, etc.* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult females covered by Federal awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately for Australia in the following table. Figures for each State are shown in section V of the Appendix. The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as a result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another. For the purpose of this dissection *Federal awards, etc.* include awards of, or collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Coal Industry Tribunal, and determinations of the Australian Public Service Arbitrator. *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals together with certain unregistered collective agreements where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The proportion of employees covered by Federal and State awards, etc. varies considerably between States. In addition, the proportions of employees engaged in the respective industries and occupations differ from State to State. As a result there may be relatively wide differences between the weighted average wage rates in the several States.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, AUSTRALIA(a)
FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.(b)**

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements
(\$)

End of—	Federal awards, etc.(b)	State awards, etc.(b)	All awards, etc.	End of—	Federal awards, etc.(b)	State awards, etc.(b)	All awards, etc.
December—				1972—			
1965	27.79	30.20	29.10	July	49.08	52.04	50.68
1969	35.70	39.38	37.70	August	49.12	52.14	50.75
1970	37.91	41.16	39.68	September	49.45	52.74	51.23
1971	45.47	48.42	47.06	October	49.58	52.92	51.39
1972	50.30	53.52	52.04	November	49.89	53.30	51.73
1973	62.53	67.07	64.99	December	50.30	53.52	52.04
				1973—			
				January	50.57	54.41	52.65
				February	50.72	54.62	52.83
				March	50.73	54.98	53.03
				April	52.07	55.13	53.73
				May	56.76	59.76	58.38
				June	57.29	60.17	58.85
1972—							
January	46.02	48.80	47.52	July	57.49	61.03	59.41
February	46.52	48.91	47.81	August	57.98	61.32	59.79
March	46.60	49.06	47.93	September	58.04	62.58	60.49
April	46.63	49.16	48.00	October	59.59	63.65	61.79
May	48.77	50.91	49.93	November	60.08	65.70	63.12
June	48.78	51.69	50.35	December	62.53	67.07	64.99

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) For definitions, see text above. The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as the result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another.

5. Hourly wage rates, adult males

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31 December 1973.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1973

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	235.65	189.24	233.47	178.39	192.64	200.33	221.70
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	182.61	183.95	192.35	178.20	180.41	188.87	183.37
Textiles, clothing and footwear	181.32	182.50	185.10	177.91	184.49	174.34	181.90
Food, drink and tobacco	191.84	190.86	196.80	180.67	185.05	180.06	191.05
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	183.53	175.86	186.70	187.64	177.01	175.12	181.50
Paper, printing, etc.	203.79	206.17	224.72	201.84	218.07	188.44	206.12
Other manufacturing	190.19	191.85	190.40	187.81	185.52	174.18	189.93
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>186.32</i>	<i>187.03</i>	<i>193.99</i>	<i>181.72</i>	<i>183.65</i>	<i>182.53</i>	<i>186.71</i>
Building and construction	197.45	205.78	195.41	193.98	192.78	189.51	198.00
Railway services	177.54	167.50	194.83	178.45	172.62	181.06	179.45
Road and air transport	198.90	189.42	189.34	183.08	191.26	194.51	193.09
Communication	257.50	260.38	258.18	260.20	259.73	255.05	258.69
Wholesale and retail trade	200.05	197.41	199.01	189.76	187.04	192.71	196.90
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	213.12	208.33	212.60	189.05	191.28	212.44	207.57
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	182.11	178.64	182.77	174.13	168.30	172.67	179.14
All industry groups(a)	194.86	192.68	199.39	187.01	188.32	189.50	193.54

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	333.1	267.5	330.0	252.1	272.3	283.2	313.4
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	258.1	260.0	271.9	251.9	255.0	266.9	259.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	256.3	257.9	261.6	251.5	260.8	246.4	257.1
Food, drink and tobacco	271.2	269.8	278.2	255.4	261.6	254.5	270.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	259.4	248.6	263.9	265.2	250.2	247.5	256.5
Paper, printing, etc.	288.0	291.4	317.6	285.3	308.2	266.3	291.3
Other manufacturing	268.8	271.2	269.1	265.5	262.2	246.2	268.5
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>263.4</i>	<i>264.4</i>	<i>274.2</i>	<i>256.8</i>	<i>259.6</i>	<i>258.0</i>	<i>263.9</i>
Building and construction	279.1	290.9	276.2	274.2	272.5	267.9	279.9
Railway services	250.9	236.8	275.4	252.2	244.0	255.9	253.6
Road and air transport	281.1	267.7	267.6	258.8	270.3	274.9	272.9
Communication	364.0	368.0	364.9	367.8	367.1	360.5	365.6
Wholesale and retail trade	282.8	279.0	281.3	268.2	264.4	272.4	278.3
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	301.2	294.5	300.5	267.2	270.4	300.3	293.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	257.4	252.5	258.3	246.1	237.9	244.1	253.2
All industry groups(a)	275.4	272.3	281.8	264.3	266.2	267.8	273.6

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
December 1939	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
" 1945	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
" 1950	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
" 1955	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
" 1960	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
" 1965	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
" 1969	130.87	129.22	129.57	126.62	126.84	129.55	129.53
" 1970	136.08	133.91	137.49	129.74	140.09	135.50	135.35
" 1971	154.93	153.44	157.60	148.17	155.26	151.92	154.19
1972—January	155.15	153.94	157.62	148.29	155.44	152.22	154.46
February	155.75	154.95	158.16	149.39	155.83	153.16	155.21
March	156.24	155.20	160.09	149.71	156.28	153.41	155.80
April	156.76	155.37	160.18	149.74	156.28	153.45	156.07
May	162.27	160.93	162.63	155.47	157.23	160.33	160.93
June	163.24	161.75	163.56	156.08	159.62	160.86	161.90
July	164.41	163.48	164.17	156.46	160.38	161.50	163.04
August	164.68	163.71	164.78	156.50	160.53	161.52	163.30
September	166.48	165.82	165.70	159.55	161.06	162.68	165.08
October	166.71	166.06	165.92	160.53	162.13	163.19	165.44
November	168.33	167.01	168.64	161.59	163.38	164.09	166.93
December	170.03	168.82	170.64	163.50	164.47	165.91	168.67
1973—January	171.40	170.57	171.54	164.20	165.48	166.75	169.99
February	172.24	171.41	175.15	164.90	167.00	167.91	171.25
March	172.48	171.51	175.90	165.65	167.81	168.66	171.62
April	173.10	172.02	176.23	166.36	167.90	168.86	172.13
May	184.30	183.66	184.06	177.54	170.81	181.64	182.47
June	186.44	185.77	188.21	180.25	180.55	185.13	185.49
July	187.41	187.05	188.94	180.38	181.47	185.42	186.42
August	188.75	188.96	192.06	183.13	183.95	187.04	188.38
September	189.62	189.34	193.35	183.69	186.72	187.47	189.28
October	190.85	190.96	194.38	184.63	187.46	188.42	190.53
November	192.38	191.44	198.95	185.16	187.77	188.55	191.94
December	194.86	192.68	199.39	187.01	188.32	189.50	193.54

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued
Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
" 1945	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
" 1950	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.7	70.0	71.5
" 1955	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
" 1960	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
" 1965	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
" 1969	185.0	182.6	183.1	179.0	179.3	183.1	183.1
" 1970	192.3	189.3	194.3	183.4	198.0	191.5	191.3
" 1971	219.0	216.9	222.8	209.4	219.4	214.7	217.9
1972—January	219.3	217.6	222.8	209.6	219.7	215.2	218.3
February	220.1	219.0	223.6	211.1	220.3	216.5	219.4
March	220.8	219.4	226.3	211.6	220.9	216.8	220.2
April	221.6	219.6	226.4	211.6	220.9	216.9	220.6
May	229.4	227.5	229.9	219.7	222.2	226.6	227.5
June	230.7	228.6	231.2	220.6	225.6	227.4	228.8
July	232.4	231.1	232.0	221.1	226.7	228.3	230.4
August	232.8	231.4	232.9	221.2	226.9	228.3	230.8
September	235.3	234.4	234.2	225.5	227.6	229.9	233.3
October	235.6	234.7	234.5	226.9	229.2	230.7	233.8
November	237.9	236.1	238.4	228.4	230.9	231.9	235.9
December	240.3	238.6	241.2	231.1	232.5	234.5	238.4
1973—January	242.3	241.1	242.5	232.1	233.9	235.7	240.3
February	243.5	242.3	247.6	233.1	236.0	237.3	242.0
March	243.8	242.4	248.6	234.1	237.2	238.4	242.6
April	244.7	243.1	249.1	235.1	237.3	238.7	243.3
May	260.5	259.6	260.1	250.9	241.4	256.7	257.9
June	263.5	262.6	266.0	254.8	255.2	261.7	262.2
July	264.9	264.4	267.0	255.0	256.5	262.1	263.5
August	266.8	267.1	271.5	258.8	260.0	264.4	266.3
September	268.0	267.6	273.3	259.6	263.9	265.0	267.5
October	269.7	269.9	274.7	261.0	264.9	266.3	269.3
November	271.9	270.6	281.2	261.7	265.4	266.5	271.3
December	275.4	272.3	281.8	264.3	266.2	267.8	273.6

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	26.54	104.92	122.84	159.04	186.29	197.79	221.70
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22.70	87.54	99.28	129.69	149.73	163.12	183.37
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.14	85.11	96.55	127.30	143.32	157.34	181.90
Food, drink and tobacco	22.55	88.11	101.38	132.52	147.08	161.74	191.05
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	22.16	86.54	98.87	129.61	145.76	156.30	181.50
Paper, printing, etc.	23.87	94.92	107.88	143.85	164.74	180.06	206.12
Other manufacturing	21.92	86.83	99.32	130.89	149.98	164.59	189.93
All manufacturing groups	22.44	87.65	99.83	130.92	149.46	163.20	186.71
Building and construction	22.56	89.37	103.54	141.67	159.25	175.08	198.00
Railway services	21.48	86.65	99.80	128.34	145.88	160.11	179.45
Road and air transport	22.42	88.12	101.72	136.63	153.70	169.91	193.09
Communication	22.27	96.35	118.77	172.58	193.45	217.06	258.69
Wholesale and retail trade	22.12	89.27	101.34	134.54	153.93	168.80	196.90
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.57	88.68	102.59	137.85	159.29	172.93	207.57
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.05	84.33	96.38	122.91	141.84	151.54	179.14
All industry groups(a)	22.42	88.92	102.07	135.35	154.19	168.67	193.54

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	37.5	148.3	173.6	224.8	263.3	279.6	313.4
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.1	123.7	140.3	183.3	211.6	230.6	259.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.9	120.3	136.5	179.9	202.6	222.4	257.1
Food, drink and tobacco	31.9	124.5	143.3	187.3	207.9	228.6	270.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.3	122.3	139.7	183.2	206.0	220.9	256.5
Paper, printing, etc.	33.7	134.2	152.5	203.3	232.9	254.5	291.3
Other manufacturing	31.0	122.7	140.4	185.0	212.0	232.6	268.5
All manufacturing groups	31.7	123.9	141.1	185.1	211.3	230.7	263.9
Building and construction	31.9	126.3	146.3	200.2	225.1	247.5	279.9
Railway services	30.4	122.5	141.1	181.4	206.2	226.3	253.6
Road and air transport	31.7	124.6	143.8	193.1	217.2	240.2	272.9
Communication	31.5	136.2	167.9	243.9	273.4	306.8	365.6
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	126.2	143.2	190.2	217.6	238.6	278.3
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.5	125.3	145.0	194.8	225.2	244.4	293.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.8	119.2	135.2	173.7	200.5	214.2	253.2
All industry groups(a)	31.7	125.7	144.3	191.3	217.9	238.4	273.6

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc.

6. Hourly wage rates, adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31 December 1973, in the principal industry groups, and corresponding index numbers.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1973

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
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RATES OF WAGE(b)

(cents)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	171.39	159.29	156.46	154.51	154.19	152.78	164.32
Textiles, clothing and footwear	149.58	145.91	145.19	150.81	150.76	142.07	147.50
Food, drink and tobacco	169.02	145.81	155.83	143.90	140.41	145.42	154.93
Other manufacturing	158.88	151.46	153.71	152.22	150.21	140.27	155.07
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>158.62</i>	<i>148.84</i>	<i>150.57</i>	<i>151.10</i>	<i>148.68</i>	<i>144.02</i>	<i>153.11</i>
Transport and communication	193.00	191.07	204.31	198.17	199.94	224.70	195.63
Wholesale and retail trade	186.27	162.47	165.78	156.40	162.01	153.39	171.53
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	195.14	187.62	169.57	157.29	164.40	177.86	184.42
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	167.84	152.97	140.45	148.54	152.59	145.62	157.62
All industry groups(a)	171.99	157.52	161.03	155.99	159.61	153.60	163.81

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base. Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	341.6	317.5	311.9	308.0	307.3	304.5	327.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	298.1	290.8	289.4	300.6	300.5	283.2	294.0
Food, drink and tobacco	336.9	290.6	310.6	286.8	279.9	289.9	308.8
Other manufacturing	316.7	301.9	306.4	303.4	299.4	279.6	309.1
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>316.2</i>	<i>296.7</i>	<i>300.1</i>	<i>301.2</i>	<i>296.3</i>	<i>287.1</i>	<i>305.2</i>
Transport and communication	384.7	380.8	407.2	395.0	398.5	447.9	389.9
Wholesale and retail trade	371.3	323.8	330.4	311.7	322.9	305.7	341.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	389.0	374.0	338.0	313.5	327.7	354.5	367.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	334.6	304.9	280.0	296.1	304.2	290.2	314.2
All industry groups(a)	342.8	314.0	321.0	310.9	318.1	306.2	326.5

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S A.	W A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
December 1951	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
" 1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
" 1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
" 1965	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
" 1969	97.89	93.14	94.80	90.37	92.19	93.23	95.04
" 1970	102.92	97.10	102.26	94.32	100.59	96.32	100.03
" 1971	124.43	114.75	117.21	111.06	113.45	111.91	118.63
1972—January	125.41	116.28	117.51	112.49	115.12	113.01	119.80
February	125.87	117.32	117.57	112.79	117.62	114.64	120.53
March	125.94	117.45	118.78	112.95	118.97	114.98	120.82
April	126.34	117.45	118.83	112.95	119.02	114.98	120.99
May	131.54	122.76	122.48	118.09	120.54	120.04	125.86
June	131.81	125.09	122.63	118.09	123.70	120.04	126.93
July	132.36	126.09	124.33	118.77	124.14	120.53	127.75
August	132.63	126.13	124.38	118.96	124.85	120.60	127.94
September	133.23	127.10	125.89	125.19	124.91	120.71	129.13
October	133.35	127.39	126.55	126.09	127.23	120.83	129.53
November	133.59	127.92	131.19	126.54	127.72	123.20	130.41
December	134.54	128.37	131.66	127.00	130.20	123.85	131.18
1973—January	136.44	130.32	131.94	127.51	130.40	124.59	132.71
February	136.81	130.41	133.98	127.87	131.03	124.87	133.17
March	137.48	130.45	134.27	129.65	131.80	124.87	133.67
April	139.40	132.27	135.70	131.25	133.25	125.83	135.43
May	150.71	146.48	143.11	143.29	137.71	145.74	147.17
June	151.40	147.16	144.03	145.47	145.12	146.12	148.34
July	153.92	148.05	144.16	145.71	145.49	147.07	149.75
August	154.61	148.89	146.37	146.44	147.16	147.77	150.71
September	157.71	149.00	148.19	146.44	152.24	147.77	152.49
October	161.13	153.05	150.00	147.80	155.43	149.31	155.75
November	166.44	153.82	157.19	148.65	156.55	149.94	159.10
December	171.99	157.52	161.03	155.99	159.61	153.60	163.81

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)—continued

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
December 1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
" 1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
" 1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
" 1965	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
" 1969	195.1	185.7	189.0	180.1	183.8	185.8	189.4
" 1970	205.1	193.5	203.8	188.0	200.5	192.0	199.4
" 1971	248.0	228.7	233.6	221.4	226.1	223.1	236.5
1972—January	250.0	231.8	234.2	224.2	229.5	225.3	238.8
February	250.9	233.8	234.3	224.8	234.4	228.5	240.2
March	251.0	234.1	236.7	225.1	237.1	229.2	240.8
April	251.8	234.1	236.8	225.1	237.2	229.2	241.2
May	262.2	244.7	244.1	235.4	240.3	239.3	250.9
June	262.7	249.3	244.4	235.4	246.6	239.3	253.0
July	263.8	251.3	247.8	236.7	247.4	240.2	254.6
August	264.4	251.4	247.9	237.1	248.9	240.4	255.0
September	265.6	253.3	250.9	249.5	249.0	240.6	257.4
October	265.8	253.9	252.2	251.3	253.6	240.8	258.2
November	266.3	255.0	261.5	252.2	254.6	245.6	259.9
December	268.2	255.9	262.4	253.1	259.5	246.9	261.5
1973—January	272.0	259.8	263.0	254.1	259.9	248.3	264.5
February	272.7	259.9	267.1	254.9	261.2	248.9	265.4
March	274.0	260.0	267.6	258.4	262.7	248.9	266.4
April	277.8	263.6	270.5	261.6	265.6	250.8	269.9
May	300.4	292.0	285.2	285.6	274.5	290.5	293.3
June	301.8	293.3	287.1	289.9	289.3	291.3	295.7
July	306.8	295.1	287.3	290.4	290.0	293.1	298.5
August	308.2	296.8	291.8	291.9	293.3	294.5	300.4
September	314.3	297.0	295.4	291.9	303.4	294.5	303.9
October	321.2	305.1	299.0	294.6	309.8	297.6	310.4
November	331.8	306.6	313.3	296.3	312.0	298.9	317.1
December	342.8	314.0	321.0	310.9	318.1	306.2	326.5

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1951	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	42.79	62.53	71.51	100.75	123.68	139.37	164.32
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.82	60.20	68.17	91.53	108.07	116.70	147.50
Food, drink and tobacco	41.44	61.58	70.73	95.55	108.62	121.14	154.93
Other manufacturing	42.32	62.20	71.34	94.77	112.62	127.04	155.07
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>42.53</i>	<i>61.22</i>	<i>69.78</i>	<i>94.40</i>	<i>111.90</i>	<i>123.53</i>	<i>153.11</i>
Transport and communication	46.82	68.62	82.90	116.57	137.08	153.91	195.63
Wholesale and retail trade	42.97	66.19	76.81	105.77	124.75	137.27	171.53
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.69	66.21	78.71	107.69	127.83	144.92	184.42
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42.04	61.77	71.14	95.70	116.00	126.27	157.62
All industry groups(a)	42.92	63.44	73.36	100.03	118.63	131.18	163.81

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.3	124.6	142.5	200.8	246.5	277.8	327.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85.3	120.0	135.9	182.4	215.4	232.6	294.0
Food, drink and tobacco	82.6	122.7	141.0	190.4	216.5	241.5	308.8
Other manufacturing	84.4	124.0	142.2	188.9	224.5	253.2	309.1
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>139.1</i>	<i>188.2</i>	<i>223.0</i>	<i>246.2</i>	<i>305.2</i>
Transport and communication	93.3	136.8	165.2	232.4	273.2	306.8	389.9
Wholesale and retail trade	85.6	131.9	153.1	210.8	248.7	273.6	341.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.1	132.0	156.9	214.6	254.8	288.9	367.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	123.1	141.8	190.7	231.2	251.7	314.2
All industry groups(a)	85.6	126.4	146.2	199.4	236.5	261.5	326.5

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying, and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1973 are subject to revision—see pages 75-6. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

7. Standard hours of work

(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 96-9.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarised

below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Federal and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Federal awards.

(ii) *The 44-hour Week.* No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and re-introduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1 July 1925, granting the 44-hour week standard to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4 January 1926.

In 1927, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The 40-hour Week.* (a) *Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.* Soon after the end of the 1939-45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1 July 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1 January 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10 October 1947. On 27 October 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6 November 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1 January 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(b) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.* In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered

that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

(c) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1961.* In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission.

(iv) *Weighted average standard weekly hours of work.* (a) *Industry groups, States.* The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948, and in New South Wales from 1 July 1947 (see page 95). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31 December 1973.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRY GROUPS(a)
31 DECEMBER 1973

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying(b)	35.75	40.00	37.88	40.00	38.16	39.12	37.06
Manufacturing—							
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	39.80	39.64	39.64	39.19	39.64	39.19	39.65
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All other groups(c)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(d)	39.77	39.96	39.88	39.95	39.83	39.91	39.86
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and communication	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.87	36.28	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.67	38.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.88	39.68
All industry groups(e)	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

(a) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (b) For mining, standard hours of work used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres. (c) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; textiles, clothing and footwear, sawmilling, furniture, etc.; building and construction; road and air transport; and wholesale and retail trade. (d) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rate Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of average hours of work are not available. (e) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

(b) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period March 1939 to December 1973 and for adult females during the period March 1951 to December 1973. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important changes occurred.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)(a)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)							
March 1939	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
September 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
September 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
March 1948	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
September 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
August 1970	39.86	39.97	39.94	39.96	39.85	39.95	39.91
June 1971	39.78	39.97	39.89	39.96	39.85	39.93	39.87
December 1973	39.77	39.96	39.88	39.95	39.83	39.91	39.86

ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

March 1939	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
September 1941	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
September 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
March 1948	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
September 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
August 1970	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
June 1971	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.8
December 1973	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.8

ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)

March 1951	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
June 1953	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
December 1973	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

March 1951	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	99.7	100.0
June 1953	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
December 1973	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.0

(a) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. For females, mining and quarrying, and building and construction are also excluded. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) in the principal industry groups at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also shown with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES

INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	End of—						
	March 1939	Sept. 1947	March 1948	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1970	June 1971	Dec. 1973
HOURS OF WORK(b)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	41.49	40.80	39.62	39.52	38.24	37.06	37.06
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.03	43.43	40.01	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.25	43.69	40.02	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	44.21	42.70	40.04	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.10	43.53	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	43.90	42.94	40.06	39.95	39.95	39.95	39.95
Other manufacturing	44.05	42.80	40.08	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
All manufacturing groups	44.08	43.21	40.03	39.99	39.99	39.99	39.99
Building and construction	44.07	42.71	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	43.99	43.96	40.06	39.99	39.99	39.99	39.99
Road and air transport	45.09	43.11	40.62	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Communication	43.92	43.92	39.97	39.97	39.95	39.95	39.65
Wholesale and retail trade	44.76	42.64	40.13	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.62	41.17	39.39	39.25	39.25	39.25	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.12	43.56	40.29	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(a)	44.10	43.00	40.04	39.96	39.91	39.87	39.86

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	103.8	102.1	99.1	98.9	95.7	92.7	92.7
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	110.2	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	110.7	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Food, drink and tobacco	110.6	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.4	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	109.9	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	110.2	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	110.3	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Building and construction	110.3	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway services	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Road and air transport	112.8	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Communication	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Wholesale and retail trade	112.0	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	106.7	103.0	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	112.9	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
All industry groups(a)	110.4	107.6	100.2	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8

(a) Excludes rural industry; and shipping and stevedoring (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, standard hours of work used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres.

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES
INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	Hours of work(b)			Index numbers(c)		
	End of—			End of—		
	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1973	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1973
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.98	39.98	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	39.95	39.95	39.95	100.7	100.7	100.7
Transport and communication	37.91	37.91	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	39.82	39.82	39.82	100.4	100.4	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.97	38.93	38.92	98.2	98.1	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.73	39.66	39.68	100.2	100.0	100.0
All industry groups(a)	39.68	39.67	39.67	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) *Base Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, Year 1954 = 100.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The estimates in this section are derived from particulars of employment and wages and salaries recorded on payroll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only. In addition to salary and wage payments at award rates, the total earnings figures used in the calculation of average weekly earnings include the earnings of employees not covered by awards, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period, etc.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from the sources used for this series; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of male units, i.e. total male employees plus a proportion of female employees, the proportion being determined by the estimated ratio of female to male average earnings. Different ratios, based on information from the annual surveys of weekly earnings and hours, from a sample survey carried out in November 1969 and from other sources, have been used for individual States and for Australia. The estimates shown in this section for September quarter 1961 and subsequent periods are based on the following ratios:

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (a)(b)
	— Per cent —						
1961—Sept. to June 1966			not available				52.5
1966—Sept. and Dec. qtrs	54	53	52	50	49	49	52.5
1967—Whole year	54	53	52	50	49	49	52.5
1968—Whole year	54	53	52	50	48	49	52.5
1969—Whole year	54	53	52	50	49	49	52.5
1970—Whole year	54	53	52	50	49	50	52.5
1971—Whole year	55	54	53	51	48	51	53.5
1972—March and June qtrs	56	55	54	52	50	52	54.5
Sept. and Dec. qtrs	57	56	54	53	51	53	55.5
1973—March qtr							
June qtr							
Sept. qtr							
Dec. qtr	60	60	56	55	53	57	58.5
1974—March qtr	62	62	58	56	55	58	60.0
June qtr	62	62	58	56	55	60	60.0

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) The number of male units used in calculating average weekly earnings for Australia is the sum of the estimates for the States, and therefore the figures shown are weighted averages of the State ratios

The quarterly figures in money terms are affected by seasonal influences. For example, special payments, including prepayment for holiday periods, tend to raise the December quarter and to depress the March quarter averages. In addition, figures for all quarters are affected by the varying incidence of pay-days in successive quarters. Allowance for the varying incidence of pay-days and for seasonal factors has been made in calculating the seasonally adjusted estimates shown in the tables. It should also be noted that seasonal adjustment factors were estimated from a series adjusted to allow for the effects of major awards and determinations of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The effects of these awards and determinations are retained in the seasonally adjusted data. A detailed description of the methods of seasonal adjustment can be found in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators 1974* (Reference No. 1.10).

Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census, there is a break in comparability between June and September quarters of 1966 in the employment series used in the calculation of average weekly earnings. For this and other reasons (in particular, the lack of precise information about the ratios of female to male earnings in the several States for 1965-66 and earlier years), it is not possible to make a comparable series of State estimates for periods prior to September quarter 1966. However, in order to provide a

broad indication of trends over a longer period, estimates for Australia as a whole have been calculated for the period back to September quarter 1961 by methods and on a basis that are as nearly as possible comparable with those used for the current series.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a)

(\$)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted (c)
1966-67	63.30	64.10	57.30	57.30	59.40	58.50	61.90	..
1967-68	66.70	67.80	60.30	60.60	64.10	62.00	65.50	..
1968-69	72.30	72.40	64.50	64.80	69.00	65.70	70.40	..
1969-70	78.50	78.40	69.40	70.30	75.70	70.90	76.30	..
1970-71	87.30	86.40	78.00	77.20	84.90	78.50	84.80	..
1971-72	95.90	93.60	87.00	85.30	93.70	86.80	93.00	..
1972-73	104.30	102.50	97.00	93.00	99.00	94.40	101.50	..
1973-74	120.80	118.40	112.60	110.80	115.40	110.30	118.00	..
1966—September quarter .	62.20	63.50	56.40	56.90	59.30	56.70	61.10	61.00
December ..	64.50	65.70	59.10	58.20	60.60	60.40	63.30	60.90
1967—March ..	61.00	60.90	54.70	55.60	57.70	56.80	59.50	62.10
June ..	65.30	66.30	58.80	58.30	60.10	60.10	63.70	63.30
September ..	65.10	67.00	59.20	59.80	62.40	60.30	64.40	64.50
December ..	68.00	70.10	62.50	61.60	64.90	64.40	67.10	65.10
1968—March ..	64.80	64.60	57.50	59.10	62.50	60.20	63.20	66.10
June ..	68.90	69.60	62.00	61.90	66.60	63.20	67.30	67.00
September ..	69.50	69.80	62.00	63.20	67.10	63.00	67.80	68.00
December ..	75.20	74.20	66.30	66.30	70.10	68.50	72.50	70.20
1969—March ..	69.70	70.60	62.10	63.40	67.40	63.60	68.50	71.50
June ..	74.90	74.80	67.50	66.30	71.30	67.70	72.80	72.30
September ..	75.80	76.30	67.80	68.60	73.50	69.00	74.10	74.00
December ..	81.30	81.10	71.70	72.20	78.20	74.10	79.00	75.40
1970—March ..	74.70	74.60	66.10	67.40	72.90	66.30	72.70	76.80
June ..	82.00	81.40	72.10	72.80	78.20	74.30	79.40	79.10
September ..	83.10	82.40	74.20	75.30	80.70	74.40	80.90	80.40
December ..	89.40	87.80	79.30	77.30	85.90	80.40	86.30	82.20
1971—March ..	84.40	83.70	75.90	75.40	82.90	74.60	82.00	87.00
June ..	92.40	91.50	82.70	80.90	90.00	84.70	89.80	88.60
September ..	92.20	91.30	83.10	83.70	92.90	82.10	90.00	90.20
December ..	99.20	96.60	89.30	87.20	96.30	90.00	96.00	91.70
1972—March ..	92.30	88.90	84.00	82.00	91.00	83.70	89.20	94.10
June ..	99.70	97.40	91.40	88.20	94.40	91.30	96.70	95.20
September ..	98.80	99.00	92.60	88.20	95.30	90.30	96.80	98.00
December ..	107.40	105.50	98.70	94.70	99.30	98.80	104.10	100.10
1973—March ..	100.10	97.50	92.90	89.80	96.40	87.60	97.20	102.00
June ..	110.90	107.90	103.50	99.10	104.90	100.90	107.80	106.30
September ..	111.90	112.50	104.40	103.70	108.70	101.70	110.20	111.90
December ..	123.00	120.90	114.10	110.90	115.00	116.10	119.90	115.00
1974—March ..	116.70	112.50	108.00	106.60	111.80	101.50	113.30	119.10
June ..	131.60	127.80	123.70	121.90	126.10	120.40	128.50	126.30

(a) See explanation on page 100. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) For details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting this and other series see *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators*, 1974 (Reference No. 1.10).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a), AUSTRALIA
(**\$**)

Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted (b)	Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted (b)
1961-62	47.70	..	1963—September quarter . .	49.90	50.50
1962-63	49.00	..	December "	54.30	51.80
1963-64	51.60	..	1964—March "	49.20	52.00
1964-65	55.50	..	June "	53.00	52.30
1965-66	58.00	..	September "	54.30	54.10
1961—September quarter . .	46.80	47.10	December "	57.70	55.20
December "	49.30	47.50	1965—March "	53.20	55.90
1962—March "	45.80	47.90	June "	56.80	56.50
June "	49.00	48.50	September "	57.70	57.40
September "	48.00	48.60	December "	59.80	57.60
December "	50.60	48.70	1966—March "	55.70	58.20
1963—March "	47.00	49.20	June "	58.90	58.60
June "	50.40	49.90			

(a) See explanatory notes on page 100. (b) See footnote (c) on page 101.

For current statistics in this series reference should be made to the quarterly publication *Average Weekly Earnings* (Reference No. 6.18).

Surveys of wage rates, earnings and hours

1. General

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken by this Bureau. The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than previously available in Australia. A summary of the scope and coverage of each of these surveys is shown below.

2. Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September 1960 obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusion of government and semi-government employees, and private employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, the survey did not cover the following—shipping and stevedoring industries; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc.; and trade associations, etc. The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are available. For details of the results of the survey see Labour Report No. 50, pages 80-83.

3. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). The survey did not cover government or semi-government employees or private employees in rural industry or in private domestic service. State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. For details of the results of the survey see Labour Report No. 50, pages 83-86.

4. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A survey of weekly earnings of male employees who worked full-time was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. The survey covered both private and government employees but related to only certain specified industry groups. Employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and waterside workers employed on a casual basis were excluded.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into: (i) overtime earnings, (ii) ordinary time earnings at 'Award etc. rates' (divided into (a) payment by measured result and (b) other) as defined. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees. Separate details were obtained for (i) managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (ii) other full-time male employees.

Full results, including separate details for States, for government employees, and for private employees, together with definitions and explanatory notes were included in Labour Reports Nos. 52 and 53.

5. Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

This survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay-period which included 12 May 1971. The survey covered both private and government employees. Excluded were employees of private employers not subject to payroll tax; employees in rural industry and private domestic service; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from payroll tax (other than public hospitals and government institutions); and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary time earnings. Separate details were obtained for (a) male managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (b) other full-time adult male employees. Similar statistics were obtained from a survey of weekly earnings in October 1965 (*see above*) but that survey did not have as wide an industry scope as the 1971 survey.

Because this survey was confined to full-time adult male employees *paid for a full working week*, and for other reasons, the average weekly earnings for private employees obtained from the survey are not directly comparable with the average earnings for full-time adult males obtained from the annual October surveys of weekly earnings and hours (*see pages 103-6*).

Detailed survey results classified by industry groups and by States, and distinguishing government and private employment, together with definitions and explanatory notes were included in Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (pages 117-170).

6. Survey of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962 to 1964, 1966 to 1973

(i) *Surveys prior to 1973.* Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to payroll tax were conducted for the last pay-period in October of each year from 1962 up to and including 1971, with the exception of 1965.

In 1972 the coverage of the surveys was extended to include (a) most private employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, (b) employees in non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax and (c) employees of Australian, State and local government authorities. Because of these changes in coverage, results of the 1972 and subsequent surveys are not generally directly comparable with those of earlier surveys. However, some results of the 1972 survey on the same basis as for earlier surveys have been compiled and these, together with results of earlier surveys, were published in Section XIV of the Appendix to Labour Report No. 57, 1972 (pages 334-355). More detailed results of the 1972 and earlier surveys were also published in the bulletins *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours* (Reference No. 6.1).

Results of the 1972 survey on the revised basis, with separate estimates for employees in the private and government sectors and for employees in both sectors combined, are contained in Section IX of the Appendix to this report (pages 310-14).

(ii) **The 1973 survey.** (a) *General.* The following pages contain some results for private and government employees combined obtained from a survey of weekly earnings and hours which was conducted in respect of the last pay-period in October 1973. Separate estimates for employees in the private and government sectors, in addition to the estimates for these two sectors combined, were published in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, October 1973* (Reference No. 6.40).

Some results of the 1972 survey are contained in Section IX of the Appendix, with separate estimates for employees in the private and government sectors, and for all employees in both sectors combined. Detailed results, explanatory notes, etc. were published in *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours (Private and Government Employees), October 1972* (Reference No. 6.40).

(b) *Scope of surveys.* The surveys obtained data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings for the selected pay-period. In addition, information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours was obtained for full-time employees other than managerial, etc. staff. The estimates of average overtime earnings and average overtime hours paid for, shown in the tables on pages 109-11, do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime, but are averages for all employees in the specified category, including those who did not work overtime.

Estimates of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings for the selected pay-period are presented for industry groups and for States and Territories. Separate details are shown for males and females, adults and juniors, and full-time and part-time non-managerial employees.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(c) *Coverage of surveys.* The estimates obtained from the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of (i) most private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. those, other than exempt employers, paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), (ii) non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, (iii) local government authorities and (iv) Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies. *Private employees* refer to persons employed by employers in categories (i) and (ii). *Government employees* refer to all other employees covered by the surveys. Excluded from the surveys were employees of private employers not subject to payroll tax; employees in rural industry and private domestic service, employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from payroll tax (other than hospitals and government authorities); and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

Although the samples for these surveys were not designed to provide estimates of the numbers of employees represented, it has been calculated that the 1973 survey was representative of approximately 2,772,000 male and 1,364,000 female wage and salary earners, comprising 1,918,000 males and 1,049,000 females in private employment and 854,000 males and 315,000 females in government employment.

(d) *Reliability of the estimates.* As parts of the surveys were conducted from samples of employers (see above), the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. For more details on the reliability of the estimates see the Technical Note contained in the bulletin *Earnings and Hours of Employees, October 1973* (Reference No. 6.40).

(e) *Industry classification.* The industry classification used in these surveys was that used for the 1966 Population Census.

(f) *Comparability of results.* In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

Results for private employees published in Section IX of the Appendix are not directly comparable with the results for private employees published in previous issues of the Labour

Report and in the bulletins *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours* (Reference No. 6.1), because the tables in the Appendix now include details for private employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and for employees in non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax. In addition, the industry dissection for private employees is somewhat more detailed than that adopted for previous surveys. Separate particulars are now shown for *Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services* and for *Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and community and business services*. *Other industries* therefore now comprises only *Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.* and *forestry, fishing and trapping*. A similar dissection has been adopted for government employees and for total (private and government) employees.

The estimates shown in the following pages and in Section IX of the Appendix reflect the effect of differences—between States, between industries and between government and private employment—in (i) the amounts earned and the hours worked for the same occupations, (ii) the occupational structures within industries, (iii) the industry structure, (iv) the definitions and reporting of managerial, etc. staff and non-managerial employees (see definitions below) (v) the level of business activity including the incidence of overtime, etc., (vi) the incidence of incentive, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, and (vii) the degree of implementation of equal pay for the sexes, etc. In particular when comparing estimates for private and government employees points (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vii) would seem to be most important.

At the time of the October 1972 survey it was known that administrative and other officers in New South Wales and Queensland State government employment had been granted general salary increases operative prior to the survey pay-period. Steps were taken to ensure that the effect of these increases was reflected in the earnings for those employees reported in the survey, whether or not the actual increases had been paid in the survey pay-period.

(g) *Definitions* The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section:

Employees refer to male and female employees who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Private employees are employees of private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government employees are civilian employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies, and of local government authorities.

Adults include all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors are those employees under 21 years of age who were not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Full-time employees are those employees who ordinarily worked 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are full-time employees on short-time, full-time employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period, and full-time employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. Some government employees (e.g. teachers, university lecturers), although paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours, were classified as full-time if they worked the normal scheduled hours for a full week.

Part-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Employees on short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week were classified as full-time employees.

For private employees, *Other than managerial, etc. staff* were defined to include minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wage employees. They exclude *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for private employees, were not further defined. For government employees, *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* were generally defined as those employees (i) who were ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or (ii) who, although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments). For some occupations in government employment, such as school teachers and doctors, there is no general payment for overtime. In these cases, managerial, etc. staff were determined according to the degree of supervision exercised or in relation to the pay structure of associated administrative employees.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing, etc. schemes; commissions; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) attributable to hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff. The figures of average overtime earnings shown in the tables on pages 109-10 do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime but are averages for all employees in the specified category whether or not they worked overtime.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. Included in relation to these hours are shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and one week's proportion of payments for annual and other leave taken during the specified pay-period.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the hours for which payment was made. It includes overtime hours, ordinary time hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified pay-period.

(h) *Average earnings and hours, industry groups—States and Australia*

The tables in the following pages show average earnings and hours for adult and junior male and female employees obtained from the October 1973 survey. Average weekly earnings for all employee categories by States and Territories are shown in the table on page 112. Separate details for part-time employees (as defined) are shown on page 113.

NOTE. The estimates of average weekly earnings contained herein are rounded to the nearest ten cents, those of average weekly hours paid for to the first decimal place, and those of average hourly earnings to the nearest cent. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1973(b)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings (\$)			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	124.00	67.70	78.20	52.20	44.8	38.8	40.1	39.3	2.76	1.75	1.95	1.33
Engineering and metal-working	112.40	57.70	74.90	49.60	43.9	41.1	40.0	39.0	2.56	1.41	1.87	1.27
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	112.30	55.50	81.10	54.70	42.7	40.1	40.3	40.0	2.63	1.38	2.01	1.37
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	114.10	58.60	76.40	50.80	43.6	40.3	40.1	39.2	2.61	1.45	1.91	1.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	107.60	54.10	66.10	41.40	44.1	41.1	39.3	38.7	2.44	1.32	1.68	1.07
Food, drink and tobacco	106.60	58.80	71.00	45.60	43.6	41.3	40.4	39.2	2.45	1.43	1.76	1.16
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	119.50	59.80	71.70	45.30	42.8	41.4	40.2	39.6	2.80	1.44	1.78	1.14
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	118.70	62.40	75.70	49.30	42.1	40.0	39.5	38.4	2.82	1.56	1.92	1.29
Other	110.90	52.00	71.10	46.50	44.2	40.7	39.9	38.9	2.51	1.28	1.78	1.20
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	112.70	57.40	71.40	45.60	43.6	40.6	39.8	39.0	2.58	1.41	1.79	1.17
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	144.10	79.30	83.90	54.00	43.9	42.5	39.5	39.2	3.28	1.87	2.13	1.38
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	118.30	66.20	85.90	55.90	40.7	39.6	37.9	37.4	2.91	1.67	2.27	1.49
Building and construction	112.90	59.10	75.70	49.40	42.4	40.4	38.6	39.2	2.66	1.46	1.96	1.26
Transport, storage and communication	125.10	61.20	100.90	57.00	43.3	41.5	40.9	41.9	2.89	1.48	2.46	1.36
Finance and property	117.40	63.40	79.50	53.50	39.5	39.2	38.0	38.8	2.97	1.62	2.09	1.38
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	104.60	52.60	72.40	46.50	41.7	40.3	38.7	38.9	2.51	1.31	1.87	1.20
Retail trade	95.90	50.90	72.40	44.60	41.8	41.0	39.6	39.8	2.29	1.24	1.83	1.12
Public authority and community, etc. services(c)	123.90	62.70	94.40	55.30	39.0	37.8	37.8	38.1	3.18	1.66	2.50	1.45
Other(d)	101.10	59.20	75.60	41.60	41.8	42.1	40.1	39.8	2.42	1.40	1.88	1.04
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	116.50	58.70	86.00	50.90	41.4	40.1	38.6	39.1	2.81	1.46	2.23	1.30
All industry groups (e)	115.10	58.20	81.00	50.10	42.3	40.3	39.0	39.1	2.72	1.44	2.08	1.28

(a) Total (private and government) employees. (b) Last pay-period in October 1973. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 104-6. (c) Public authority activity (n.e.i.) and community business services. (d) Includes amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1973(b)

State or Territory	Average weekly earnings (\$)					Average weekly hours paid for				
	Manufacturing			Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups(c)	Manufacturing			Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups(c)
	Found- ing, en- gineering, vehicles, etc	Other	Total			Found- ing, en- gineering, vehicles, etc	Other	Total		
ADULT MALES										
New South Wales	115.80	115.10	115.50	118.20	117.10	43.7	43.5	43.6	41.3	42.2
Victoria	116.20	112.80	114.40	116.00	115.30	44.0	43.9	44.0	41.4	42.5
Queensland	106.60	105.10	105.70	113.50	111.30	43.1	43.4	43.3	41.2	41.8
South Australia	110.90	106.80	109.40	108.90	109.10	42.9	43.2	43.0	41.0	41.9
Western Australia	104.70	104.00	104.30	117.90	114.30	43.1	43.7	43.5	42.4	42.7
Tasmania	115.90	101.00	105.80	109.10	107.90	42.8	42.2	42.4	41.2	41.6
N.T.	123.20	113.80	117.90	143.20	140.70	45.6	45.8	45.7	44.5	44.6
A.C.T.	116.40	126.40	124.30	140.50	138.80	42.5	43.6	43.4	41.3	41.5
Australia	114.10	111.40	112.70	116.50	115.10	43.6	43.6	43.6	41.4	42.3
JUNIOR MALES										
New South Wales	61.20	56.90	59.50	60.80	60.30	39.7	40.9	40.2	39.9	40.0
Victoria	60.40	57.70	59.10	58.80	58.90	40.8	41.4	41.1	40.3	40.6
Queensland	52.50	53.40	53.00	57.10	55.80	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.2
South Australia	57.90	56.10	57.10	55.20	56.00	41.3	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.8
Western Australia	50.10	51.40	50.70	56.50	54.70	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.2	40.4
Tasmania	51.50	55.50	54.00	55.60	55.00	40.2	41.4	40.9	40.1	40.4
N.T.	*	*	*	*	73.80	*	*	*	*	41.7
A.C.T.	*	*	*	*	66.10	*	*	*	*	40.2
Australia	58.60	56.00	57.40	58.70	58.20	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.3
ADULT FEMALES										
New South Wales	78.20	71.50	73.80	85.70	81.70	40.1	39.8	39.9	38.2	38.8
Victoria	76.20	69.40	71.20	89.00	80.80	40.2	39.8	39.9	38.8	39.3
Queensland	68.70	64.60	65.30	83.00	79.20	39.2	39.6	39.5	38.9	39.0
South Australia	73.60	64.40	68.40	81.70	77.40	40.0	39.8	39.9	38.9	39.3
Western Australia	68.70	65.30	66.10	82.10	79.40	39.6	40.0	39.9	39.0	39.2
Tasmania	75.50	65.10	66.40	86.70	81.70	39.5	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6
N.T.	*	*	*	*	92.40	*	*	*	*	39.9
A.C.T.	*	*	*	*	97.10	*	*	*	*	38.3
Australia	76.40	69.30	71.40	86.00	81.00	40.1	39.8	39.8	38.6	39.0
JUNIOR FEMALES										
New South Wales	*	*	47.90	53.30	52.50	*	*	39.1	38.9	38.9
Victoria	*	*	47.40	52.60	51.50	*	*	39.0	39.2	39.2
Queensland	*	*	39.70	47.20	46.20	*	*	39.2	38.9	39.0
South Australia	*	*	42.20	48.50	47.20	*	*	38.8	39.4	39.3
Western Australia	*	*	43.60	47.40	47.00	*	*	38.7	39.0	39.0
Tasmania	*	*	43.80	48.80	48.00	*	*	39.0	39.2	39.2
N.T.	*	*	*	*	63.20	*	*	*	*	39.2
A.C.T.	*	*	*	*	55.90	*	*	*	*	38.8
Australia	50.80	44.10	45.60	50.90	50.10	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.1

(a) Total (private and government) employees (b) Last pay-period in October 1973 For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 104-6 (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service

*Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS(a)
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(b)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1973(c)**

Industry groups	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings (a)	Ordinary time earnings (a)	Total	Over-time hours (a)	Ordinary time hours (a)	Total	Over-time earnings (a)	Ordinary time earnings (a)	Total	Over-time hours (a)	Ordinary time hours (a)	Total
ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES						
Manufacturing—												
Extraction, refining and founding of metals	24 30	99 60	124 00	7 0	37 9	44 8	6 50	61 20	67 70	2 6	36 2	38 8
Engineering and metal-working	21 20	91 20	112 40	5 9	38 0	43 9	5 60	52 10	57 70	2 6	38 5	41 1
Ships, vehicles parts and accessories	16 90	95 30	112 30	4 5	38 2	42 7	4 10	51 40	55 50	1 9	38 2	40 1
Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc	20 30	93 80	114 10	5 6	38 0	43 6	5 20	53 30	58 60	2 3	38 0	40 3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	19 40	88 20	107 60	5 9	38 3	44 1	6 00	48 20	54 10	3 1	38 0	41 1
Food drink and tobacco	19 10	87 50	106 60	5 3	38 2	43 6	7 30	51 50	58 80	3 2	38 0	41 3
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	16 00	103 50	119 50	4 0	38 7	42 8	5 50	54 20	59 80	2 4	39 0	41 4
Chemicals, dyes explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	15 70	103 00	118 70	4 0	38 1	42 1	3 90	58 50	62 40	1 7	38 3	40 0
Other	21 10	89 90	110 90	6 0	38 2	44 2	5 10	47 00	52 00	2 6	38 1	40 7
Manufacturing groups	19 60	93 10	112 70	5 4	38 2	43 6	5 50	51 90	57 40	2 5	38 1	40 6
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	30 50	113 60	144 10	7 7	36 1	43 9	14 0	65 30	79 30	4 9	37 6	42 5
Electricity, gas water and sanitary services	8 60	109 70	118 30	2 1	38 6	40 7	1 40	64 80	66 20	0 5	39 0	39 6
Building and construction	15 50	97 40	112 90	3 9	38 4	42 4	3 10	56 10	59 10	1 3	39 0	40 4
Transport, storage and communication	19 80	105 30	125 10	4 7	38 6	43 3	6 60	54 70	61 20	2 7	38 8	41 5
Finance and property	3 90	113 60	117 40	1 0	38 6	39 5	1 30	62 10	63 40	0 5	38 7	39 2
Wholesale trade primary product dealing etc	9 90	94 70	104 60	2 8	38 8	41 7	3 60	49 10	52 60	1 8	38 5	40 3
Retail trade	8 30	87 60	95 90	2 5	39 3	41 8	3 50	47 30	50 90	1 8	39 2	41 0
Public authority and community, etc services(d)	5 40	118 50	123 90	1 3	37 7	39 0	1 30	61 40	62 70	0 5	37 3	37 8
Other(e)	10 70	90 40	101 10	3 1	38 7	41 8	6 70	52 50	59 20	3 3	38 9	42 1
Non-manufacturing groups	12 10	104 40	116 50	3 1	38 3	41 4	3 40	55 20	58 70	1 5	38 6	40 1
All industry groups(f)	15 00	100 10	115 10	4 0	38 3	42 3	4 20	54 00	58 20	1 9	38 4	40 3
ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES						
Manufacturing groups	5 70	65 80	71 40	2 2	37 7	39 8	1 90	43 70	45 60	1 1	37 9	39 0
Non-manufacturing groups	2 50	83 40	86 00	0 8	37 8	38 6	1 20	49 80	50 90	0 6	38 5	39 1
All industry groups(f)	3 60	77 40	81 00	1 3	37 7	39 0	1 30	48 80	50 10	0 7	38 4	39 1

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 105). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1973. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc., see pages 104-6. (d) Public authority activity (net) and community and business services. (e) Includes amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service etc., and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS^(a)
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF^(b)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1973^(c)**

State or Territory	Adult males					Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
	Manufacturing			Non- manu- facturing	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)
	Found- ing, engin- eering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total manu- facturing					
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS(a) (\$)								
New South Wales	21.00	19.90	20.50	12.80	15.80	4.50	3.90	1.60
Victoria	21.70	19.60	20.60	11.00	15.20	4.10	3.90	1.30
Queensland	17.60	18.20	18.00	12.00	13.70	4.00	2.50	0.90
South Australia	18.00	15.80	17.20	8.80	12.40	4.60	3.10	1.20
Western Australia	17.40	18.00	17.70	15.20	15.80	3.50	2.50	0.90
Tasmania	14.00	14.60	14.40	8.90	10.80	2.90	2.20	1.10
Northern Territory	29.30	25.00	26.90	26.60	26.60	9.30	5.70	3.90
Australian Capital Territory	18.40	22.70	21.80	13.20	14.00	4.60	4.10	2.50
Australia	20.30	19.00	19.60	12.10	15.00	4.20	3.60	1.30
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a) (\$)								
New South Wales	94.80	95.20	95.00	105.40	101.30	55.80	77.70	50.90
Victoria	94.60	93.20	93.80	105.00	100.00	54.90	76.90	50.20
Queensland	89.00	86.90	87.70	101.50	97.60	51.80	76.70	45.30
South Australia	92.90	91.00	92.20	100.00	96.70	51.40	74.30	46.10
Western Australia	87.30	86.00	86.60	102.70	98.50	51.20	76.90	46.20
Tasmania	101.90	86.40	91.40	100.20	97.20	52.10	79.50	46.90
Northern Territory	93.90	88.70	91.00	116.60	114.10	64.50	86.70	59.30
Australian Capital Territory	98.00	103.70	102.50	127.30	124.80	61.50	93.10	53.50
Australia	93.80	92.40	93.10	104.40	100.10	54.00	77.40	48.80
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (\$)								
New South Wales	115.80	115.10	115.50	118.20	117.10	60.30	81.70	52.50
Victoria	116.20	112.80	114.40	116.00	115.30	58.90	80.80	51.50
Queensland	106.60	105.10	105.70	113.50	111.30	55.80	79.20	46.20
South Australia	110.90	106.80	109.40	108.90	109.10	56.00	77.40	47.20
Western Australia	104.70	104.00	104.30	117.90	114.30	54.70	79.40	47.00
Tasmania	115.90	101.00	105.80	109.10	107.90	55.00	81.70	48.00
Northern Territory	123.20	113.80	117.90	143.20	140.70	73.80	92.40	63.20
Australian Capital Territory	116.40	126.40	124.30	140.50	138.80	66.10	97.10	55.90
Australia	114.10	111.40	112.70	116.50	115.10	58.20	81.00	50.10

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey. (See page 105). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1973. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 104-6. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS^(a)
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF^(b)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1973^(c)**

State or Territory	Adult males				Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
	Manufacturing			Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups ^(d)	All industry groups ^(d)	All industry groups ^(d)
	Found- ing, engin- eering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total manu- facturing				

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR^(a)

New South Wales .	5.9	5.4	5.7	3.2	4.2	2.0	1.4	0.8
Victoria .	5.9	5.5	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.8	1.4	0.7
Queensland .	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.1	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.5
South Australia .	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.7
Western Australia .	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
Tasmania .	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.3	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.7
Northern Territory	7.4	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	3.4	1.8	1.7
Australian Capital Territory .	4.5	5.6	5.4	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.3
Australia .	5.6	5.3	5.4	3.1	4.0	1.9	1.3	0.7

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR^(a)

New South Wales .	37.8	38.1	37.9	38.2	38.1	38.0	37.4	38.2
Victoria .	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.5	38.8	37.9	38.5
Queensland .	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.1	38.5
South Australia .	38.0	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.6
Western Australia .	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.5
Tasmania .	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.9	38.8	39.0	37.7	38.5
Northern Territory	38.2	38.8	38.5	37.8	37.9	38.3	38.1	37.7
Australian Capital Territory .	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.2	37.0	37.5
Australia .	38.0	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.4	37.7	38.4

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR

New South Wales .	43.7	43.5	43.6	41.3	42.2	40.0	38.8	38.9
Victoria .	44.0	43.9	44.0	41.4	42.5	40.6	39.3	39.2
Queensland .	43.1	43.4	43.3	41.2	41.8	40.2	39.0	39.0
South Australia .	42.9	43.2	43.0	41.0	41.9	40.8	39.3	39.3
Western Australia .	43.1	43.7	43.5	42.4	42.7	40.4	39.2	39.0
Tasmania .	42.8	42.2	42.4	41.2	41.6	40.4	38.6	39.2
Northern Territory	45.6	45.8	45.7	44.5	44.6	41.7	39.9	39.4
Australian Capital Territory .	42.5	43.6	43.4	41.3	41.5	40.2	38.3	38.8
Australia .	43.6	43.6	43.6	41.4	42.3	40.3	39.0	39.1

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey (See page 105). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1973. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 104-6. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, ALL EMPLOYEES^(a)
STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1973^(b)**

(\$)

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males	117.40	116.00	110.40	106.40	112.90	107.90	140.00	146.80	115.10
Adults	122.00	121.00	116.60	112.60	118.20	113.50	142.90	152.20	120.20
Juniors	55.30	53.30	52.50	49.20	51.70	53.10	62.80	59.00	53.30
<i>Full-time employees</i>	122.10	121.10	113.10	110.60	116.70	110.90	144.40	152.40	119.40
Adults	126.50	125.50	118.80	115.70	121.90	116.60	146.80	157.20	124.20
Juniors	60.30	58.90	55.80	56.00	54.70	55.00	73.80	66.10	58.20
Females	70.30	69.90	63.60	62.50	63.80	66.20	83.40	86.00	68.50
Adults	74.60	74.20	70.00	67.90	69.00	72.20	86.20	90.90	73.40
Juniors	45.90	46.50	42.70	43.00	43.60	46.20	59.30	49.00	45.10
<i>Full-time employees</i>	78.50	77.40	71.50	71.10	72.90	74.80	89.90	94.70	76.60
Adults	83.30	82.60	80.50	78.80	81.00	85.10	93.20	99.80	82.70
Juniors	52.50	51.50	46.20	47.20	47.00	48.00	63.20	55.90	50.10
Persons	101.70	100.30	96.40	92.00	96.90	96.20	124.20	124.60	99.70
Adults	107.10	106.00	104.20	99.30	103.70	103.20	127.90	130.70	105.90
Juniors	50.40	49.70	47.50	46.00	47.30	49.70	61.00	53.60	49.00
<i>Full-time employees</i>	108.90	107.50	102.10	99.20	104.30	102.10	130.10	133.10	106.80
Adults	114.30	113.20	110.30	106.40	111.90	110.10	133.60	138.80	113.00
Juniors	56.30	55.00	50.90	51.30	50.50	51.60	68.00	60.70	54.00

(a) Total (private and government) employees, including managerial, executive, etc., staff. (b) Last pay-period in October 1973.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES^(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1973^(b)**

	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Average weekly hours paid for	Average hourly earnings (\$)
Adult males—			
All industry groups ^(c)	37 00	13 8	2.68
Junior males—			
All industry groups ^(c)	11 40	9 1	1.25
Adult females—			
Manufacturing groups	35.00	19.5	1.80
Non-manufacturing groups	37 10	16.8	2.21
All industry groups ^(c)	36.80	17 2	2 14
Junior females—			
All industry groups ^(c)	9.50	7.6	1.25

(a) Total (private and government) employees. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. (b) Last pay-period in October 1973. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 104-6. (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and associated legislation

1. General

Summaries of the operation of Australian Government and State legislation regulating rates of pay, hours and conditions of employment were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for this and subsequent years have appeared in the annual Labour Reports. This report summarises the position at the end of 1973.

2. Laws and tribunals regulating industrial matters

In Australia, formal industrial relations are regulated by laws of the Australian Parliament and the Parliaments of each of the six States. In each State, Federal and State tribunals established under the respective laws operate independently. The principal industrial laws and the Federal and State tribunals established under them are set out below.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1973

Australian Industrial Court

Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal

Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1973

Public Service Arbitrator

Coal Industry Act 1946-1973

Coal Industry Tribunal

STATE JURISDICTION

New South Wales—

Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1973

Industrial Commission of New South Wales

Public Service Act, 1902-1973

Public Service Board of New South Wales

Coal Industry Act, 1946-1973

(See under Federal jurisdiction)

Victoria—

Labour and Industry Act 1958 as amended to 1973

Industrial Appeals Court

Wages Boards

Public Service Act 1958 as amended to 1972

Public Service Board

Police Regulation Act 1958 as amended to 1973

Police Service Board

Teaching Service Act 1958 as amended to 1973

Teachers Tribunal

Queensland—

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1973

Industrial Court of Queensland

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland

South Australia—

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972

Industrial Court

Industrial Commission

Public Service Arbitration Act, 1968-1972

Public Service Arbitrator

Education Act, 1915-1971

Teachers Salaries Board

Western Australia—

Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1973
Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court
Western Australian Industrial Commission
Mining Act, 1904–1973
Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal
Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966–1970
Public Service Arbitrator
Railways Classification Board Act, 1920–1959
Railways Classification Board
Education Act, 1928–1973
Government School Teachers Tribunal

Tasmania

Wages Board Act 1920 as amended to 1973
Wages Boards
Public Service Act 1973
Public Service Board
Public Service Arbitrator

3. Methods of administration**(i) Federal jurisdiction**

(a) *General.* Under paragraph (xxxv) of section 51 of the Australian Constitution the Australian Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In 1904 the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed by the Australian Parliament and this Act with amendments has been in operation since then.

In addition to this "conciliation and arbitration" power the Australian Parliament can legislate concerning conditions of employment for its own employees and for employees in Australian Territories. Under the interstate and overseas trade and commerce power (paragraph (i) of section 51 of the Constitution) the Parliament can legislate directly in respect of industries such as the maritime and stevedoring industries. In times of national emergency the defence power of the Constitution (paragraph (vi) of section 51) enables Parliament to have direct control over all industry.

(b) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* The Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides for the separation of the judicial functions from the conciliation functions and for the establishment of the Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to deal with the functions of conciliation and arbitration under the Act. A summary of the main provisions of the Act operative to the end of 1973 is given in the following paragraphs.

(c) *Australian Industrial Court.* The Australian Industrial Court is a superior court of record comprising a Chief Judge and not more than nine other Judges. The Court carries out the judicial functions associated with the settlement of disputes such as determining questions of law referred by the Commission or the Registrar; hearing complaints against employers for dismissing employees because of union activities or arbitration work; interpreting awards; determining eligibility for membership of an organisation; determining questions relating to rules of an organisation; enquiring into allegations or irregularities in the conduct of elections conducted by organisations; and hearing complaints of breaches of awards and ordering compliance with awards and orders of the Commission. In certain circumstances the jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by a bench of not less than three Judges—in other cases by a single Judge.

(d) *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.* The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of a President, Deputy Presidents, and Commissioners. The President is required to have qualifications for judicial appointment. The other Presidential Members must have similar qualifications; or must have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, industrial relations or the service of a government or government authority; or must have obtained a degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations or some

other relevant field of study. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Government and may hold office until 65 years of age.

The Commission carries out its functions of conciliation and arbitration through panels or task forces. The President assigns an industry or a group of industries to a panel consisting of a Presidential Member and one or more Commissioners.

When the Commission receives notification of a dispute, or of one which is likely to occur, a member of the appropriate panel takes steps to prevent or settle the dispute. Negotiation may take place between the parties outside the Commission or under the supervision of the Commission. If the parties reach agreement they may make a memorandum of their agreement and have it certified by the Commission. Some issues in dispute may be resolved by agreement and others determined by arbitration by the Commission.

Certain matters cannot be determined by a single member of the Commission, but must be determined by a Full Bench of the Commission consisting of a number of Presidential Members and Commissioners. They include standard hours, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave and long service leave. Full Benches of the Commission also hear appeals from decisions of single members and deal with references from single members. Appeals and references from the Public Service Arbitrator or Deputy Arbitrators are heard by Full Benches. When matters relating to appeals or references under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, the Commission may sit in joint session (comprising persons constituting the Commission in the separate matters) to take evidence and hear arguments. In any proceedings before a Full Bench, the Minister for Labour may, on behalf of the Australian Government, intervene in the public interest. Others may apply to the Commission for leave to intervene which may be granted if the Commission thinks that the person or organisation should be heard.

The Act provides that a member of the Commission assigned by the President should handle industrial matters in the maritime industries and the stevedoring industry other than those matters that must be dealt with by a Full Bench.

The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to conciliation and arbitration of interstate industrial disputes between employers and employees. The employees must be engaged in employment that is "industrial" in character. It has been held, for example, that school teachers, nurses, police and fire-fighters employed by government authorities are not engaged in "industrial" employment. However, in the case of employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory the Commission has jurisdiction to settle industrial disputes whether or not the employees are engaged in an industry in the constitutional sense of the word.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with, or deals with a matter dealt with in an award of the Commission, the latter shall prevail and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

(e) *Australian Public Service Arbitrator.* Wages, hours of work and other conditions of employment of Australian Government employees are regulated by the Australian Public Service Arbitrator and the Deputy Public Service Arbitrators under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1973*. Appeals and references from the Arbitrator or the Deputy Arbitrators may be made to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

(f) *Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.* The Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes involving pilots, navigators and flight engineers of aircraft. The Tribunal was established under provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act in February 1968.

(g) *Coal Industry Tribunal.* The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Australian *Coal Industry Act 1946-1973* and the New South Wales *Coal Industry Act, 1946-1973* and is empowered to consider interstate disputes and New South Wales disputes in the coal mining industry.

(ii) State jurisdiction

(a) *New South Wales.* The principal authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which consists of a President and not more than seven other judges. Subsidiary tribunals are conciliation commissioners and conciliation committees constituted for particular indus-

tries. Each conciliation committee consists of a conciliation commissioner as chairman and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. Special commissioners may be appointed.

Wages, salaries and conditions of employment for State Government employees are regulated by determinations made by, or industrial agreements registered with, the Public Service Board of New South Wales.

(b) *Victoria.* The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and the Industrial Appeals Court presided over by a judge of the County Court. The conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by determinations or regulations of the Public Service Board, the Police Service Board and the Teachers Tribunal.

(c) *Queensland.* The authorities consist of the Industrial Court of Queensland, which deals with the legal aspects of the system, and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland, which deals with conciliation and arbitration functions. The President of the Industrial Court is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland. Not more than five Commissioners will be appointed to the Commission. The Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone or in the case of a Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. The conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by awards, etc. of the Commission.

(d) *South Australia.* The system of control consists of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court and Conciliation Committees. The Commission is composed of a President, two Deputy Presidents and Commissioners. The Commissioners are chairmen of Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The Commission and Conciliation Committees make awards. The President and Deputy Presidents of the Commission are the President and Deputy Presidents, respectively, of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters and workmen's compensation.

Rates of pay and other conditions of employment of State Government employees are determined by the Public Service Arbitrator and the Teachers Salaries Board.

(e) *Western Australia.* The principal authorities comprise the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of six Commissioners and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court Judges. Awards may be made by a single Commissioner or by the Commission in Court Session consisting of three Commissioners. Appeals and references from single Commissioners are heard by the Commission in Court Session. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters of law or jurisdiction.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, consisting of a Chairman and two representatives each of employers and employees, has power to determine industrial matters in the coal mining industry. Decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Commission in Court Session.

Wages and other conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by the Public Service Arbitrator, the Railways Classification Board, and by determinations made under the Education Act including determinations of the Government School Teachers Tribunal.

(f) *Tasmania.* The authorities are Wage Boards for separate industries comprising a Chairman (or Deputy Chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The Public Service Board and the Public Service Arbitrator regulate wages and conditions of employment of State Government employees. (See page 120 for more information.)

4. New legislation and special reports

Information concerning the main provisions of various industrial acts in force throughout Australia is set out below and in earlier Labour Reports, and brief reviews are furnished, in each issue, of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to terms and conditions of employment. Acts passed in the year 1973 are covered in this issue, although some of these acts did not operate till 1974. The principal changes in workers' compensation legislation are incorporated in the section under that heading in this Labour Report.

(i) *Australian Government legislation*

(a) The *Public Service Act* 1973 came into operation on 1 January 1973 and increased the basic annual recreation leave entitlement of officers in the Australian Public Service from three weeks to four weeks.

(b) The *Public Service Act (No. 2)* 1973 came into operation on 18 June 1973 and provided for officers performing duties on a temporary basis.

(c) The *Public Service Act (No. 3)* 1973 came into operation on 18 June 1973 and repealed previous legislation relating to maternity leave benefits for employees of the Australian Public Service.

(d) The *Public Service Act (No. 4)* 1973 came into effect on 19 December 1973. The Act reduced the qualifying period for furlough from 15 to 10 years; changed the title of the service to the Australian Public Service; and allowed the Board to grant permission to officers of the Service to act as directors of companies or societies in certain prescribed circumstances.

(e) The *Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act* 1973 came into operation on 26 September 1973 and applied to members of the armed forces and their dependants.

(f) The *Remuneration Tribunal Act* 1973 came into operation on 19 December 1973 and established a Tribunal to determine the remuneration of certain public and other offices.

(g) *Annual Leave Loading*. As from 1 January 1973 employees of the Australian Government were granted an annual leave loading of 17½ per cent of their salary as at 1 January of the year in which the leave accrued to a maximum of average weekly earnings per employed male unit for the September quarter of the year preceding the year in which the date of accrual occurs.

(h) The *Commonwealth Employee's Furlough Act* 1973 came into operation on 1 January 1973 and reduced the qualifying period for furlough in Australian Government employment from 15 to 10 years.

(i) The *Maternity Leave (Australian Government Employees) Act* 1973 came into operation on 1 January 1973 and provided for 12 weeks maternity leave on full pay to female officers of the Australian Public Service. The Act stated that maternity leave should commence six weeks before the expected date of confinement and should continue for at least six weeks after the actual date of confinement. A maximum of 52 weeks maternity leave is available on request, not less than 12 weeks of which is available on full pay, the remainder being on accumulated sick leave, recreation leave or furlough credits as desired. Guarantee of re-employment is provided for in the position held prior to leave being taken or at a level as near as possible to that position should it have been filled by another person. Temporary employees are also covered by the Act, with similar guarantees of re-employment. One weeks paternity leave was granted to male officers in the Australian Public Service.

(j) The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1973 came into operation on 13 November 1973. The Act provided that all Presidential Members and Commissioners have power to exercise both conciliation and arbitration functions with the proviso that a member of the Commission who had exercised the function of conciliation could not arbitrate if a party to the proceedings objected. The distinction between Conciliation Commissioners and Arbitration Commissioners was removed.

A Full Bench of the Commission no longer has exclusive power in respect of equal pay for female employees. A Full Bench is now empowered to provide or alter a minimum wage payable to adults; previously this power referred only to adult males. Where a Full Bench of the Commission has determined principles in relation to matters reserved to a Full Bench, a single member of the Commission can now give effect to such principles in making an order or award.

The Act provides that the Commission shall not certify an agreement unless the committee of management of each organisation states that it has approved the principal terms of the agreement. The right of appeal from a member of the Commission against the certifying of an agreement or making a consent award has been deleted.

Other provisions of the amending Act include the following. The title of the Court has been amended from the Commonwealth Industrial Court to the Australian Industrial Court and the title of the Commission to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Court may now consist of a Chief Judge and not more than nine other Judges. The time period for the recovery of underpayments under awards, etc. has been extended from twelve months to six years.

(ii) *State legislation*

New South Wales

(a) The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1973, which came into operation on 18 October 1973, empowered conciliation commissioners to deal with demarcation disputes; allowed the Industrial Commission to vary wage rates, including the basic wage, on economic grounds from the commencement of a pay-period or a specified date rather than on or from a specified day; and permitted employers to make payments of wages, etc. by cheque or to the credit of a bank account.

Victoria

(a) The Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1973 came into operation on 7 November 1973 and permitted a body or person to appoint a deputy member to act as a Wages Boards member in the absence of the appointed member nominated by the person or nominating body.

(b) The Workers' Compensation Act 1973 came into effect on 17 April 1973 and related to the rate of weekly payments payable to certain persons.

Queensland

(a) The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1973 came into operation on 19 December 1973 and empowered the Industrial Commission to exempt employers and employees from the operation of an award.

(b) Annual Leave and Annual Leave Loading. On 9 November 1973 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland by way of a General Ruling granted an extra weeks annual leave to all employees covered by State awards and industrial agreements. Day workers previously entitled to three weeks leave became entitled to four weeks. The decision applied to annual leave falling due on or after 3 December 1973.

The Commission also granted a 17½ per cent loading on an employee's ordinary wage rate, as prescribed by an award or industrial agreement, in the calculation of annual leave pay (including any proportionate payment), for any period of employment completed on or after 3 December 1973.

(c) The Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act 1973 came into operation on 13 April 1973 and provided for workers to be paid at the basic award rate for the first 26 weeks and thereafter the basic wage plus allowances for dependants. Persons not working under industrial awards would be compensated as if they were working under a typical award.

South Australia

(a) The Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1973 came into operation on 1 January 1974 and dealt with benefits payable under the Act.

Western Australia

(a) The Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1973, which came into operation on 27 December 1973, assessed the weekly compensation benefits at the rate of wage the injured worker would have received, for the ordinary hours he would have worked if he were not incapacitated, increased all benefits, and increased the coverage of compensation for specific disabilities and diseases.

(b) The Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act, 1973, came into operation on 1 March 1974. The Long Service Leave Act provided long service leave to employees not covered by awards. The amending Act provided for an automatic change in the standard (at present 13 weeks after 15 years service) following either an agreement between the Employers' Federation and the Trades and Labor Council, or a general pronouncement by the Commission in Court Session following a general hearing.

(c) The Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1973, which came into effect on 20 February 1974, provided for the introduction of a mediation service to supplement the present conciliation and arbitration. Direct access to arbitration was removed unless the parties either agreed initially to take their dispute to arbitration or first negotiated through either the mediation or conciliation processes. In addition, the Act empowered the Commission to reinstate a dismissed worker and to give retrospectivity of effect to its decisions.

Tasmania

(a) The *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act 1973* and the *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act (No. 2) 1973*, which came into operation on 10 July 1973 and 4 October 1973 respectively, amended certain sections of the Principal Act.

(b) The *Wages Boards Act 1973* which came into operation on 4 October 1973 provided for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman of Wages Boards.

(c) The *Workers' Compensation Act 1973* came into operation on 22 January 1974 and provided for increased benefits.

(d) The *Public Service Act 1973*, which came into operation on 20 September 1973, established two new industrial authorities, the Public Service Board and Public Service Arbitrator, to deal with awards, working conditions, etc. for employees of the State Government and certain State authorities. The latter include persons employed in the teaching service, police force, parliamentary staff positions, public hospitals, non-academic staff of the College of Advanced Education, the railway service and various State authorities.

The Public Service Board comprises three Commissioners, one of whom is appointed Chairman of the Board. A main function of the Board is determining 'principal awards', i.e. awards which cover all employees within the scope of a particular group such as administrative and clerical officers. When determining a principal award, the Board makes a complete review of the wages and salaries and other conditions of employment of all positions within the scope of the award. Unless revoked, a principal award is effective for three years, although amendments can be made throughout that period.

The Public Service Arbitrator has the same area of jurisdiction as the Public Service Board, and arbitrates on occasions when the Board has refused an application for an award, made an award (including an award to supplement a consent award) or allowed three months or longer to elapse after an application has been made for an award without either refusing the application or making an award (including a consent award). The Arbitrator may refuse the application, confirm the award or any of its provisions or direct the Board to vary the award by omitting, altering or adding to the award's provisions.

(iii) Territory legislation

Australian Capital Territory

(a) The *Annual Holidays Ordinance 1973* came into operation on 27 November 1973. This Ordinance specified the amount of leave to which an employee is annually entitled and the conditions governing payment for annual leave. Employees, other than shift workers, are entitled to 4 weeks annual leave; shift workers are entitled to 5 weeks. However, the Ordinance specifies that to be eligible for the annual holiday, an employee must work an average of more than 24 hours in a week. Unless an agreement otherwise is made, the annual holiday of an employee must be taken within 6 months of the date when that employee becomes entitled to the holiday.

(b) The *Annual Holidays Ordinance (No. 2) 1973* came into effect on 29 November 1973 and dealt with annual holiday pay and other matters.

(c) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1973* which operated from 5 April 1973 increased the rates of compensation for workmen killed or totally incapacitated.

Northern Territory

(a) The *Public Service Ordinance 1973*, operative from 13 March 1973, declared that days appointed as public holidays or bank holidays, be observed as holidays in the public offices of the Territory.

(b) The *Public Service Ordinance (No. 3) 1973*, came into operation on 1 January 1973 and increased the annual recreation leave from five to six weeks.

(c) The *Holidays Ordinance 1973*, operative from 13 March 1973, substituted a new Schedule of public holidays into the Principal Ordinance.

(d) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1973* assented to on 17 May 1973, amended the existing rates of compensation payable to employees in certain cases.

(e) The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 2) 1973*, *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 3) 1973* and *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 4) 1973* were assented to on 13 July 1973, 17 May 1973 and 11 December 1973 respectively. Provisions of these Ordinances have been incorporated into the Conspectus of Workers' Compensation (see pages 235-47).

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements

Surveys of the incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements were conducted in April 1954, May 1963 and May 1968. Detailed results of the 1963 and 1968 surveys are published in Labour Report No. 53, 1967 (pages 52-4) and Labour Report No. 55, 1970 (pages 159-72) respectively. A table giving broad comparisons of the results of the three surveys is shown on page 122.

The results of the surveys were based on returns collected from: (i) stratified random samples of most private employers subject to payroll tax; (ii) all public hospitals and marketing boards; (iii) all Australian Government and State Government departments and semi-government authorities; and (iv) stratified random samples of local government bodies. Excluded from the surveys were all employees in rural industry, in private domestic service, and in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Employees of private employers in hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.; and employees of private employers not subject to payroll tax were also excluded.

As parts of the surveys were based on samples, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers in these fields was surveyed. In addition to affecting the results of each survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between the surveys.

The changing proportions (over time) of employees reported as affected by Federal awards, etc. and by State awards, etc. reflect changes in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); changes in the coverage of individual Federal and State awards, etc.; and the creation of new awards, etc. for employees not previously affected by awards, etc.

The following definitions refer to terms used in the table on page 122.

Male and female employees refers to those who were on the payroll during the survey pay-periods. They include managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff as well as other employees.

Federal awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.

State awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals.

Employees affected by awards, etc. refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Federal or State industrial authority. Employers were asked to report under this heading employees (including piece-workers) whose wages, salaries and conditions of work were better than those prescribed by an award, etc. (including those whose over-award pay was subject to an unregistered collective agreement) if their wages, etc. were normally varied in accordance with variations in an award, etc.

Other employees refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Federal or State industrial authority. Included in this category are employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with unregistered collective agreements.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—STATES, APRIL 1954, MAY 1963 AND MAY 1968
(Per cent)

State	Employees affected by awards, etc.						Other employees			Total		
	Federal awards, etc.			State awards, etc.								
	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968
MALES												
New South Wales	43.5	40.4	40.9	45.4	46.3	45.5	11.1	13.3	13.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	59.4	57.3	57.7	27.4	27.9	24.6	13.2	14.8	17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	19.4	17.8	24.1	73.5	72.4	64.3	7.1	9.8	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	57.1	55.7	58.0	29.8	29.0	28.6	13.1	15.3	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	12.5	13.3	16.9	77.1	76.5	70.7	10.4	10.2	12.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	52.6	47.4	49.8	31.7	37.5	36.2	15.7	15.1	14.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia(a)	44.3	42.3	43.8	44.3	44.4	41.8	11.4	13.3	14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES												
New South Wales	36.5	27.2	29.9	56.0	63.9	63.3	7.5	8.9	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	47.7	44.3	39.9	45.2	47.0	50.8	7.1	8.7	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	23.1	18.8	21.0	72.1	74.0	70.7	4.8	7.2	8.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	31.9	23.7	27.9	54.3	62.3	60.9	13.8	14.0	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	18.7	14.8	15.7	71.8	74.4	76.1	9.5	10.8	8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	34.0	35.4	24.8	53.1	53.1	63.6	12.9	11.5	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia(a)	37.2	31.0	31.0	54.9	59.7	60.6	7.9	9.3	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS												
New South Wales	41.7	36.7	37.7	48.2	51.2	50.7	10.1	12.1	11.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	56.3	53.5	52.0	32.3	33.5	33.0	11.4	13.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	20.2	18.0	23.4	73.2	72.8	65.9	6.6	9.2	10.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	51.4	47.7	50.1	35.4	37.3	37.1	13.2	15.0	12.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	13.9	13.6	16.6	75.9	76.0	72.1	10.2	10.4	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	48.2	44.7	42.7	36.8	41.1	44.1	15.0	14.2	13.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia(a)	42.5	39.3	40.1	47.0	48.5	47.3	10.5	12.2	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE.—For definitions, particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see page 121.

Determination of wage rates in Australia

1. General

Legal minimum wage rates in Australia are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements. A list of the main industrial tribunals operating in Australia is shown on pages 114-15.

In awards, etc. of State tribunals in all States except Victoria the wage rates specified for particular occupations consist of a basic wage and secondary wage payments. A basic wage is prescribed separately for adult males and adult females and is a common component of prescribed rates of pay in an award. In addition to the basic wage are margins for skill, etc. for particular occupations and loadings of various kinds peculiar to the occupation or industry. The dichotomy of award rates into a basic wage and a secondary wage also applied to awards, etc. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and of Victorian Wages Boards prior to 1 July 1967. However, as a result of the decision of the Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 and a subsequent decision of the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court, basic wages and margins were eliminated from Federal awards and Victorian Wages Board determinations, and award rates of pay were expressed as total wages.

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted into Federal awards rates of minimum wage for adult males. This decision has been followed by State tribunals so that now in most State and Federal awards, etc., where applicable, rates of minimum wage for adult males are prescribed. The awards, in general, state that no adult male employee shall be paid less than the minimum wage for working the standard weekly hours of work. The concept of a minimum wage has also been extended to adult females covered by Federal and State awards. For further information on minimum wages for adult males and adult females *see below*.

The following paragraphs set out recent decisions by Federal and State industrial tribunals affecting award, etc. rates of pay. For further information including a history of wage determination in Australia reference should be made to earlier issues of the Labour Report. Section VIII of the Appendix contains tables of basic wages, minimum wages, and general increases in award total wages. Also included in this chapter are summaries of the provision of paid annual leave and paid long service leave to employees covered by Federal and State awards. These provisions have been made by decisions of Federal and State industrial arbitration authorities or by legislation.

2. Total wages in Federal awards

In the national wage cases of 1964 and 1965 applications by employers that basic wages and margins should be deleted from Federal awards and total wages introduced were rejected by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

However, in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 the Commission decided to defer the conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage pending further consideration of the present structure of marginal rates and further argument. As a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967, in which the employers again applied for a total wage, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of basic wages and margins from Federal awards and the introduction of total wages. The total wages were arrived at by adding an amount of \$1 a week to the weekly award wages for each adult male and adult female classification to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

Trade unions unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court the abolition of basic wages and the adoption of total wages by the Commonwealth Commission.

Further increases in total award wages were granted by the Commission in October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973.

On 2 May 1974 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission made the following decisions in the National Wage Case 1974. Current Federal award rates for adult males and adult females were increased by 2 per cent plus a flat amount of \$2.50 a week and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$8 a week.

Subject to a phasing-in period, the minimum wage for adult males was awarded to adult females (*see below* under Minimum wages in Federal awards).

The Commission also stated in its judgment that the President of the Commission would call

a conference of the principal parties who appeared before the Commission and would seek the full assistance of the Australian Government to discuss two interacting issues—wage fixation methods and wage indexation.

3. Minimum wages in Federal awards

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 inserted in Federal awards provision for a minimum wage for adult males. The Commission said it had given detailed consideration to lower paid classifications in the Metal Trades Award and had decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The Commission in its judgment said it intended to insert a new provision in awards by which it would be prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid, as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work, an amount less than the minimum wage i.e. his appropriate basic wage rate plus \$3.75 a week. The minimum wage was prescribed for adult male employees only and was applied for all purposes of the award for example, in calculation of overtime and other penalty rates, piece-work, casual employment, sick leave and annual leave.

The Commission stated that the provision for a minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classifications who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payment. The provision for a minimum wage for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966. The minimum wages for adult males inserted in Federal awards ranged from \$34.75 to \$37.25 a week for capital cities.

These rates were increased in July 1967, October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973.

In its decision in the National Wage Case 1974 the Commission increased the rates of minimum wage for adult males by \$8 a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974. The Commission also decided to extend the minimum wage to adult females in three stages. Initially the minimum wage for adult females was to be 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage, increasing to 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

The claim for automatic quarterly adjustments was rejected, although the Commission decided to review the minimum wage after six months.

4. Equal pay, Federal awards, etc.

(a) **Equal Pay Cases 1969.** Two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission sat jointly from 25 February 1969 to 22 May 1969 to take evidence and hear argument on trade union claims for equal pay between the sexes in the Equal Pay Cases 1969. Both benches of the Commission reached a common conclusion and on 19 June published their decision and reasons for their decision. The Commission said it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Federal awards and determinations the principles contained in State acts on equal pay. The Commission stated that no increases should be granted to adult females without an examination of the work done. It also suggested a number of principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay. The Commission decided that implementation of equal pay should be spread over a period so that female rates of pay affected by this decision should become equal to the male rate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1972. For more detailed information on this decision see previous issues of the Labour Report.

(b) **Equal Pay Case 1972.** On 15 December 1972 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage and Equal Pay Cases 1972, outlined the principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' for adult and junior females, which is to be applied to all Federal awards and determinations. The Commission stated that the principle meant the fixation of award rates of pay be a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. The eventual outcome would be a single award rate for an occupational group or classification payable to both male and female employees.

The Commission decided that under normal circumstances implementation of equal pay would take place by three equal instalments so that one-third of any increase was payable to

females no later than 31 December 1973, half of the remainder by 30 September 1974 and the balance by 30 June 1975. The Commission stated that it did not intend to rescind the 1969 principles applicable to equal pay for equal work, which would continue to apply in appropriate cases.

For further information on these decisions of the Commission see the previous issue of the Labour Report.

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1973 amended the Principal Act so that a Full Bench of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission no longer has exclusive power in respect of equal pay for female employees.

As a result of the National Wage Case 1974 adult females under Federal awards were granted the same minimum wage as adult males to be phased-in in three stages. Subsequent decisions by the State tribunals extended this to adult female employees under State awards. For details see pages 125-8.

Determination of wage rates in State awards, etc.

The following paragraphs set out recent decisions of State industrial arbitration tribunals affecting rates of pay prescribed in State awards, etc. For further information, including a history of wage determination in Australia, reference should be made to earlier Labour Reports. Details of equal pay in State awards are shown on pages 128-30.

1. New South Wales. For private employees covered by New South Wales State awards, wage rates are determined by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and conciliation committees.

State basic wage rates and minimum wages are published in Section VIII of the Appendix.

In 1967, legislation fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$34.50 a week and for adult females at \$26.10 a week from 1 January 1968. The legislation also provided for the adjustment of wage rates in State awards by the Industrial Commission subsequent to a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Federal wage rates wholly or partly on economic grounds. Changes in the State basic wage should not be more than the amount of increase in the Federal minimum wage for adult males and the increase in the adult female basic wage not less than 75 per cent of the increase in the male basic wage. The Industrial Commission and conciliation committees were empowered by the legislation to prescribe a minimum wage for adult males or for adult females in State awards.

Subsequent to decisions by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in National Wage Cases to increase rates of pay in Federal awards, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales increased the basic wages for adult males and adult females in State awards in October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973; and marginal rates of pay and certain loadings in December 1969, January 1971 and May 1973.

Following the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Case 1974 the New South Wales Industrial Commission increased weekly award wages by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week for both adult males and adult females, from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974. These increases are inclusive of increases of \$3.40 a week in the basic wages for adult males and adult females which became \$47.80 and \$38.50 a week respectively.

The Commission introduced into State awards the concept of a minimum wage for adult males and adult females. The inclusion of the minimum wage in individual awards would be automatically granted on application, and would be of the same amounts and payable on the terms and conditions stated in the 1974 National Wage Case decision (see page 124) for adult males and adult females employed under Federal awards. The Industrial Commission also decided that it would sit again in order to consider an appropriate general ruling when the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission next altered the minimum wage for adult males or adult females. From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974 the minimum wage for adult males and adult females employed under State awards was set at \$68.80 and \$58.50 a week respectively.

2. Victoria. In Victoria Wages Boards constituted for each industry group or calling from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman determine wage rates and conditions of employment. There is right of appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court which also has power to determine general increases in wage rates applicable to a number of Wages Boards.

Basic wage rates for adult males and adult females from November 1953 to July 1967 were published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Minimum wages are set out in Section VIII of the Appendix.

Subsequent to the decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, the Industrial Appeals Court decided that basic wages and margins for adult males and adult females should be deleted from Wages Board determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period in July 1967. At the same time total award wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by \$1 a week.

Subsequent to decisions by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in National Wage Cases the Industrial Appeals Court of Victoria increased total wages in Wages Board determinations by similar amounts in October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973.

In December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males of \$42.30 a week should operate in all determinations. This rate was increased in January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973.

The Industrial Appeals Court incorporated the decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1974 National Wage Case into the majority of Wages Board determinations. Total wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week, and the minimum wage for adult males by \$8 a week to \$68. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974. The minimum wage for adult males was extended to cover adult females and would be 85 per cent of the adult male rate, i.e. \$57.80 a week, from the above pay-period in May 1974, 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

3. Queensland. Tables of basic wages and minimum wages are published in Section VIII of the Appendix.

Since 1961 a Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, consisting of not less than three Commissioners, has had the power to make declarations as to the basic wage for adult males and adult females and the standard hours of work. The basic wage for adult males must be sufficient to maintain an employee, his wife and family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort. The basic wage for adult females shall not be less than is sufficient to enable an employee to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort. All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any general declaration as to the basic wage is made, and the Commission must take into consideration any probable economic effects of such a declaration.

In March 1965 the Commission stated that it had been decided as a matter of policy that, in the future, it did not propose to deal with an application to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index, unless such a change warranted an alteration of 40 cents or more in the basic wage for adult males.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by \$1 a week in July 1967 (see page 123), the Industrial Commission increased award rates of pay for both adult males and adult females by \$1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967.

The basic wage for adult males and adult females was increased by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland in October 1968, December 1969, December 1970, December 1971, March 1972, May 1972, February 1973 and May 1973. The marginal content of each adult male and adult female wage or salary rate in State awards was also increased in December 1969, December 1970 and May 1973.

On 16 August 1973 the Commission determined that as from 27 August 1973 the basic wage should be increased by 60 cents a week for adult males and by 45 cents a week for adult females.

In November 1973 the Commission increased the basic wage by \$1.80 a week for adult males and \$1.35 a week for adult females. This decision was operative from 26 November 1973.

In March 1974 the Commission declared that as from 11 March 1974 the Queensland basic wage should be increased by \$1.60 a week for adult males and by \$1.20 a week for adult females.

In its declaration which followed the 1974 National Wage Case decision the Queensland Commission ruled that the State basic wage should be increased by \$1.20 a week for adult males and by 90 cents a week for adult females. This variation operated from 27 May 1974.

On 13 May 1970 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared by way of a General Ruling that on and from 8 May 1970 a guaranteed minimum wage for adult males of \$42.80 a week for the Eastern District of the Southern Division (including Brisbane) would apply in all awards and industrial agreements. This rate was increased by further declarations in January 1971, May 1972, February 1973 and May 1973. Further decisions awarding 60 cents a week in August 1973, \$1.80 in November 1973, \$1.60 in March 1974 and \$4 in May 1974 increased the minimum wage for adult males to \$61.10, \$62.90, \$64.50 and \$68.50 a week, respectively. By way of a declaration of General Ruling to apply from 27 May 1974, the Commission prescribed a guaranteed minimum wage for adult females. It set the minimum wage at \$58.23 a week (the equivalent of 85 per cent of the male rate at that time) for the Eastern District of the Southern Division (including Brisbane). In its decision the Commission stated it was to be the responsibilities of the parties to seek the adjustments necessary to lift such wage to 90 per cent of the male rate from 30 September 1974 and to 100 per cent from 30 June 1975. These percentages are as for adult females under Federal awards (see page 124).

The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) including Brisbane were \$49.40 a week for adult males and \$38.80 a week for adult females operative from 27 May 1974. For adult male basic wages in other areas of the State, district allowances are added to these rates as follows: Southern Division (Western District) \$1.05; Mackay Division 90c; Northern Division (Eastern District) \$1.05; and Northern Division (Western District) \$3.25 a week. For adult female basic wages the allowances are 75 per cent of the above allowances. For the minimum wage for adult males the above allowances apply but for the minimum wage for adult females the percentage of the above allowances was to be increased to 85 per cent from 27 May 1974, to 90 per cent on 30 September 1974 and to 100 per cent on 30 June 1975.

4. South Australia. Since July 1966 the South Australian Industrial Commission, constituted by a President and two Commissioners, has been empowered to declare living wages to be paid to adult males and adult females. Tables of living wages and minimum wages are published in Section VIII of the Appendix.

The Industrial Commission increased State living wages for adult males and adult females in July 1967, October 1968, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973, following decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in National Wage Cases. Margins in awards were also increased in December 1969, January 1971 and May 1973.

On 13 May 1974 the Industrial Commission of South Australia ruled that the increases granted by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Case 1974 should flow-on to workers employed under State awards. Accordingly, rates of pay under State awards were increased by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week for adult males and adult females. The State living wage was increased by \$3.35 to \$46.50 a week for adult males and by \$3.20 to \$37.30 a week for adult females. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974.

In September 1966 following a test case, the South Australian Industrial Commission adopted the concept of a minimum wage for adult males (see page 124). In the few weeks following this decision the minimum wage which had been fixed at \$36.05 a week, was written into other State awards. The minimum wage for adult males was increased in July 1967, October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973. From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974 the rate was increased by \$8 to \$67.60 a week. The minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as announced by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for adult females employed under Federal awards (see page 124). From the above pay-period in May 1974 it became \$57.50 a week i.e. 85 per cent of the adult male rate. This percentage would be increased to 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

5. Western Australia. Wage rates in Western Australian State awards are determined by the Western Australian Industrial Commission. Basic wage rates and minimum wages are published in Section VIII of the Appendix.

Legislation operative from 22 November 1968 provided for the Western Australian Industrial Commission to review the basic wage at least every twelve months, the variations in the basic wage to take effect only after the expiration of twelve months from the last evaluation unless there were special reasons.

The Commission increased the adult male and adult female basic wages in November 1969, October 1970, October 1971, June 1972 and June 1973. In July 1973 the Commission increased the basic wage for adult females by a further amount operative from 17 September 1973.

Following the 1974 National Wage Case decision the Western Australian Industrial Commission granted increases in the State basic wage of \$4.50 a week for both adult males and adult females taking the weekly rates to \$48.50 and \$43.50 respectively. These variations operated from 31 May 1974.

In October 1970 the Commission decided that awards would provide for additions to award rates for adult males to raise their wage rates for ordinary hours of work to 110 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margin. This provision would not apply to those adult males who were already in receipt of this amount by virtue of award provisions or otherwise. This provision would operate from the date of amendment of each award, the first such amendment being inserted into awards in October 1970.

By the end of 1967 most State awards prescribed a minimum wage for adult males of \$37.55 a week. This wage was increased in October 1968, December 1969, October 1970, October 1971, June 1972 and September 1973. On 31 May 1974 the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$7.50 to \$69 a week. The concept of the minimum wage was extended to adult females on a similar basis as it was awarded to adult females employed under Federal awards (see page 124). From 31 May 1974 the minimum wage for adult females was set at \$57.90 a week, i.e. the same rate as that payable to adult females in Perth under Federal awards.

6. Tasmania. Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries from representatives of employers and employees with an independent Chairman or Deputy Chairman, with power to determine rates of wage in each industry. Basic wage rates and minimum wages adopted by Wages Boards are published in Section VIII of the Appendix.

Basic wages are still prescribed in Wages Board determinations. Recent increases in Federal awards as a result of National Wage Case decisions have flowed to State determinations. Basic wage rates in determinations were increased in July 1967, October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973, and margins were increased in December 1969, January 1971 and May 1973.

On 17 May 1974 the Chairman of the Tasmanian Wages Boards announced that the State basic wages for both adult males and adult females would be increased by \$2.50 a week to \$46 and \$36.90 a week respectively.

The Chairman also determined that wage rates for adult males and adult females employed under State determinations should be increased by 2 per cent plus \$2.50 a week. Both decisions were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974.

By October 1967 the concept of a minimum wage for adult males (see page 124) was adopted generally by Wages Boards which fixed the rate at \$38.15 a week. This wage was increased in October 1968, December 1969, January 1971, May 1972 and May 1973.

Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974 the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$8 to \$68.70 a week. The concept of the minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as it was awarded to adult females employed under Federal awards (see page 124). The minimum wage for adult females was set at \$58.40 a week i.e. 85 per cent of the adult male rate from the above date. This percentage would be increased to 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred, and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

7. Equal pay, State awards, etc.

(a) *New South Wales.* The Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act, 1958, which became operative on 1 January 1959, provided that upon application the Industrial Commission of New South Wales or a conciliation committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or committee is satisfied that conditions of work are comparable (in terms described in the Act) between males and females they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. As from 1 January 1959 the basic wage for these adult females would be 80 per cent of the basic wage for adult males. Thereafter this proportion would be increased annually by 5 per cent so that on 1 January 1963 the basic wage would be the same as that for adult males. When provision

for equal pay was prescribed in 1959 and succeeding years the basic wage would be the same as if the provision had been made applicable in 1959 and increased annually. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females but upon which males may also be employed.

(b) *Victoria.* Although no specific equal pay legislation has been enacted in Victoria, certain wage tribunals have introduced the equal pay concept. At the end of 1973, 100 Wages Boards had prescribed adult wage rates only; the effect of this being that adult females (if any) employed under the determinations of these Boards are entitled to receive the adult rate of pay. The determinations of 25 other Wages Boards contain equal pay rates for one or more classifications and a further 12 Boards have inserted provisions which will progressively introduce equal pay over a stated period. Thirty-six Wages Boards have implemented the Commonwealth equal pay decision of 1969 (see page 124). Equal pay has been phased into the pay structure of the Victorian Teaching Service, and equality was accomplished on 1 January 1971. Appropriate positions in the Victorian Public Service also carry an equal salary for males and females.

(c) *Queensland.* The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1973* provided that 'the same wages shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer'. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland in a number of its awards has granted the same rates of pay to both male and female employees where evidence has been produced in support of the application. Up to the end of 1973 equal pay had been awarded to bus conductresses, book-keepers, time keepers, pay clerks, pharmaceutical chemists, dental technicians, dentists, caretakers, lift attendants, musicians, physiotherapists, printing industry employees, prison employees, professional employees, medical officers, radiographers, certain shop assistants, sugar chemists, teachers, barmaids in hotels, stewardesses in clubs, police-women, employees in aerated water factories, cooks in hospitals, hotels, motels, cafes and boarding homes, nurses in mental hospitals, drink waitresses in hotels, motels and cafes and certain females employed under the Mechanical Opticians' Award—State. In the Public Service equal pay was awarded to clerks, clerical assistants, general assistants, female cadets, library assistants and librarians as from 1 January 1972.

(d) *South Australia.* The Industrial Code, 1967 as amended, gave the South Australian Industrial Commission power to insert into an award or industrial agreement, upon appropriate application, provision for equal rates of pay for males and females performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value. The rates for females affected by this provision were to be increased progressively over a five year period so as to be 100 per cent of the appropriate male rate from 1 January 1972.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972, which operated from 4 January 1973, repealed the equal pay provisions of the Industrial Code. The Industrial Commission is no longer required to consider whether female workers are doing the same range and volume of work under the same conditions as males when determining whether females perform work of the same or like nature and of equal value. Either a Presidential Member or a Commissioner may decide whether female employees in all areas of work (including those areas which are mainly performed by females) should be awarded equal pay.

(e) *Western Australia.* The *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968* provides that the Western Australian Industrial Commission is required, upon application, to insert in awards provision for equal pay for male and female workers performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value. This Act does not extend to Public Servants nor to those employed under Federal awards. If application for equal pay was made before 30 June 1970 the difference in male and female wages would be removed not later than 1 January 1972. The equal pay provisions originally did not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by female workers but upon which males may be employed. This restriction was removed in 1971. The discretion of the Commission in determining entitlement to equal pay was widened in 1973 by the deletion of a sub-section which laid down guidelines as to how the Commission was to apply the equal pay provisions. Equal pay is now paid to females in a wide variety of occupations including teachers, nurses, hospital salaried and wages employees, State Government employees, bar workers and bus conductresses.

(f) *Tasmania.* The *Public Service (Equal Pay) Act 1966* provides for the application to the Tasmanian Public Service and other statutory authorities subject to the *Public Service Tribunal Act 1958* of the principle of equal pay, as between the sexes, for the performance of work of the same or a like nature and of equal value.

Upon application being made to the Public Service Tribunal and that authority being satisfied that the work performed by male and female employees is of the same or like nature and of equal value, the same marginal or scales of wage shall be prescribed irrespective of the sex of the employees. The basic wage for females affected by this Act, then 75 per cent of the male rate, is to be increased annually, from 1 January 1968, by five per cent of the male basic wage rate until parity is reached on 1 January 1972.

An award or any provision of an award, which applies to employees engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females, is expressly excluded from the equal pay provisions of the Act.

Annual leave

1. General

The majority of employees in Australia receive at least three weeks paid annual leave. The following paragraphs outline the position under Federal and State awards and industrial legislation at the end of 1973.

2. Federal awards

The judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, granting one weeks annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Federal jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded. Over a period of time annual leave was introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

In 1945 the question of annual leave was before the Court and the Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. Alteration of particular awards was left to the discretion of the single Judge who heard the application.

Between 1960 and 1963 three inquiries were held by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on union claims to increase paid annual leave from two to three weeks in Federal awards. The Commission rejected the claims in its decision in the Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1960 and deferred granting the claims in the Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1962, the decisions in both cases being based mainly on economic grounds. As a result of the Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1963 the Commission granted employees under Federal awards paid annual leave of twenty-one consecutive days for twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963. Proportionate leave for periods of employment of one month and over was granted in respect of employment after 1 June 1963. For further information see previous issues of the Labour Report.

In October 1963 the Commission rejected an application by employers for leave to be taken in two periods of seven and fourteen days respectively; and that the time after accrual, within which leave must be taken, should be extended to nine months when leave is taken in one period and to twelve months when leave is taken in more than one period.

In December 1971, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission rejected claims by the unions for four weeks leave, and for an extra weeks pay while on leave. The decision on the claim for an increase in the award amount of weekly payment when on leave was deferred until after the hearing of the National Wage Cases 1971-72. On 7 June 1972 the Commission handed down its decision on this claim. It decided that, in general, payments for annual leave should include, in addition to normal award rates of pay, over-award payments for ordinary hours of work, shift-work premiums, service grants, and certain allowances (industry, climatic, regional, etc., leading hand, first-aid, tool, and qualification allowances). Generally speaking employers paying an annual leave bonus would not be required to pay both the bonus and the above payments. Overtime payments, disability rates such as confined spaces and dirty work, and certain allowances (camping, travelling, car and meal allowances) should generally be excluded from annual leave payments. The provisions in each award are to be considered separately, together with the appropriate date of operation. For those awards under which the application was made in this case, the date of operation was set as 1 November 1972.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the Australian Government were granted four weeks annual leave. From the same date they also received an annual leave loading of 17½ per cent of their salary at 1 January of the year in which the leave accrued, to a maximum of average weekly

earnings per employed male unit for the September quarter of the year preceding the year in which the date of accrual occurs.

Australian Territories. The annual recreation leave entitlement for Public Service employees in the Northern Territory was increased from five to six weeks, operative from 1 January 1973.

As from 1 January 1973 employees in the Australian Capital Territory were granted an extra weeks annual recreation leave. This brought the entitlement for the majority of employees to four weeks and for shift workers to five weeks.

3. New South Wales

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks annual leave by the Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958. In February 1964 the State Government granted its employees four weeks annual leave effective from 1 January 1964.

The Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1964 assented to on 29 September 1964 provided that annual holiday pay for employees covered by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1964, would be calculated on the basis of the employee's ordinary pay and not on current award rates. The amending Act defined ordinary pay as including bonuses, commissions, etc., but as excluding shift work allowances, overtime or other penalty rates. The Act provided that a worker should receive notice of one month, instead of seven days, before proceeding on annual leave.

Further amendments to the Annual Holidays Act in 1967 and 1970 provided that in the case of a worker who had been receiving bonuses, commissions, incentive payments or the like, those amounts should be taken into account for annual leave purposes. Such a worker is entitled to receive as payment for annual leave the time rate of pay fixed at the commencement of the leave to which is added the average of the amounts received each week over the twelve months preceding the commencement of the leave in respect of any bonus, incentive or similar scheme.

4. Victoria

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in May 1963 individual Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra weeks leave. By September 1963 the majority of Boards had included three weeks annual leave in their determinations, and since then this has become the standard minimum provision.

The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967 operative from 7 March 1967 provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the State Public Service and workers in State Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

5. Queensland

On 9 November 1973, the Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission by General Rulings increased by one week for each year of employment completed on or after 3 December 1973, the annual leave entitlements of employees under all awards and industrial agreements of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland.

The decision applied to day workers and non-continuous shift workers receiving three weeks leave; continuous shift workers receiving four weeks leave; and day workers and shift workers receiving additional leave in lieu of extra payment for working on Statutory holidays.

The Commission also granted a 17½ per cent loading on an employee's ordinary wage rate, as prescribed by the award or industrial agreement, in the calculation of annual holiday pay (including any proportionate payment) for any period of employment completed on or after 3 December 1973. This loading does not apply to (a) any period or periods of annual holidays exceeding (i) five weeks in the case of employees employed in a calling where three shifts per day are worked over a period of seven days per week; (ii) four weeks in any other case; (b) employers (and their employees) who are already paying (or receiving) an annual holiday bonus, loading or other annual holiday payment which is not less favourable to employees; (c) awards and industrial agreements which prescribe the payment of an annual holiday bonus or loading.

Details of previous decisions relating to annual leave were set out in earlier Labour Reports.

As from 1 January 1973 employees of the State Public Service were granted four weeks annual leave.

6. South Australia

The Full Bench of the South Australian Industrial Court in May 1963 announced an increased standard of annual leave in the State, adopting the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Court pointed out that it had embraced three weeks as the general standard for annual leave for the time being. There would not be any automatic extension as the Court would decide the application for each industry as it arose to ensure that comparable industrial justice would be applied to the various groups of employees in the State.

The Court, as a general indication as to its attitude, expressed the view that annual leave should be taken at a time fixed either by agreement or, if this is not possible, at a time fixed by the employer. The leave should be allowed in two parts and one part must be of at least two weeks duration. These, however, were factors which could vary from award to award and their determination would depend on the needs of the particular industry.

The Public Service Act Amendment Act, 1970-1971 provided for the increase of the annual leave entitlement for State employees from three to four weeks with the proviso that the so-called 'grace days' previously granted between Christmas and the New Year will be absorbed into the entitlement unless the Public Service Board directs otherwise.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 which operated from 4 January 1973, provides that the general standard of annual leave as determined by the Full Industrial Commission shall be granted to every full-time employee whose wages or conditions of employment are not governed by a Federal or State award or agreement. It further provides that every worker whether bound by an award or not would be entitled to *pro rata* leave irrespective of the reason for termination of employment. The Commission is empowered to consider any application for an award prescription although the standard remains at three weeks for general employees and four weeks for continuous shift workers.

7. Western Australia

Following a general inquiry concerning Annual Leave and Public Holidays, the Court of Arbitration in June 1963 adopted three weeks as the new standard for the normal period of annual leave in State awards, with four weeks for seven-day shift workers. The date of operation was the same as that decided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Existing awards and agreements which already provided annual leave in excess of the Court's standard were to be examined separately to ascertain whether special circumstances existed to justify leave greater than the normal standard. The standard number of public holidays was retained at ten with the provision that where an award provided for more than ten public holidays a year, that award, unless the union consented to a reduction to ten, would be excluded from the above order amending the annual leave provisions until it was established that special circumstances justified the continuance of the greater number of holidays.

In November 1963 the Court refused an application by employers for the right to split the annual leave into two parts since it decided to follow the decision of most other State tribunals and allow the additional leave in conformity with conditions similar to those prescribed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The right to split the leave would only be allowed by the Court in exceptional circumstances, unless all the parties concerned agreed to the inclusion of such a provision.

8. Tasmania

Following an amendment to the Wages Board Act in 1961, Wages Boards were permitted to grant employees up to three weeks paid recreational leave. In June 1962 the determination of the Ironmongers' Wages Board provided that the entitlement to annual leave, on and from 1 January 1963, where the year of employment ended after 31 December 1962, would be fourteen consecutive days, together with a period during working hours equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours for each completed month of employment after 31 December 1962. Employees whose year of employment commenced after 31 December 1963 would be eligible for three weeks annual leave. Subsequently, other Wages Boards amended their determinations to provide for three weeks annual leave.

Generally, most Wages Boards adopted provisions to enable leave to be taken in one consecu-

tive period within six months from the end of the preceding year of employment or, if the employer and employee agree, in two separate periods, the lesser of which shall be of not less than seven consecutive days.

Long service leave

1. General

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of Federal and State industrial legislation and awards, etc. In most cases thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service has been provided. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. The transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

2. Federal

(i) *General.* Until May 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provision for long service leave in its awards and had refrained from determining disputes relating to this subject except in the case of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see page 134). Consequently, till then, the provisions of the various State Acts relating to long service leave applied to workers covered by Federal awards. The application of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards had been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions had been held to be valid.

The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16 September 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award, 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

In June 1963 the Commission when dealing with applications by employers in the graphic arts and metal trades awards for insertion of long service leave provisions, rejected union submissions that it should refrain from making such provisions and decided that the matters should proceed to hearing. The two matters were listed together for hearing in August 1963. In May 1964 the Commission announced its decision and the main points are set out below.

Long service leave entitlement would be calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years of unbroken employment, in respect of employment before 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) and at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963). After further periods of ten years employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis. Those employees who completed an unbroken contract of employment of ten years but less than fifteen years and whose employment was terminated by death, or by the employer for any cause other than serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity, would be entitled to *pro rata* payment.

Exemptions obtained by employers under State legislation, except in South Australia, would continue, pending further order of the Commission. Any long service leave allowed, or payment in lieu thereof made before 11 May 1964 under a State law or long service leave scheme would be taken into account for the purpose of these awards.

The rate of payment while on leave would be the current award rates applicable at the date on which the employee commenced leave. This rate, however, would be subject to basic wage changes and marginal adjustments which occurred during the leave period. The position of piece-workers and part-time and casual workers was reserved for further consideration.

The leave is to be taken after twenty-eight days notice by the employer in one continuous period, or, if the employer and the employee agree, in not more than three separate periods for the first thirteen weeks entitlement and in not more than two separate periods for any subsequent entitlement. Employees on long service leave were not to engage in any employment for hire or reward with other employers respondent to the awards, and employers under the awards were not to employ any such employees who were known to be on leave.

Contracts of employment cannot be terminated by the employer to avoid leave obligations imposed by the awards or through a slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed within six months, or for any other reason if the worker is re-employed within two months. Interruption or

termination of employment arising directly or indirectly from an industrial dispute would be deemed as not breaking continuity of employment, provided the employee returned to work in accordance with the settlement terms of the dispute but the period of absence from duty would not count for long service leave purposes. Apprentices who entered into a contract of employment within a period of twelve months after the completion of an apprenticeship with the employer may include the period of apprenticeship in their entitlement to long service leave from that employer. Service with the Australian armed forces or the Civil Construction Corps established under the *National Security Act 1939-1946* would be counted as employment with the employer by whom the employee was last employed prior to service with either of these forces.

In November 1964 several unions applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the long service leave provisions of the graphic arts and metal trades awards. On 3 December 1964 the Full Bench of the Commission dismissed the unions' application.

In December 1964 several employer organisations in the graphic arts and metal trades industries applied for orders varying the provisions of the long service leave awards in these industries to make them applicable to all their employees whether or not they were members of those trade unions respondent to the awards. The applications were opposed by the unions on the ground that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make such an order for non-unionists. In its judgment of 23 December 1964 the Commission unanimously agreed that these awards should be varied to extend long service leave to all employees.

In December 1964 the Commission also announced other variations in the long service leave provisions of the metal trades and graphic arts awards. An employer would not be required to grant an employee long service leave until the amount of leave to which he was entitled equalled thirteen weeks in respect of the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement. The term 'thirteen weeks' was substituted for the words 'three months' in accordance with the Commission's decision of May 1964. These variations came into effect on and from 1 December 1964.

In November 1964 the Commission also awarded long service leave to employees in other industries. These awards operated from 1 December 1964 and were similar in scope to those mentioned above.

Under the *Commonwealth Employees Furlough Act 1973*, which came into operation on 1 January 1973, the qualifying period for furlough for Australian Government employees was reduced from fifteen to ten years.

(ii) *Australian Territories.* Long service leave codes for employees covered by Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory awards were originally prescribed in December 1961 by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The Commission decided that employees should be granted three months long service leave after twenty years service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might 'go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave'. In December 1964 the Commission amended the majority of awards covering employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory by granting long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. In August 1965 a number of those awards were made a common rule in these Territories.

(iii) *Stevedoring Industry.* The *Stevedoring Industry Act 1962* which came into force in November 1962 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1961* (see Labour Report No. 49, page 145) by extending the eligibility and qualifying periods of the long service leave provisions of the Act. No changes were made to the entitlement for long service leave which remained at thirteen weeks after twenty years qualifying service and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years qualifying service.

The *Stevedoring Industry Act 1966* which came into operation in October 1966 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1965* respecting long service leave for registered waterside workers. The period of qualifying service for an entitlement to leave was reduced from twenty to fifteen years. As before, there is a further entitlement upon completion of each subsequent ten years qualifying service. The number of days in a waterside worker's entitlement is calculated on the basis of one day for each eighty qualifying days in his qualifying service before 1 January 1966, one day for each sixty after 31 December 1965, and, commencing January 1966, one twenty-sixth of a day for each twelve consecutive working days at the port at which he is registered if

each of the twelve is a qualifying day for him. In the main, a waterside worker's qualifying days are days on which he works or makes himself available for work or is absent on a specified ground and, subject to specified exceptions, his qualifying service is the period of his continuous registration as a waterside worker. The maximum entitlement upon completion of fifteen years qualifying service is fifteen weeks and three days. Other provisions enable a registered waterside worker who before the commencement of the amending Act had completed more than fifteen but less than twenty years qualifying service, upon completion of twenty years qualifying service, to take the thirteen weeks leave to which he would be entitled if the former provisions remained in force. The amount by which thirteen weeks exceeds the amount to which, in the absence of this special provision, he would be entitled under the new provisions is to be deducted from his next entitlement.

3. New South Wales

Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for was three months for twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

In 1963 the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, was amended by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1963, which took effect from 1 April 1963 and in 1967 by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1967, which became operative from 18 December 1967. The provisions of the Act apply to workers in the whole State with the exception of those employed in the Public Service or in certain Government undertakings as these were already receiving long service leave benefits either on more favourable terms or under another Act.

Under the amended Act the term 'ordinary time rate of pay' (i.e. the rate of pay for which employees were to be paid for their long service leave) was defined to exclude payments for shift work, overtime and other penalty rates. Bonus, incentive, or other similar payments received in the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of long service leave are to be apportioned on a weekly basis and added to the ordinary weekly rate of pay. If remuneration is partly or wholly by other than a fixed ordinary time rate of pay, an average ordinary weekly rate is to be calculated for the period actually worked in the preceding twelve months.

The amending Acts reduced the qualifying period for long service leave from twenty to fifteen years and also provided that those employees who have completed (a) at least ten years but less than fifteen years service and whose services are terminated for any reason; or (b) a minimum of five years service as an adult and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than the worker's serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee through illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or by death of the employee, are eligible for payment for long service leave on the *pro rata* basis of three months for fifteen years service. The term 'service as an adult' is defined as meaning service with an employer during which the employee received a rate of pay either (a) not less than the lowest rates fixed under an award or industrial agreement for an adult male or female in the same trade, classification or calling as the worker; or (b) a rate of pay not less than the rate prescribed by the award for a journeyman in the same trade, classification or calling; or (c) if no award or calling covers the occupation, then the period of service with the employer on and from the age of twenty-one years.

For workers whose service with an employer began before the amending Act of 1963 and who were entitled to long service leave, the amount of such leave was to be the sum of the amounts calculated on the old (1955 Act) and the new (1963 Act) bases according to periods of service before and as from the commencement of the 1963 Act.

Workers on completing their apprenticeship with an employer, were now allowed twelve months, instead of six, to enter into a contract of employment with the employer and the period of apprenticeship is to be included for the purposes of determining the period of service with that employer.

Previously, employers had been granted exemptions by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from the long service leave provisions of the 1955 Act on the understanding that they grant workers benefits in the nature of long service leave under a scheme which would not place workers in a less favourable position than that specified in the Act. As from 1 April 1964 no such exemptions would be granted unless long service leave is provided in the scheme. To enable the review of exemptions under the former Act the Industrial Commission, either on its

own motion or that of an industrial union of employers or employees, or an employer concerned, would review the terms of any exemptions previously granted and if the benefits under the scheme, the subject of the exemption, were not as favourable as those specified in the amending legislation, or if it was no longer in the best interests of the workers concerned that the exemption should continue, then the Commission may—(i) vary either the terms of the exemption or any conditions necessary for the granting of the exemption; or (ii) revoke the exemption.

The amending Act of 1967 specifies inter-company relationships for which the transfer of an employee from one company to another does not constitute a break in continuity of service for long service leave. Continuity of service for long service leave entitlement with an employer will be maintained, in respect of service in the armed forces, only if there was an entitlement to apply for reinstatement with the employer on the termination of such service. Provision is also made for the taking wholly or partly in advance of not less than one month of long service leave, if employer and employee agree.

The Long Service Leave (Metalliferous Mining Industry) Act, 1963 was assented to on 13 December 1963 and came into operation on 1 January 1964. The object of the Act was to confer on certain workers in the metalliferous mining industry the right to three months long service leave after ten years service. The Act stated that a worker covered by its provisions would not be eligible to entitlements under the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1963.

Workers' entitlement to long service leave under the Act would be on the basis of three months for twenty years for service prior to the commencement of the Act and three months for ten years for service thereafter. The remaining provisions of the Act substantially followed provisions of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1967.

The Public Service and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Amendment Act, 1971 which came into operation on 1 January 1971 made changes to the long service leave provisions of the New South Wales Public Service. An officer of the New South Wales Public Service is now entitled to two months leave on full pay (or four months on half pay) after ten years of service; and to leave proportionate to the length of service after the first ten years of service calculated on the basis of five months on full pay (or ten months on half pay) for each ten years served after the first ten years.

4. Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act* 1964, assented to on 15 December 1964, amended the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended to 1963 by providing long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years continuous service. The Act became effective from 1 January 1965.

On the completion of fifteen years of continuous service (previously twenty) an employee is entitled to thirteen weeks long service leave on ordinary pay. Further periods of five years service give the employee four and a third weeks leave (previously three and a quarter weeks). Employees who have completed more than fifteen years continuous service and whose employment is terminated for any reason (other than by death), are entitled to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment (previously one-eightieth). Payment in lieu of long service leave on the death of an employee is made to his personal representative. Termination of employment for the following reasons means an entitlement to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment for employees who have completed at least ten years continuous service—firstly, by the employer on grounds other than serious and wilful misconduct, and secondly, by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or any other pressing necessity, where the illness, incapacity or necessity is of such a nature as to justify the termination of employment.

Periods of employment before 1 January 1965 are counted at only three-quarters of their face value in calculating years for entitlement.

Prior to the amending Act leave could be taken in one period or, by agreement between the employer and the employee, in two periods. The amending legislation provided that the first period of leave may, by agreement, be taken in two or three separate periods and any subsequent leave in two separate periods.

Following amendment to the Public Service Act in May 1964, public servants became entitled to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years service (instead of six months after twenty years).

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act 1969*, which operated from 16 December 1969, provided that any female employee absent from employment for a period not exceeding twelve months due to any pregnancy is deemed not to have broken the continuity of her employment for long service leave purposes. However the period of absence is not counted as part of time worked.

5. Queensland

In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Payment for leave was prescribed as the rate of pay received at the time of leave.

The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1964*, amended the long service provisions of the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961-1963*. Under the amended provisions, which operated on and from 11 May 1964, employees are entitled to thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service. Employees who completed at least ten years service and whose services were terminated either by the employee or the employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, are entitled to leave on a *pro rata* basis. Subsequent periods of leave, after the first period of thirteen weeks, became due on the completion of further periods of fifteen years service. An employee who, after completing fifteen years service, continues serving a further five years and whose employment is terminated, either by himself or by an employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, is eligible for a further amount of leave on a proportionate basis.

6. South Australia

The Long Service Leave Act, 1957, which prescribed long service leave for employees of seven consecutive days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service, was repealed by the Long Service Leave Act, 1967. This Act, which became operative from 16 November 1967, provided for thirteen calendar weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service with the same employer and for eight and two thirds weeks leave for each subsequent complete period of ten years service. After seven and before fifteen completed years of service (of which at least five years must be as an adult) the worker was entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

The Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act, 1972 which came into operation on 1 January 1973, entitled employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years of service. After seven and before ten completed years of service (whether as an adult or junior) the worker is entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

An employer may be exempted by the Industrial Commission from the leave entitlement provisions of the Act, provided that the employees are entitled under some other scheme to long service leave benefits not less favourable than those provided by the Act.

In respect to service prior to 1 January 1972 the entitlement is calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years service for the period 1 January 1966 to 31 December 1971 and at the rate of thirteen weeks for twenty years service for the employment period up to 31 December 1965. An employer shall not be required to grant leave until the worker's total entitlement is thirteen weeks.

Entitlements may be enforced by bringing proceedings before the Industrial Commission.

7. Western Australia

The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but did not apply to employees whose conditions of work were regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1 April 1958, incorporated, in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, provisions similar to those in the

Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5 May 1961, the Court rejected the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave. However, it deleted a sub-clause of the 1958 Order which entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1 April 1958.

On 23 September 1964 the Western Australia Industrial Commission in Court Session by agreement, varied the Printing (Newspapers) Award to provide thirteen weeks long service leave after fifteen years, with eight and two-thirds weeks after further periods of ten years service. The order became effective from 1 October 1964. Employees who have completed at least ten years service are entitled to *pro rata* leave if their employment was terminated either by (i) death; (ii) the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or (iii) the worker on account of sickness, injury, or domestic or other pressing necessity. Workers whose service commenced before 1 October 1964 are entitled to leave calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks after twenty years for service before 1 October 1964 and, for service commencing on or after 1 October 1964, on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. Payment for the period of leave is the ordinary rate applicable to the worker as prescribed by the award. In the case of casual and part-time workers, payment is the ordinary time rate for the number of hours usually worked up to, but not exceeding, the prescribed standard. The rate of pay does not include shift premiums, overtime, bonuses, or piece or bonus work, or any system of payment by results. The worker is to receive at least one month's notice of the date from which the leave is to be taken. Workers must not, while on leave, engage in any employment for hire or reward or they will lose their entitlement to payment for leave.

A special board of reference was constituted to hear and determine any disputes or matters arising under the award. On 29 September 1964 the Commission amended the long service leave provisions of the majority of awards and agreements to incorporate the above provisions.

Long service leave on the same terms as the above provisions was incorporated in the *Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1964* assented to on 12 November 1964. Exemption from the provisions of the Act previously granted to employers may, from time to time, be added to, varied or revoked by a board of reference in order to ensure that the long service leave scheme remains more favourable than the benefits prescribed under the legislation. The provisions of the Act, granting employers the right to offset any payment in respect of long service leave by contributions to any scheme for long service, superannuation, pension, retiring allowance or provident fund, were repealed. Appeals against determinations of a board of reference would be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session.

The *Long Service Leave Act Amendment Act, 1973*, which came into operation on 1 March 1974, provided for an automatic change in the standard of leave (at present 13 weeks after 15 years service) following either an agreement between the Employers' Federation and the Trades and Labor Council, or a general pronouncement by the Commission in Court Session following a general hearing.

8. Tasmania

The *Long Service Leave Act 1956* provided for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Long Service Leave Act 1964*, assented to on 17 December 1964 provided long service leave of thirteen weeks in respect of the first fifteen years continuous employment and eight and two-thirds weeks for every additional ten years continuous employment. On termination of employment a further *pro rata* period of leave is granted, calculated from the date of the last accrual of entitlement. Employees who have completed at least ten years service and whose services are terminated either by the employer for any reason other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing

necessity, are eligible for leave on a proportionate basis. Periods of service before 17 December 1964 are calculated on the old basis (i.e. thirteen weeks after twenty years service).

Employees on leave are paid the rate received at the commencement of the long service leave, adjusted for any variations in the rate of pay which occur while the employee is on leave.

The amending legislation provided that exemptions from the Act would not be granted unless the retirement scheme provided for the granting of long service leave. Exemptions already granted could be cancelled or amended by the Chief Inspector.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1968 came into operation on 24 July 1968. The Act provided for the continuance of exempted schemes in existence at the time of the 1964 amendment to the Principal Act. It also provided that an employee, who has completed less than fifteen years service with his employer, and whose employment ceases because he has reached the age of retirement or on account of illness or death, may be paid *pro rata* leave after eight years service.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1972 which came into operation on 17 January 1973 reduced the qualifying period required for payment of *pro rata* long service leave to seven years where an employee dies or his employment ceases because he has reached the age of retirement, because of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or where services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious or wilful misconduct. The Act also provided that continuous service with 'related' companies is to be regarded as continuous service for the purposes of the Act. Appeals to a magistrate concerning certificates issued by the Secretary for Labour are to be permitted only after the matter has been determined at a dispute hearing before the Secretary for Labour.

The *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act* 1971 came into operation on 22 March 1972. This Act provided for the making of long service payments to certain persons employed in casual employment as specified in the Act.

The *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act* 1973 and the *Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Act (No. 2)* 1973 which came into operation on 10 July 1973 and 4 October 1973 respectively amended certain sections of the Principal Act.

Child endowment in Australia

In June 1927 the Commonwealth Government called a conference of State Premiers to consider a national scheme of child endowment. After discussion, the matter was referred to a Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report in December 1928. The findings and recommendations were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held in May 1929 the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. It agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with by the State Governments.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment operated from July 1927 to July 1941 and the Commonwealth Public Service system from November 1920 until July 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, page 103).

From 1 July 1941 when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 50c a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 75c a week from 26 June 1945 and to \$1.00 a week from 9 November 1948. Endowment of 50c a week for the first child under 16 years in a family was provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June 1950. From January 1964 the rate was increased to \$1.50 a week for the third and subsequent children under 16 years in families and for each child in an institution, and that amount also became payable for full-time students between 16 and 21 years. Increased rates for the fourth

and subsequent children under 16 years in families were introduced from September 1967. The rate for the fourth child was increased to \$1.75 a week with cumulative increases of 25c for each subsequent child. From October 1971 increased rates for the third and subsequent children under 16 in families, and for all children under 16 in institutions were introduced (*see below*). At present the main features of the scheme are as follows.

Any person who is a permanent resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or of student children over 16 years but under 21 years, who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each such child. There is no means test.

Since October 1971 the rates are:

- (a) first or only child under 16 years in a family, 50c a week;
- (b) second child under 16 years in a family, \$1 a week;
- (c) third child under 16 years in a family and each child in an approved institution, \$2.00 a week;
- (d) fourth child under 16 years in a family \$2.25 and for each subsequent child under 16 years progressive increases of 25c, making \$2.50 for the fifth child, \$2.75 for the sixth, and so on.

Endowment for student children is paid at the rate of \$1.50 a week, for each eligible student child between 16 and 21 years.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Under certain conditions endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

A summary of the operations of this scheme at 30 June 1969 to 1973 is given below.

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Children under 16 years—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	1,701,914	1,749,734	1,797,628	1,843,478	1,870,638
No. of children	3,764,421	3,844,590	3,918,654	3,981,780	3,994,510
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	493	456	469	485	505
No. of children	25,699	20,069	19,243	20,199	19,856
Student children—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	187,500	194,576	196,999	209,466	202,768
No. of children	205,208	214,146	217,301	231,931	223,925
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	101	106	124	135	132
No. of children	714	573	727	590	591
Total endowed children	3,996,042	4,079,378	4,155,930	4,234,500	4,238,882
Amount paid to endowees and institutions (a)					
Children under 16 years \$'000	177,511	(b)203,561	181,436	198,292	233,416
Student children \$'000	15,752	16,582	17,031	18,317	20,473
Annual liability—					
Children under 16 years \$'000	185,975	188,317	190,493	216,835	214,694
Student children \$'000	16,059	16,746	17,004	18,137	17,512
Average annual rate of endowment per endowed family					
Children under 16 years \$	108.10	106.73	105.13	116.48	113.67
Student children \$	85.37	85.85	86.04	86.37	86.14
Average number of endowed children per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.16	2.14
Student children	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10
Number of endowed children in each 10,000 of population—					
Children under 16 years	3,081	3,079	3,070	3,073	3,041
Student children	167	171	170	179	171

(a) During year ended 30 June. (b) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four twelve-weekly payments for endowments paid to the credit of bank accounts.

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* and *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners*.

THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1971 is given on pages 142-3.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 150-62). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on bench-marks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 187-93.

The Population Census

1. General

For the 1971 Census, the term *labour force* was used in place of *work force* in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'YES' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census Schedule:

- (a) 'Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?'
- (b) 'Did this person do any work at all last year for payment or profit?'
- (c) 'Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?'
- (d) 'Did this person look for work last week?'

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did not work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to Questions (a) and (b) and 'Yes' to Question (d) and those who answered 'Yes' to Question (a), 'No' to Question (b) and 'Yes' to Question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those persons who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder, and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with the estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages 187-93.

2. Occupational status, Employment status and Labour force status

At the 1971 Census the terms 'occupational status', 'employment status' and 'labour force status' were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications:

Occupational status	Employment status	Labour force status
1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Employee 4. Helper	Employed	In the labour force
5. Looking for first job 6. Other unemployed	Unemployed	
7. Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

Prior to the 1971 Census unemployed persons were classified according to their last job held. For the 1971 Census, however, details of occupation and industry were sought only in respect of employed persons:

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1971 Census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—			
Employed—			
Employer	217,792	59,646	277,438
Self-employed	300,422	77,637	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	3,058,672	1,494,298	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,640	22,321	31,961
Total employed	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428
Unemployed—			
Looking for first job	8,237	7,824	16,061
Other unemployed	44,876	29,123	73,999
Total unemployed	53,113	36,947	90,060
Total in labour force	3,639,639	1,690,849	5,330,488
Not in labour force—			
Aged 0–14 years	1,880,557	1,789,495	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	892,515	2,862,583	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,773,072	4,652,078	7,425,150
Grand total	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638

**POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—PERSONS**

Occupational Status	N S W	Vic	Qld	S A	W A	Tas	N T	A C T	Australia
In labour force—									
Employed—									
Employer	92,254	74,116	48,876	25,300	25,182	8,568	1,182	1,960	277,438
Self-employed	122,155	109,129	61,727	38,015	33,546	10,334	1,109	2,044	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	1,704,627	1,257,392	594,306	411,004	359,704	130,276	36,189	59,472	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,822	8,537	5,719	3,249	3,298	1,037	106	193	31,961
Total employed	1,928,858	1,449,174	710,628	477,568	421,730	150,215	38,586	63,669	5,240,428
Unemployed—									
Looking for first job	5,589	4,255	2,345	1,795	1,276	503	127	171	16,061
Other unemployed	25,682	19,562	10,949	6,560	7,376	2,544	582	744	73,999
Total unemployed	31,271	23,817	13,294	8,355	8,652	3,047	709	915	90,060
Total in labour force	1,960,129	1,472,991	723,922	485,923	430,382	153,262	39,295	64,584	5,330,488
Not in labour force—									
Aged 0–14 years	1,269,101	1,012,549	540,080	339,850	312,042	121,323	28,405	46,702	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	1,371,950	1,016,811	563,063	347,934	288,045	115,828	18,690	32,777	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,641,051	2,029,360	1,103,143	687,784	600,087	237,151	47,095	79,479	7,425,150
Grand total	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

3. Employment status, Age and Marital status

Tables showing the population at the Census of 30 June 1971 classified according to employment status in conjunction with age and marital status, are published in the 1971 Census Bulletin 5. (Part 9: Australia).

4. Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining'.

In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

The classification of persons to an occupation based upon the replies provided on census schedules can be a most difficult task. This is particularly so in respect of occupations described as 'professional'. This can be simply illustrated by taking the reply 'engineer', which is provided on census schedules by persons ranging from university graduates in engineering to mechanics of various types, locomotive drivers and attendants of stationary engines.

Much of this difficulty can be overcome by studying the answers to the census questions on qualifications held (Question 13), but considerable knowledge of qualifications is needed to use them effectively in coding occupations. Such knowledge could not be conveyed in a simple set of instructions to the coders employed for census processing.

For this reason occupation minor group OA (Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional) has been limited solely to persons holding a university degree. Other persons describing themselves in professional terms but not holding a degree were classified to minor group OK (Draftsmen and technicians, N.E.C.).

This is of course too restrictive a definition of many 'professional' occupations and consequently a set of tabulations of the individual occupations in minor group OK cross-classified by tertiary qualifications held (other than university degrees) will be produced as a supplement to all tabulations showing occupation at the minor group level. Information from these supplementary tabulations will be available on request.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	16,833	203	17,036
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other related scientists	7,025	831	7,856
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	6,458	1,076	7,534
Medical practitioners and dentists	17,267	2,317	19,584
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	5,047	84,473	89,520
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,105	6,275	14,380
Teachers	67,009	88,528	155,537
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,360	2,479	12,839
Law professionals	9,690	609	10,299
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	19,733	10,830	30,563
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	100,173	16,320	116,493
Other professional, technical and related workers	41,629	13,238	54,867
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>309,329</i>	<i>227,179</i>	<i>536,508</i>

**EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS,
30 JUNE 1971—continued**

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,721	191	11,912
Employers, workers on own account, status 0, directors, managers, n.e.c.	295,121	41,841	336,962
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>306,842</i>	<i>42,032</i>	<i>348,874</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	41,346	51,980	93,326
Stenographers and typists		171,752	171,752
Other clerical workers	259,366	305,964	565,330
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>300,712</i>	<i>529,696</i>	<i>830,408</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	31,383	2,249	33,632
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents	46,816	2,511	49,327
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., status 0, retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	139,792	199,135	338,927
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>217,991</i>	<i>203,895</i>	<i>421,886</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	205,982	40,470	246,452
Farm workers, including farm foremen	114,404	22,000	136,404
Wool classers	1,953	10	1,963
Hunters and trappers	555		555
Fishermen and related workers	7,170	210	7,380
Timber getters and other forestry workers	11,064	88	11,152
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>341,128</i>	<i>62,778</i>	<i>403,906</i>
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	28,843	89	28,932
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	1,084	1	1,085
Mineral treaters	3,870		3,870
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,797</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>33,887</i>
Workers in transport and communication—			
Deck and engine officers, ship, not services	3,434	9	3,443
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen, not services	5,703		5,703
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers, not services	3,147	22	3,169
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	11,486		11,486
Drivers, road transport	168,830	6,626	175,456
Guards and conductors, railway	4,060		4,060
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,787	830	21,617
Telephone, telegraph and related communication operators	3,410	25,508	28,918
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	23,011	5,479	28,490
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	7,165	1,283	8,448
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>251,033</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>290,790</i>
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	14,428	19,444	33,872
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	16,963	60,509	77,472
Leathercutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	7,907	9,585	17,492
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,776		20,776
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,321	1,350	16,671
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	366,933	4,628	371,561

**EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS,
30 JUNE 1971—continued**

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	128,888	1,015	129,903
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	61,361	35,001	96,362
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	121,555	2,547	124,102
Painters and decorators	49,359	876	50,235
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	104,262	25	104,287
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,663	8,330	41,993
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,014	1,754	11,768
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	77,373	17,716	95,089
Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers	22,669	5,216	27,885
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	836	1,435	2,271
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,660	15,039	43,699
Packers, wrappers, labellers	11,173	26,367	37,540
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	71,281	260	71,541
Storemen and freight handlers	97,333	3,574	100,907
Labourers, n.e.c.	196,095	9,170	205,265
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,456,850</i>	<i>223,841</i>	<i>1,680,691</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	40,536	962	41,498
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	18,666	107,302	125,968
Waiters, bartenders	14,208	31,826	46,034
Caretakers, cleaners, buildings	33,679	40,359	74,038
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	7,468	20,764	28,232
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	5,031	13,160	18,191
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,490	836	4,326
Photographers and camera operators	3,490	714	4,204
Undertakers and crematorium workers	923	40	963
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	16,880	27,228	44,108
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>144,371</i>	<i>243,191</i>	<i>387,562</i>
Members of armed services—			
Officers, Royal Australian Air Force	2,108	133	2,241
Other ranks, Royal Australian Air Force	14,810	793	15,603
Officers, Australian Military Forces	3,019	168	3,187
Other ranks, Australian Military Forces	29,271	842	30,113
Officers, Royal Australian Navy	1,588	43	1,631
Other ranks, Royal Australian Navy	11,809	612	12,421
Officers, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
Other ranks, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Total armed services</i>	<i>62,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>	<i>65,196</i>
Occupation inadequately described or not stated—			
Occupation inadequately described or not stated: excluding managerial workers, 'other and inadequately described or not stated', code No. 119 major group 1	161,868	78,852	240,720
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>3,586,526</i>	<i>1,653,902</i>	<i>5,240,428</i>

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

5. Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the purposes of the population

census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Sub-divisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding was mainly determined from the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	283,262	66,422	349,684
Services to agriculture	15,061	902	15,963
Forestry and logging	11,909	419	12,328
Fishing and hunting	7,950	438	8,388
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, undefined	36	8	44
<i>Total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>318,218</i>	<i>68,189</i>	<i>386,407</i>
Mining—			
Metallic minerals	31,925	2,260	34,185
Coal	19,414	384	19,798
Crude petroleum (including natural gas)	448	28	476
Construction materials	6,643	491	7,134
Other non-metallic minerals	2,936	201	3,137
Services to mining	7,806	2,040	9,846
Mining undefined	1,275	172	1,447
<i>Total mining</i>	<i>70,447</i>	<i>5,576</i>	<i>76,023</i>
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	135,128	47,373	182,501
Textiles	28,035	22,218	50,253
Clothing and footwear (including knitting mills)	23,920	75,346	99,266
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	66,849	8,696	75,545
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	73,731	27,682	101,413
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	45,625	17,224	62,849
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	47,175	5,640	52,815
Basic metal products	84,005	6,816	90,821
Fabricated metal products	88,606	19,440	108,046
Transport equipment	122,885	13,670	136,555
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	139,494	45,717	185,211
Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c.	42,280	20,422	62,702
Manufacturing, undefined	5,541	2,100	7,641
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>903,274</i>	<i>312,344</i>	<i>1,215,618</i>
Electricity, gas and water—			
Electricity and gas	61,850	5,884	67,734
Water, sewerage and drainage	21,900	1,618	23,518
<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>83,750</i>	<i>7,502</i>	<i>91,252</i>
Construction—			
General construction	252,904	11,738	264,642
Special-trade contracting	131,603	8,406	140,009
Construction, undefined	7,301	277	7,578
<i>Total construction</i>	<i>391,808</i>	<i>20,421</i>	<i>412,229</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Wholesale and retail trade—			
Wholesale trade	244,873	92,769	337,642
Retail trade	355,464	294,423	649,887
Wholesale and retail trade, undefined	374	185	559
<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>600,711</i>	<i>387,377</i>	<i>988,088</i>
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	112,074	13,859	125,933
Railway transport	55,086	5,599	60,685
Water transport	33,579	2,415	35,994
Air transport	21,084	5,495	26,579
Other transport and storage	15,914	5,883	21,797
Transport and storage, undefined	662	63	725
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	<i>238,399</i>	<i>33,314</i>	<i>271,713</i>
Communication	78,316	25,169	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—			
Finance and investment	70,710	51,877	122,587
Insurance	36,294	29,301	65,595
Real estate and business services	98,152	76,706	174,858
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, undefined	263	115	378
<i>Total finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>205,419</i>	<i>157,999</i>	<i>363,418</i>
Public administration and defence—			
Public administration	130,724	60,171	190,895
Defence	83,435	8,726	92,161
Public administration and defence, undefined	60	36	96
<i>Total public administration and defence</i>	<i>214,219</i>	<i>68,933</i>	<i>283,152</i>
Community services—			
Health	58,584	182,025	240,609
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	85,561	124,171	209,732
Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions	17,835	16,985	34,820
Other community services	61,357	17,545	78,902
Community services, undefined	119	467	586
<i>Total community services</i>	<i>223,456</i>	<i>341,193</i>	<i>564,649</i>
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—			
Entertainment and recreational services	29,083	22,412	51,495
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	57,612	83,700	141,312
Personal services	21,359	40,857	62,216
Private households employing staff	1,212	10,967	12,179
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, undefined	204	105	309
<i>Total entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services</i>	<i>109,470</i>	<i>158,041</i>	<i>267,511</i>
Non-classifiable establishments	149,039	67,844	216,883
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table

**EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (DIVISIONS) AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971**

Industry (division)	Employer	Self-employed	Employee	Helper	Total
MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,685	1	83,750
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419
Public administration and defence			214,219		214,219
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470
Non-classifiable establishments	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039
Total employed(a)	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526
FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999
Public administration and defence			68,933		68,933
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041
Non-classifiable establishments	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844
Total employed(a)	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902
PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418
Public administration and defence			283,152		283,152
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511
Non-classifiable establishments	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883
Total employed(a)	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table

The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. Prior to the reselection of the sample in 1972 (using data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing), the sample framework was extensively redesigned with a view to improving its efficiency, thus enabling economies to be made in the overall size of the sample. There are now about 27,000 households in the sample, representing two-thirds of one per cent of all households in Australia.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Surveys have covered such subjects as Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions; Multiple Jobholding; Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments; Non-school Study Courses; Child Care; Income Distribution; Labour Mobility; Journey to Work and Journey to School; Labour Force Experience; and Persons Covered by Hospital and Medical Expenditure Assistance Schemes. Results of some of these surveys may be found in this and earlier editions of *The Labour Report*.

The labour force survey*

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force*, covering the period 1964 to 1968, and single years thereafter.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this section are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force. Definitions of these categories are as follows:

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
 - (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
 - (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or

*The term *labour force* has the same meaning as the term *work force* formerly used in publications of the Bureau, the change having been made to conform to international practice.

- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,

- (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or

- (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off during survey week, but did some work at his job during survey week, is classified as employed.

- (iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Figures for total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on results of population censuses. Figures for marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics may not agree closely with the corresponding census figure.

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 population census, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Labour Report as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1970 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

Industry estimates published in previous issues of the Labour Report were based on the Classification and Classified List of Industries used at the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Industry is now coded by use of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Industry estimates shown in this issue for November 1972 and subsequent quarters are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier issues.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates which appear in the following tables are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below.

The standard errors in the table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	800	20.0
5,000	900	18.0
10,000	1,200	12.0
20,000	1,600	8.0
50,000	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3.0
200,000	4,000	2.1
500,000	6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	0.8
2,000,000	10,000	0.5

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors relative to estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the denominator. Percentages quoted in the following tables, and any other percentages calculated from figures shown, have generally somewhat lower proportional standard errors than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.

As the standard errors in the table show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates would thus be subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the following tables, estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER(a),
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

May	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over(a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of popu- lation(c)		
MALES									
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	<u>3,342.2</u>	<u>3,684.1</u>	44.0	1.2	<u>3,728.1</u>	82.9	<u>767.1</u>	4,495.2
1972	<u>345.3</u>	<u>3,371.3</u>	<u>3,716.6</u>	61.0	1.6	<u>3,777.6</u>	82.5	<u>800.1</u>	4,577.7
1973	<u>309.4</u>	<u>3,453.7</u>	<u>3,763.1</u>	50.7	1.3	<u>3,813.8</u>	82.0	<u>839.0</u>	4,652.8
1974	307.4	3,523.1	3,830.5	45.3	1.2	3,875.8	81.8	863.9	4,739.7
MARRIED WOMEN									
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	<u>990.2</u>	<u>1,040.4</u>	24.1	2.3	<u>1,064.5</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>1,962.3</u>	3,026.8
1972	<u>51.7</u>	<u>1,012.8</u>	<u>1,064.5</u>	27.8	2.5	<u>1,092.3</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>2,011.8</u>	3,104.1
1973	<u>54.5</u>	<u>1,099.9</u>	<u>1,154.4</u>	25.9	2.2	<u>1,180.3</u>	37.3	<u>1,980.8</u>	3,161.1
1974	48.4	1,195.2	1,243.6	25.6	2.0	1,269.2	39.4	1,949.4	3,218.6
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	<u>706.5</u>	<u>718.0</u>	14.6	2.0	<u>732.6</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>797.8</u>	1,530.4
1972	<u>11.1</u>	<u>670.2</u>	<u>681.2</u>	21.4	3.0	<u>702.6</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>839.4</u>	1,542.0
1973	<u>10.5</u>	<u>672.9</u>	<u>683.4</u>	23.6	3.3	<u>707.0</u>	<u>45.1</u>	<u>859.1</u>	1,566.1
1974	10.8	687.5	698.3	24.4	3.4	722.6	45.3	872.9	1,595.6
ALL FEMALES									
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	<u>1,696.6</u>	<u>1,758.4</u>	38.7	2.2	<u>1,797.1</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>2,760.1</u>	4,557.2
1972	<u>62.8</u>	<u>1,683.0</u>	<u>1,745.8</u>	49.2	2.7	<u>1,794.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>2,851.2</u>	4,646.1
1973	<u>65.0</u>	<u>1,772.8</u>	<u>1,837.8</u>	49.5	2.6	<u>1,887.3</u>	39.9	<u>2,839.9</u>	4,727.2
1974	59.2	1,882.7	1,941.9	50.0	2.5	1,991.8	41.4	2,822.3	4,814.1
PERSONS									
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	<u>5,038.8</u>	<u>5,442.5</u>	82.7	1.5	<u>5,525.1</u>	<u>61.0</u>	<u>3,527.3</u>	9,052.4
1972	<u>408.1</u>	<u>5,054.3</u>	<u>5,462.4</u>	110.2	2.0	<u>5,572.6</u>	<u>60.4</u>	<u>3,651.2</u>	9,223.8
1973	<u>374.4</u>	<u>5,226.5</u>	<u>5,600.9</u>	100.2	1.8	<u>5,701.1</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>3,678.9</u>	9,380.0
1974	366.6	5,405.8	5,772.4	95.3	1.6	5,867.7	61.4	3,686.2	9,553.8

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 150. (b) For definitions see pages 150-1 (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate) (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Graphs showing labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the period February 1964 to May 1974 are published on page 154.

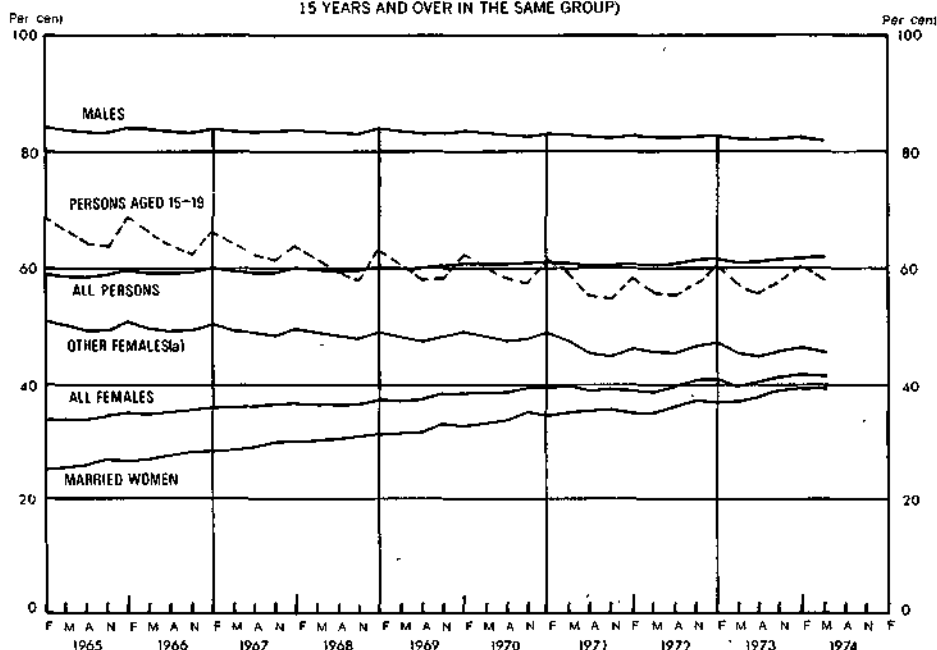
NOTE: *Discontinuity.* At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 has been caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now being coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 151.

It is possible, also, that the introduction of the new sample during 1972 may have resulted in some discontinuity in the estimates shown above between May 1972 and May 1973.

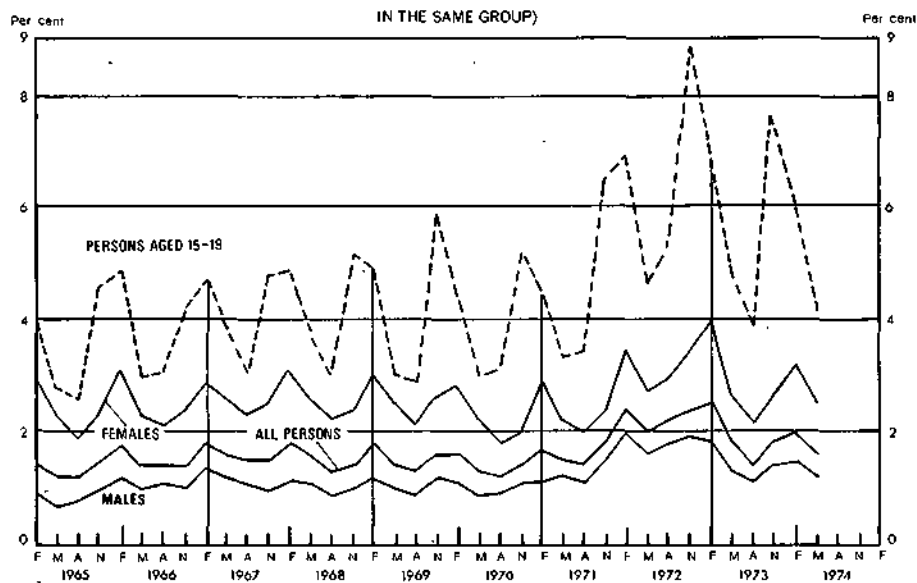
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED
15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
IN THE SAME GROUP)



(a) Never married, widowed and divorced

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

Birthplace and year of arrival	Employed(b) (⁰⁰⁰)	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)	
		Number (⁰⁰⁰)	Per cent of labour force	Number (⁰⁰⁰)	Per cent of population (c)
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,773.6	30.2	1.1	2,803.8	81.8
Born outside Australia	1,056.8	15.1	1.4	1,072.0	85.1
Arrived before 1955	353.3	*	*	356.5	76.7
1955 to 1961	228.9	*	*	230.8	90.7
1962 to 1966	164.9	*	*	168.0	89.2
1967 to 1972	254.5	5.2	2.0	259.7	91.1
January 1973 to May 1974	55.2	*	*	56.9	84.3
MARRIED WOMEN					
Born in Australia	856.4	17.3	2.0	873.7	36.8
Born outside Australia	387.2	8.3	2.1	395.5	47.4
Arrived before 1955	99.9	*	*	101.0	38.2
1955 to 1961	88.4	*	*	90.7	49.8
1962 to 1966	68.0	*	*	69.3	50.2
1967 to 1972	112.5	*	*	114.8	55.1
January 1973 to May 1974	18.5	*	*	19.7	48.1
ALL FEMALES					
Born in Australia	1,433.6	37.2	2.5	1,470.8	40.6
Born outside Australia	508.3	12.8	2.5	521.1	46.6
Arrived before 1955	124.4	*	*	125.8	33.2
1955 to 1961	113.6	*	*	117.1	50.8
1962 to 1966	87.5	*	*	90.7	51.5
1967 to 1972	150.7	*	*	153.9	56.8
January 1973 to May 1974	32.1	*	*	33.6	53.4
PERSONS					
Born in Australia	4,207.2	67.4	1.6	4,274.6	60.6
Born outside Australia	1,565.1	27.9	1.8	1,593.0	67.0
Arrived before 1955	477.7	4.5	0.9	482.3	57.2
1955 to 1961	342.5	5.4	1.5	347.9	71.7
1962 to 1966	252.4	6.3	2.5	258.7	71.0
1967 to 1972	405.2	8.4	2.0	413.6	74.4
January 1973 to May 1974	87.3	*	*	90.5	69.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see pages 150-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1974

Age group (years)	Married			Not married ^(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	7.9	24.2	32.1	350.5	302.0	652.6	358.4	326.2	684.6
20-24	204.7	188.6	393.3	314.1	160.6	474.7	518.8	349.3	868.0
25-34	782.2	355.6	1,137.8	181.6	82.2	263.8	963.8	437.8	1,401.6
35-44	683.6	333.2	1,016.8	70.6	46.3	116.9	754.1	379.5	1,133.6
45-54	638.9	269.1	908.0	78.1	61.6	139.8	717.1	330.7	1,047.8
55-59	240.2	66.4	306.6	32.9	33.6	66.5	273.1	100.0	373.0
60-64	174.0	23.8	197.8	22.8	20.9	43.7	196.8	44.7	241.5
65 and over	74.7	8.4	83.1	19.1	15.3	34.4	93.8	23.6	117.4
Total	2,806.2	1,269.2	4,075.4	1,069.6	722.6	1,792.2	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

PER CENT OF POPULATION^(c)

15-19	87.4	44.3	50.4	59.3	57.6	58.5	59.7	56.3	58.1
20-24	97.4	52.7	69.2	87.4	82.5	85.7	91.1	63.2	77.3
25-34	98.7	41.9	69.3	92.8	80.3	88.5	97.5	46.0	72.3
35-44	98.4	49.7	74.4	87.6	70.5	79.9	97.3	51.5	75.0
45-54	96.3	42.7	70.2	82.4	58.8	70.0	94.6	45.0	70.2
55-59	90.8	27.4	60.5	79.4	45.2	57.4	89.3	31.5	59.9
60-64	76.3	13.4	48.7	60.4	21.1	31.9	74.0	16.1	44.5
65 and over	21.8	3.5	14.4	14.3	3.6	6.1	19.7	3.6	10.3
Total	87.5	39.4	63.4	69.7	45.3	57.3	81.8	41.4	61.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY INDUSTRY^(b), MAY 1974
(^{'000})

Industry division ^(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	313.4	60.0	373.4
Manufacturing	1,014.0	370.4	1,384.4
Construction	508.8	28.7	537.5
Wholesale and retail trade	677.6	499.6	1,177.2
Transport and storage	269.8	38.5	308.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	237.9	197.8	435.7
Community services ^(c)	273.2	450.9	724.0
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	141.6	215.8	357.4
Other industries	436.7	123.2	559.9
Looking for first job	*	6.9	9.8
Total	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 151. (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

*Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION
(000)**

Occupation group	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972	May 1973	May 1974
MALES					
Professional and technical(b)	342.7	344.9	359.7	380.4	407.2
Administrative, executive and managerial	297.2	314.4	315.5	314.7	324.3
Clerical	332.1	329.6	320.7	307.9	322.8
Sales	210.6	224.4	242.0	242.2	242.6
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	398.1	395.3	400.8	379.1	369.4
Transport and communication	277.5	281.4	294.6	293.8	296.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	1,644.7	1,668.4	1,670.6	1,713.4	1,724.9
Service, sport and recreation	160.0	167.0	170.2	178.8	185.7
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	3,664.7	3,728.1	3,777.6	3,813.8	3,875.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Professional and technical(b)	104.4	116.6	133.5	147.8	155.9
Administrative, executive and managerial	28.2	29.8	26.8	28.0	28.3
Clerical	271.0	289.8	298.6	334.5	390.8
Sales	141.6	145.3	146.3	157.1	160.7
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	45.9	46.4	48.4	48.7	45.2
Transport and communication	23.0	33.2	34.1	34.0	33.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	179.6	194.4	203.8	203.9	221.0
Service, sport and recreation	189.9	208.5	199.0	225.3	233.5
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	984.5	1,064.5	1,092.3	1,180.3	1,269.2
ALL FEMALES					
Professional and technical(b)	234.5	252.8	254.7	274.0	286.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	39.9	39.4	36.9	37.9	38.5
Clerical	563.3	572.8	574.3	614.4	675.4
Sales	227.0	234.9	239.3	249.2	258.8
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.7	54.5
Transport and communication	40.9	51.4	50.4	50.6	51.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	255.4	269.0	270.7	274.3	284.7
Service, sport and recreation	297.6	315.3	302.4	322.8	335.5
Looking for first job	4.2	*	7.9	5.4	6.9
Total	1,721.1	1,797.1	1,794.9	1,887.3	1,991.8
PERSONS					
Professional and technical(b)	577.2	597.7	614.4	654.3	693.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	337.2	353.8	352.3	352.6	362.8
Clerical	895.4	902.4	895.0	922.3	998.2
Sales	437.6	459.3	481.3	491.4	501.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	456.5	453.5	459.0	437.8	423.9
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	40.2	39.5	35.5	34.6	32.0
Transport and communication	318.3	332.8	345.1	344.4	347.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (c)	1,859.9	1,898.0	1,905.8	1,953.1	1,977.5
Service, sport and recreation	457.6	482.3	472.6	501.6	521.2
Looking for first job	5.9	5.9	11.6	9.0	9.8
Total	5,385.8	5,525.1	5,572.6	5,701.1	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over (b) See note to table on page 153 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers

*Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155.

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY HOURS WORKED^(b)
(*000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers (e)	All persons
MALES										
1970 . . .	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	n.a.	41.2
1971 . . .	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	42.0	41.1
1972 . . .	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
1973 . . .	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
1974 . . .	263.7	198.4	142.1	352.3	1,436.9	588.6	848.4	3,830.5	41.6	40.7
MARRIED WOMEN										
1970 . . .	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	n.a.	30.6
1971 . . .	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	n.a.	30.2
1972 . . .	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
1973 . . .	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
1974 . . .	113.3	371.9	93.1	157.1	372.2	71.5	64.5	1,243.6	37.4	29.5
OTHER FEMALES(f)										
1970 . . .	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	n.a.	34.5
1971 . . .	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	n.a.	33.9
1972 . . .	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
1973 . . .	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
1974 . . .	48.1	92.4	38.3	145.7	290.6	52.6	30.6	698.3	37.0	33.6
ALL FEMALES										
1970 . . .	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	n.a.	32.2
1971 . . .	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	37.4	31.7
1972 . . .	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2
1973 . . .	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1
1974 . . .	161.4	464.3	131.4	302.7	662.8	124.1	95.1	1,941.9	37.2	31.0
PERSONS										
1970 . . .	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	n.a.	38.3
1971 . . .	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	40.8	38.1
1972 . . .	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1
1973 . . .	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7
1974 . . .	425.1	662.7	273.6	655.1	2,099.7	712.7	943.5	5,772.4	40.4	37.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes, and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figure. (e) Persons who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. (f) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS^(b)
BY REASON
(^{'000})**

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more			Usually work less than 35 hours			
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
1970	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2
1971	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8
1972	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6
1973	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2
1974	290.6	117.1	60.8	468.5	5.7	130.0	135.7
FEMALES							
1970	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5
1971	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
1972	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0
1973	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2
1974	132.0	50.8	14.3	197.1	12.9	547.3	560.1
PERSONS							
1970	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8
1971	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0
1972	380.1	122.2	51.5	553.9	27.5	530.1	557.5
1973	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4
1974	422.6	167.9	75.1	665.6	18.6	677.2	695.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) See note (b) to previous table.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES^(a) STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS
(Per cent)**

May—	State capital cities ^(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1
1974	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.9	2.2

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The figures relate to persons residing within the boundaries of the relevant Statistical Divisions. Explanatory notes on the delimitation of urban boundaries and maps showing the boundaries of the capital city Statistical Divisions were published in 'Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1966—Field Count Statement No. 4.'

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1974

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Percentage of labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total	30.2	37.2	67.4	1.1	2.5	1.6
15-19	7.6	15.8	23.5	2.5	5.7	4.0
20 and over	22.6	21.4	43.9	0.9	1.8	1.2
20-24	8.9	7.5	16.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
25-34	*	6.2	10.1	*	2.1	1.1
35 and over	9.8	7.6	17.4	0.7	1.2	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	15.1	12.8	27.9	1.4	2.5	1.8
15-19	*	*	4.8	*	*	5.0
20 and over	12.5	10.6	23.1	1.2	2.2	1.5
20-24	*	*	4.9	*	*	2.7
25-34	4.4	*	8.2	1.5	*	1.9
35 and over	6.1	*	10.0	1.0	*	1.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY AGE

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force(b)			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
MALES								
1970	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
1971	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
1972	14.6	23.8	22.6	61.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.6
1973	14.5	18.9	17.3	50.7	4.2	1.3	0.8	1.3
1974	10.3	19.1	15.9	45.3	2.9	1.3	0.8	1.2
FEMALES								
1970	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2
1971	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
1972	14.7	23.1	11.3	49.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	2.7
1973	16.3	19.6	13.6	49.5	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.6
1974	18.0	20.4	11.5	50.0	5.5	2.6	1.3	2.5
PERSONS								
1970	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
1971	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
1972	29.4	46.9	33.9	110.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.0
1973	30.8	38.5	30.9	100.2	4.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
1974	28.3	39.6	27.4	95.3	4.1	1.7	0.9	1.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a)
(^{'000})

May—	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks)(c)				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married (b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full-time work (d)	Part-time work (e)	
MALES									
1970	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972	24.7	36.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
1973	19.4	31.3	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
1974	20.6	24.7	8.8	15.7	14.2	6.5	41.0	4.3	45.3
FEMALES									
1970	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972	27.8	21.4	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
1973	25.9	23.6	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
1974	25.6	24.4	14.2	12.9	15.8	7.1	30.8	19.2	50.0
PERSONS									
1970	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5
1971	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972	52.5	57.7	20.9	29.5	39.3	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2
1973	45.3	54.9	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2
1974	46.2	49.1	23.1	28.6	30.0	13.6	71.8	23.5	95.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.
(c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

*Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
(^{'000})

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972(b)	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
1974	8.4	269.4	481.9	51.3	52.9	863.9
MARRIED WOMEN						
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972(b)	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
1974	1,901.4	8.3	26.7	4.8	8.2	1,949.4
OTHER FEMALES(c)						
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972(b)	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
1974	448.1	220.3	121.1	19.9	63.5	872.9
ALL FEMALES						
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972(b)	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
1974	2,349.5	228.6	147.8	24.8	71.7	2,822.3
PERSONS						
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.3
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972(b)	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9
1974	2,357.9	497.9	629.8	76.1	124.6	3,686.2

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) See note to table on page 153 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

Survey of multiple jobholding, August 1973

In August 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding were given in Labour Report No. 53 pages 155-8 (August 1966 and August 1967), and in Labour Report No. 56, pages 246-50 (May 1971).

In these surveys persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they:

- worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
- were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Multiple Jobholding*, August 1973 (Reference No. 6.10).

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS, AUGUST 1973(a)

	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	150.1	40.5	190.6	3.9	2.1	3.3
New South Wales	50.4	15.4	65.7	3.6	2.2	3.2
Victoria	37.9	9.5	47.3	3.6	1.8	3.0
Queensland	19.4	6.4	25.8	3.6	2.6	3.3
South Australia	19.8	4.3	24.1	5.6	2.3	4.5
Western Australia	13.5	*	16.6	4.4	*	3.6
Tasmania	5.7	*	6.7	5.0	*	4.0
Capital cities(b)	77.8	27.6	105.4	3.3	2.1	2.9
Other areas	72.3	12.9	85.1	4.9	2.1	4.1
Married	123.5	25.7	149.2	4.5	2.2	3.8
Not married(c)	26.6	14.8	41.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Age (years)—						
15-19	5.8	5.2	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
20-24	21.7	7.1	28.8	4.3	2.1	3.4
25-34	50.6	11.8	62.5	5.4	2.9	4.6
35-44	36.7	8.5	45.2	4.9	2.3	4.0
45-54	24.1	5.2	29.3	3.4	1.6	2.8
55 and over	11.1	*	13.7	1.9	*	1.9
Born in Australia	119.1	31.5	150.6	4.3	2.2	3.6
Born outside Australia	31.0	9.0	40.0	2.9	1.8	2.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	11.7	4.4	16.0	3.0	2.3	2.8
Other countries	19.3	4.6	23.9	2.9	1.5	2.4
Arrived in Australia						
Before 1955	11.6	*	14.5	3.2	*	2.9
1955-1961	7.9	*	9.6	3.4	*	2.7
1962-1966	4.8	*	7.4	2.9	*	2.9
After 1966	6.7	*	8.5	2.2	*	1.8
Occupation of main job—						
Professional and technical	23.1	7.6	30.7	6.1	2.8	4.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.3	*	11.1	3.3	*	3.2
Clerical	14.5	14.0	28.4	4.8	2.2	3.1
Sales	12.8	4.7	17.5	5.1	1.9	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	19.7	*	20.8	5.2	*	4.7
Transport and communication	11.5	*	12.6	3.8	*	3.5
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(d)	51.1	*	53.5	3.0	*	2.7
Service, sport and recreation	7.1	8.9	16.0	3.8	2.7	3.1
Occupation of second job—						
Professional and technical	22.7	7.5	30.2	..	..	..
Administrative, executive and managerial	6.7	*	7.5	..	..	..
Clerical	7.5	7.7	15.2	..	..	..
Sales	13.1	5.2	18.3	..	..	..
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	33.5	*	35.6	..	..	..
Transport and communication	10.9	*	12.1	..	..	..
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(d)	22.1	*	23.4	..	..	..
Service, sport and recreation	33.5	14.8	48.3	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971—Field Count Statements Nos. 3 to 8*. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

*Less than or based on an estimate less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

NOTE. State figures do not include the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. However, estimates for the Territories are included in all other dissections.

LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 150) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1965 to 1972 have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Estimates for February 1974 are shown below.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

The estimates relate to all persons in the age group 15 to 24 years, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Certain categories of persons covered by the survey were not asked the survey questions. These comprised persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, and persons reported as permanently unable to work. An estimate of the total number of such persons is shown in the first table in this section.

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their employment status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Employment status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education.

For further details reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (Reference No. 6.9).

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1973, FEBRUARY 1974 (*000)

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in 1973—			
Returning to full-time education	283.3	246.9	530.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	119.4	109.9	229.4
Total	402.7	356.8	759.6
Did not attend school, university, etc., full-time in previous year(b)	722.7	753.7	1,476.5
In hospitals, etc.(c)	12.1	*	15.8
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,137.5	1,114.3	2,251.8

(a) At the time of the survey (b) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work (c) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, gaol, reformatory, etc., was regarded as their dwelling and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work Particulars of attendance at schools, etc., were not obtained in respect of such persons.

*Less than 4,000. See note * to following table.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, FEBRUARY 1974
(⁰⁰⁰)

	Persons aged 15-19 years			Persons aged 15-24 years		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	37.4	33.7	71.1	44.6	40.0	84.6
Victoria	24.5	23.8	48.3	28.9	28.8	57.7
Queensland	15.7	14.9	30.6	17.3	17.3	34.6
South Australia	10.0	7.8	17.8	11.3	8.9	20.2
Western Australia	9.4	7.9	17.3	11.2	8.4	19.6
Tasmania	*	4.3	8.2	4.6	4.9	9.5
Australia(b)	102.2	93.1	195.3	119.4	109.9	229.4
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1973	11.5	9.2	20.7	12.9	10.2	23.1
July-October 1973	14.1	15.1	29.2	15.9	16.1	32.0
November 1973	44.4	41.4	85.8	54.2	50.9	105.1
December 1973(c)	32.2	27.5	59.7	36.5	32.8	69.3

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also footnote (b) to previous table.

(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February 1974.

*Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME
AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1973, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED
AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 1974**
(⁰⁰⁰)

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	Uni- versity	College of advanced education (b)	Technical College	Other	
Males	320.2	53.3	22.6	4.7	*	402.7
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	222.4	43.5	14.7	*	*	283.3
At same type of institution	199.8	42.6	14.6	*	*	259.6
At different type of institution	22.6	*	*	*	*	23.7
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	97.8	9.8	7.9	*	*	119.4
Females	282.4	30.0	27.8	10.3	6.3	356.8
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	203.5	23.1	16.5	*	*	246.9
At same type of institution	173.2	22.3	15.5	*	*	214.6
At different type of institution	30.3	*	*	*	*	32.3
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	78.9	6.9	11.4	8.5	4.3	109.9
Persons	602.6	83.3	50.4	15.0	8.3	759.6
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	425.8	66.6	31.2	*	*	530.2
At same type of institution	373.0	64.9	30.1	*	*	474.2
At different type of institution	52.8	*	*	*	*	55.9
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	176.8	16.7	19.2	11.2	5.5	229.4

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended (b) Includes teacher training colleges.

Less than 4,000. See note to table above.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1974
(000)

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
Attended school in 1973—							
Males	4.4	32.8	27.5	21.1	10.2	*	97.8
Females	*	31.0	25.9	12.3	5.9	*	79.0
Persons	7.6	63.8	53.4	33.3	16.1	*	176.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1973—							
Males	4.4	33.0	28.4	22.1	12.3	19.4	119.4
Females	*	32.0	30.4	16.9	8.9	18.6	109.9
Persons	7.6	64.9	58.7	39.0	21.2	38.0	229.4

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165—'Leavers' (b) Includes school

Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 165

'LEAVERS'(a) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1974

State	Employment status				Total 'leavers'	
	Employed (b) (000)	Unem- ployed (000)	Total in the labour force (000)	Not in the labour force (000)	Number (000)	Participa- tion rate (c) (per cent)
MALES						
New South Wales	39.5	*	42.8	*	44.6	95.9
Victoria	25.3	*	27.4	*	28.9	94.9
Queensland	14.7	*	16.1	*	17.3	93.0
South Australia	10.1	*	11.3	*	11.3	100.0
Western Australia	9.2	*	10.7	*	11.2	95.4
Tasmania	*	*	4.4	*	4.6	94.9
Australia(d)	103.8	10.3	114.0	5.4	119.4	95.5
FEMALES						
New South Wales	34.5	*	37.1	*	40.0	92.8
Victoria	22.8	*	25.9	*	28.8	89.8
Queensland	13.8	*	15.4	*	17.3	88.8
South Australia	7.5	*	8.5	*	8.9	95.3
Western Australia	7.0	*	7.8	*	8.4	92.9
Tasmania	*	*	4.5	*	4.9	92.4
Australia(d)	90.7	10.0	100.7	9.3	109.9	91.6
PERSONS						
New South Wales	74.0	5.9	79.9	4.7	84.6	94.4
Victoria	48.1	5.2	53.3	4.4	57.7	92.4
Queensland	28.5	*	31.5	*	34.6	90.9
South Australia	17.1	*	19.8	*	20.2	98.0
Western Australia	16.2	*	18.4	*	19.6	94.3
Tasmania	7.1	*	8.9	*	9.5	93.6
Australia(d)	194.5	20.2	214.7	14.7	229.4	93.6

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165—'Leavers' (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) 'Leavers' in the labour force as a percentage of total 'leavers' (d) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory

Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 165

**'LEAVERS'(a) WHO WERE EMPLOYED(b), BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
FEBRUARY 1974
(000)**

Industry division or sub-division(c)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	*	7.1
Manufacturing	27.2	11.7	38.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	*	*	6.3
Metal products	6.0	*	7.4
Other manufacturing	17.3	8.0	25.3
Construction	15.4	*	15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	25.1	27.6	52.7
Wholesale trade	6.4	5.6	12.0
Retail trade	18.7	22.0	40.7
Transport, storage and communication	5.1	*	6.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.7	18.3	28.0
Community services(d)	7.7	21.9	29.7
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	4.3	5.7
Other(e)	5.7	5.1	10.8
Total	103.8	90.7	194.5

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	11.3	19.6	31.0
Clerical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	17.2	41.6	53.8
Sales workers	6.8	16.6	23.4
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc	6.4	*	7.0
Transport and communication workers	*	*	4.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers	56.8	4.8	61.5
Service, sport and recreation workers	*	6.2	8.4
Total	103.8	90.7	194.5

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165 — 'Leavers' (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions, and other community services (e) Comprises mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water and public administration

* Less than 4,000 See note* to table on page 165.

Labour force experience during 1972

In February 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population Survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force experience during 1972 of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Information obtained included the length of time (in 1972) during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed and other aspects of labour force experience. The results of an earlier survey of labour force experience, conducted in February 1969, were given in Labour Report No. 55, pages 231-37.

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1972, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. The principal categories appearing in the tables are as follows:

- (i) *Persons in the labour force.* A person was classified as having been in the labour force during any week in which he was employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons.* A person was classified as having been employed during a week if, in that week, he: (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or (c) had a job, business or farm, but was on paid leave (including sick leave).
- (iii) *Unemployed persons.* A person was classified as having been unemployed during a week if, in that week, he did no work at all, and either: (a) did not have a job or business and was looking for work, or (b) was laid off from his job without pay for the whole week.
- (iv) *Persons out of the labour force* are all those who, in any week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed", as defined above. For the purposes of this survey a person who was on strike and who did no work during a week was classified as out of the labour force in that week.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1972 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (*full-time work*) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (*part-time work*). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this study.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1972*, February 1973 (6.26).

CIVILIAN POPULATION(a), FEBRUARY 1973, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1972 (^{'000})

Employment status	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Civilian population in February 1973(a)	4,576.7	3,127.3	4,650.8	9,227.5
In the labour force at some time during 1972	3,949.4	1,422.9	2,215.7	6,165.1
For the whole year	3,411.8	831.3	1,362.7	4,774.5
For part of the year	537.6	591.6	853.1	1,390.7
Employed at some time during 1972	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8
Mostly full time	3,779.6	921.8	1,590.5	5,370.2
Mostly part time	140.2	480.7	583.5	723.6
Unemployed at some time during 1972	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6
One period of unemployment	251.3	116.7	228.3	479.5
Two periods	40.1	10.1	25.3	65.4
Three periods	20.1	6.1	11.9	32.0
Four or more periods	27.3	5.8	10.5	37.7
Out of the labour force for the whole of 1972	627.3	1,704.4	2,435.1	3,062.4

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over

**PERSONS EMPLOYED^(a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972, BY DURATION OF
EMPLOYMENT IN THE YEAR**
(*000)

Duration of employment(weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	48.8	39.2	74.9	123.6
4 " " 13	96.6	120.8	185.9	282.6
13 " " 26	72.2	121.7	158.2	230.5
26 " " 39	126.5	150.9	205.4	331.9
39 " " 49	227.3	137.0	202.1	429.4
49 " " 52	99.1	29.5	51.0	150.1
52 " "	3,249.2	803.5	1,296.5	4,545.7
Total	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED^(a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972 BY DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT**
(*000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 2	52.0	34.4	64.7	116.7
2 " " 4	81.5	32.4	69.0	150.5
4 " " 8	84.6	31.6	65.1	149.8
8 " " 13	53.4	16.7	29.5	82.8
13 " " 26	40.0	12.5	25.7	65.7
26 and over	27.2	11.1	21.9	49.1
Total	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

Labour mobility

In November 1972 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about changes of employment or job location and other aspects of the mobility of the labour force.

For the purposes of the survey, a *job* was defined as: (i) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or (ii) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

Thus, a change of job may have involved a change of employer without a change of job locality; a change of locality without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and locality. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different locality would entail a change of job for employees who moved to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involved a move to premises in a different locality would also constitute a change of job. In capital cities and major towns, each suburb was considered to be a different locality; otherwise, each town and each country area associated with a town constituted a separate locality. It should be noted, however, that for a person who worked at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) was considered to be his place of work.

A *temporary job* was defined as a job of a temporary nature (e.g. relieving for someone who was away) in which the occupant had worked less than 13 weeks at the time of the survey.

In this survey definitions of "employed", "unemployed", and therefore labour force status, were slightly changed. The definitions used were:

- (a) *The labour force* comprised all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or

had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or were laid off from their jobs without pay.

A person who held more than one job was counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who did not have a job or business and were looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week).
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* were all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore included persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week was also classified as not in the labour force.

The reason for changing the usual definitions was that interviewers had to be given reasonably simple criteria to judge whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, so that they could ask the correct sequence of questions in the labour mobility survey. Thus some persons, recorded in the labour force survey as looking for work but not taking active steps to find work (classified for that survey as not in the labour force) were, for the purposes of this survey, classified as unemployed. Similarly, some persons who were temporarily laid off by their employer for the whole of the survey week without pay were classified as employed in this survey, whereas in the labour force survey they are classified as unemployed.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Mobility*, November 1972 (Preliminary Statement) (6.34).

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF JOBS(b) HELD IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1972

Number of jobs(b) held in previous twelve months	Em- ployed(c) (000)	Unem- ployed(c) (000)	Total labour force(c)		Not in labour force (000)	Total non-institutional population(a)	
			(000)	(Per cent)		(000)	(Per cent)
MARRIED MEN							
None—looking for first job —other	..	*	*	*	298.1	*	*
One	2,307.0	12.3	2,319.3	84.2	41.9	2,361.2	76.2
Two	333.5	5.1	338.6	12.3	*	342.2	11.0
Three	63.2	*	64.4	2.3	*	64.7	2.1
Four	13.2	*	13.5	0.5	*	13.7	0.4
Five	5.5	*	5.5	0.2	*	5.5	0.2
Six and over	9.7	*	10.4	0.4	*	11.1	0.4
Total	2,732.2	22.9	2,755.1	100.0	344.4	3,099.5	100.0
OTHER MALES(c)							
None—looking for first job —other	..	17.9	17.9	1.7	..	17.9	1.2
One	775.2	4.7	4.7	0.5	345.6	350.3	24.0
Two	162.5	16.6	791.8	75.5	52.1	843.9	57.9
Three	162.5	4.4	166.9	15.9	7.3	179.2	12.0
Four	35.3	*	37.5	3.6	*	39.8	2.7
Five	9.2	*	9.7	0.9	*	9.9	0.7
Six and over	8.4	*	9.5	0.9	*	10.3	0.7
Total	9.1	*	10.8	1.0	*	11.2	0.8
Total	999.5	49.1	1,048.7	100.0	408.9	1,457.6	100.0

ALL MALES

None—looking for first job		18.4	18.4	0.5		18.4	0.4
—other		7.6	7.6	0.2	643.7	651.3	14.3
One	3,082.3	28.9	3,111.2	81.8	94.0	3,205.2	70.3
Two	495.9	9.6	505.5	13.3	10.5	516.0	11.3
Three	98.5	*	101.8	2.7	*	104.5	2.3
Four	22.4	*	23.2	0.6	*	23.6	0.5
Five	13.8	*	15.0	0.4	*	15.8	0.4
Six and over	18.9	*	21.2	0.6	*	22.3	0.5
Total	3,731.7	72.1	3,803.8	100.0	753.3	4,557.1	100.0

MARRIED WOMEN

None—looking for first job		*	*	*		*	*
—other		10.1	10.1	0.9	1,728.3	1,738.3	55.9
One	974.3	13.8	988.1	84.3	188.8	1,176.9	37.8
Two	142.3	*	144.5	12.3	16.1	160.6	5.2
Three	18.2	*	18.5	1.6	*	20.3	0.7
Four and over	8.5	*	9.0	0.8	*	11.8	0.4
Total	1,143.3	29.0	1,172.4	100.0	1,937.8	3,110.1	100.0

OTHER FEMALES(c)

None—looking for first job		17.4	17.4	2.4		17.4	1.2
—other		*	*	*	727.5	731.1	48.2
One	544.9	11.2	556.1	76.1	48.8	604.9	39.9
Two	116.4	*	119.4	16.3	6.5	125.9	8.3
Three	23.2	*	24.4	3.3	*	25.4	1.7
Four and over	9.5	*	10.5	1.4	*	11.9	0.8
Total	693.9	37.3	731.2	100.0	785.2	1,516.4	100.0

ALL FEMALES

None—looking for first job		19.6	19.6	1.0		19.6	0.4
—other		13.6	13.6	0.7	2,455.8	2,469.4	53.4
One	1,519.1	25.0	1,544.1	81.1	237.6	1,781.7	38.5
Two	258.8	5.1	263.9	13.9	22.5	286.4	6.2
Three	41.4	*	42.8	2.3	*	45.7	1.0
Four	9.6	*	10.4	0.6	*	11.9	0.3
Five and over	8.4	*	9.1	0.5	*	11.8	0.3
Total	1,837.3	66.3	1,903.6	100.0	2,723.0	4,626.6	100.0

ALL PERSONS

None—looking for first job		38.0	38.0	0.7		38.0	0.4
—other		21.2	21.2	0.4	3,099.5	3,120.7	34.0
One	4,601.4	53.9	4,655.3	81.6	331.6	4,986.9	54.3
Two	754.7	14.7	769.4	13.5	33.1	802.5	8.7
Three	139.9	4.8	144.7	2.5	5.5	150.2	1.6
Four	31.9	*	33.6	0.6	*	35.6	0.4
Five	17.4	*	18.7	0.3	*	20.0	0.2
Six and over	23.7	*	26.6	0.5	*	29.9	0.3
Total	5,569.0	138.4	5,707.4	100.0	3,476.3	9,183.6	100.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over (b) For definitions see page 169 (c) Never married, widowed and divorced

*Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a): OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB^(b) NOVEMBER 1972
(^{'000})

Duration of current job ^(b)	Professional and technical, etc.	Adminis- trative, executive and managerial	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	Transport and communi- cation	Tradesmen, etc., n.e.c.(c)	Service, sport and recreation	Total
MALES									
Under 13 weeks—									
Temporary	4.7	*	5.5	7.5	15.5	6.6	39.5	5.0	87.3
Permanent	12.3	12.4	14.0	22.2	14.7	21.7	142.0	12.0	251.4
Total under 13 weeks	17.0	15.4	19.6	29.7	30.2	28.3	181.4	17.0	338.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.6	10.7	11.0	16.3	13.9	13.1	86.2	7.7	170.4
26 " " " 1 year	35.2	17.7	26.5	22.2	19.1	20.6	130.7	12.7	284.7
Under 1 year	63.8	43.8	57.1	68.2	63.2	62.0	398.3	37.4	793.8
1 year and under 2 years	55.9	35.3	45.0	40.6	29.2	29.6	231.6	30.0	497.3
2 years " " 3 years	40.6	26.6	33.3	25.9	20.9	26.2	160.8	20.0	354.3
3 " " 4 years	31.2	18.7	24.3	14.9	18.3	21.9	116.1	11.1	256.6
4 " " 5 years	22.1	14.5	16.5	10.3	16.0	12.4	83.6	11.0	186.3
5 years and over	158.1	162.4	127.0	82.6	229.5	135.5	680.1	68.3	1,643.4
Total	371.8	301.5	303.2	242.5	377.1	287.5	1,670.4	177.8	3,731.7
FEMALES									
Under 13 weeks—									
Temporary	6.6	*	18.1	15.8	4.5	*	8.2	18.3	73.6
Permanent	16.2	*	60.6	30.4	*	4.8	35.9	32.0	182.5
Total under 13 weeks	22.7	*	78.7	46.2	6.4	6.3	44.1	50.3	256.0

13 weeks and under 26 weeks	15.0	*	38.0	19.8	*	*	19.1	23.1	121.8
26 " " " " 1 year	40.7	*	66.6	32.1	*	4.8	22.3	39.0	212.3
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>183.3</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>590.2</i>
1 year and under 2 years	48.3	5.4	110.2	51.4	4.7	10.2	42.7	61.6	334.5
2 years " " 3 years	36.7	*	88.8	20.9	4.5	6.9	28.6	31.6	221.5
3 " " " 4 years	20.2	*	50.7	20.8	*	*	18.6	23.3	143.8
4 " " " 5 years	15.7	*	32.8	11.1	*	*	12.2	14.7	92.9
5 years and over	59.7	19.7	127.0	49.4	41.4	13.5	70.9	72.8	454.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>259.0</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>592.7</i>	<i>251.7</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>258.5</i>	<i>316.4</i>	<i>1,837.3</i>

PERSONS

<i>Under 13 weeks—</i>									
Temporary	11.2	*	23.7	23.3	20.0	8.1	47.6	23.3	160.8
Permanent	28.5	13.3	74.6	52.6	16.6	26.5	177.9	44.0	433.9
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>225.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>594.7</i>
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	26.6	11.8	48.9	36.1	16.2	16.4	105.3	30.9	292.2
26 " " " " 1 year	76.0	21.0	93.1	54.3	22.5	25.4	153.0	51.7	497.0
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>240.3</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>483.8</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>1,384.0</i>
1 year and under 2 years	104.2	40.7	155.2	92.0	33.9	39.8	274.3	91.6	831.8
2 years " " 3 years	77.3	30.0	122.1	46.9	25.4	33.1	189.4	51.5	575.8
3 " " " 4 years	51.4	22.4	74.9	35.7	22.0	25.0	134.7	34.4	400.4
4 " " " 5 years	37.8	16.7	49.4	21.4	18.2	14.4	95.7	25.7	279.2
5 years and over	217.8	182.1	254.0	132.0	270.8	149.0	751.0	141.1	2,097.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>630.8</i>	<i>341.6</i>	<i>893.9</i>	<i>494.2</i>	<i>445.6</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>1,928.9</i>	<i>494.2</i>	<i>5,569.0</i>

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over
production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.

*Less than 4,000. See note * to table on page 171.

(b) For definition see page 169

(c) Includes miners and quarrymen, metal trades workers, building workers, and other tradesmen,

Survey of childcare, May 1973

In May 1973 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain, for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under twelve years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included. The results of a similar survey of child care, conducted in May 1969, were given in Labour Report No. 54, pages 191-96.

For the purposes of the survey, a *child care centre* was defined as a registered or unregistered establishment, other than a private dwelling, where care was provided for five or more children below compulsory school age. Some other common names given to these centres are "child minding centre", "creche", "cot room", "day nursery" and "nursery school". Centres such as pre-schools and kindergartens were also included in this category. A *home care centre* was defined as one operated on a commercial basis in a private dwelling, in which the proprietor generally lived.

The *person responsible* for the care of a child under twelve years of age was defined as the person who, being a member of the household to which the child belonged, ranked highest in the following list:

- (a) Child's mother, step-mother, foster mother, female guardian
- (b) Child's father, step-father, foster father, male guardian
- (c) Any other person considered by the respondent as being responsible for the child.

The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. (For detailed definitions see pages 150-1.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care*, May 1973 (Preliminary Statement) (17.11).

PERSONS(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973 (⁰⁰⁰)

Number of children under 12 years of age	In the labour force			Not in the labour force	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
One	242.9	7.8	250.7	359.3	610.0
Two	187.6	5.4	192.9	367.1	560.0
Three	70.0	*	72.1	187.8	259.9
Four or more	22.0	*	22.5	83.5	106.0
Total	522.5	15.8	(b) 538.3	997.7	1,536.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years (b) Comprises 9,700 males and 528,600 females

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**PERSONS^(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN
UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973**
(*000)

	Responsible for children under 6 years of age				Not responsible for any children under 6	Total
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6	Total		
Responsible for children aged 6-11—						
One child	59.4	16.4	*	76.9	151.5	228.4
Two children	27.6	6.9	*	35.5	79.5	115.0
Three or more children	7.6	*	*	9.5	25.6	35.1
Total	94.7	24.2	*	121.9	256.6	378.4
Not responsible for any children aged 6-11	99.2	54.1	6.5	159.8	..	159.8
Total	193.9	78.3	9.5	281.7	256.6	538.3

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years

*Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 174.

**CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF
EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND USUAL DAILY
PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM HOME, MAY 1973**
(*000)

Type of care arrangement	Usual daily period of absence of responsible person (hours)						Worked at home(c)	Total
	Under 5	5 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and over	Varied daily		
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc.	*	6.3	5.5	11.2	7.1	*	..	35.9
Child at school	4.6	11.4	5.2	7.5	4.7	5.8	..	39.2
At home with relatives(b) or friends	22.1	23.5	13.7	20.9	15.5	18.0	..	113.6
Relatives, not at child's home	4.4	8.0	6.5	10.6	12.8	7.9	..	50.2
Other, not at child's home	*	4.6	6.6	12.7	10.3	5.7	..	42.1
Person responsible worked at home(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.1	70.1
Other arrangements	4.0	*	*	*	*	4.7	..	14.5
Total	41.1	56.8	38.3	64.1	51.0	44.1	70.1	365.5

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years (b) Includes brothers and sisters of the children (c) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises in which the person lived.

*Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 174.

Survey of superannuation, February 1974

In February 1974 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about employed persons covered by superannuation-type schemes and those not so covered, and about other persons who were receiving or had received benefits from such schemes.

A *superannuation, provident, pension or retirement scheme* is any fund, association, scheme or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire.

A *superannuation pension* is a payment received on a regular basis (e.g. fortnightly) from any superannuation or similar scheme by the member or his or her dependents. A lump sum payment is an amount paid to a member of a scheme, or to his or her dependents, on ceasing employment or membership of the scheme. It does *not* include annual leave, sick leave or other payments on terminating employment, e.g. bonuses. It may be only a refund of the member's contributions with or without interest added, or it may include an employer's contribution.

For this survey the estimates related to all persons aged 15 years and over, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, were included in the survey. Inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. were excluded.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Survey of Superannuation*, February 1974 (Reference No. 6.42).

**CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS
AND SUPERANNUATION COVER, FEBRUARY 1974**
(000)

	Males	Females	Persons
EMPLOYED			
Total employed	3,811.2	1,936.9	5,748.1
Covered in present job	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
Not covered in present job	2,452.9	1,643.9	4,096.8
Receiving or had received benefit	289.6	157.7	447.2
From own previous job	288.9	151.2	440.1
From job of other person	*	6.5	7.2
No benefit received	2,163.3	1,486.2	3,649.5
Covered in previous job(b)	57.2	20.2	77.3
Not covered in previous job	1,084.1	782.4	1,866.5
No previous permanent or long-term job	1,022.0	683.7	1,705.7
UNEMPLOYED			
Total unemployed	56.3	64.0	120.2
Receiving or had received benefit	6.3	6.8	13.2
From own previous job	6.8	6.4	12.8
From job of other person	*	*	*
No benefit received	49.9	57.1	107.0
Covered in previous job(b)	*	*	*
Not covered in previous job	25.5	31.2	56.6
No permanent or long-term job	23.0	25.0	47.9
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
Total not in the labour force	798.3	2,767.1	3,565.5
Receiving or had received benefit	167.4	263.9	431.3
From own previous job	166.8	206.0	372.8
From job of other person	*	57.8	58.5
No benefit received	630.9	2,503.3	3,134.2
Covered in previous job(b)	9.0	31.2	40.2
Not covered in previous job	314.0	1,289.9	1,603.9
No permanent or long-term job	307.9	1,182.2	1,490.2
TOTAL			
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over	4,665.8	4,768.0	9,433.8
Covered in present job	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
Not covered in present job or no present job	3,307.5	4,475.0	7,782.5
Receiving or had received benefit	463.3	428.4	891.7
From own previous job	462.0	363.6	825.7
From job of other person	*	64.7	66.0
No benefit received	2,844.2	4,046.6	6,890.8
Covered in previous job(b)	67.6	52.3	120.0
Not covered in previous job	1,423.6	2,103.5	3,527.0
No permanent or long-term job (other than present job if any)	1,352.9	1,890.9	3,243.8

(a) For scope of the survey see above (b) Persons who stated that they were covered in their previous job but had not received any benefit at the time of the survey

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable

**PERSONS WHO WERE RECEIVING OR HAD RECEIVED BENEFIT FROM A
SUPERANNUATION-TYPE SCHEME(a): TYPE AND SOURCE OF BENEFIT,
FEBRUARY 1974
(^{'000})**

Type of benefit	Males		Females			Persons		
	Own job	Total (b)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)
Pension only	68.3	68.9	10.1	38.7	49.3	78.4	39.1	118.2
Lump sum only	372.7	373.4	351.8	19.1	371.6	724.4	19.7	745.0
Pension and lump sum	21.0	21.0	*	5.7	7.5	22.8	5.7	28.5
Total	462.0	463.3	363.6	63.5	428.4	825.7	64.5	891.7

(a) See note (a) to table above (b) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job (c) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job (other than spouses)

* Less than 4,000 See note * to table on page 176.

NOTE. A person covered by superannuation, etc., in his present job was not asked whether he was also receiving or had received a benefit from a previous job. Such persons were excluded from the estimates in this table

In the following table *manual occupations* comprise farmers, fishermen, hunters and timber-getters; miners and quarrymen, most transport and communication workers; tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers; and most service, sport and recreation workers.

Non-manual occupations comprise professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and sales workers, wool classers, certain transport and communication workers such as ships' officers, aircraft pilots, station masters, postmasters, etc. and photographers.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, Local and semi-government), on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a): SUPERANNUATION COVER, OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY 1974

Occupational status and type of occupation	Males			Females			Persons		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
<i>Employers and self employed</i>	58.0	563.2	621.1	5.1	185.1	190.2	63.0	748.3	811.3
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	735.4	1,598.9	2,334.3	153.2	1,232.8	1,386.0	888.5	2,831.7	3,720.3
Government	565.0	290.8	855.8	134.8	226.0	360.8	699.8	516.8	1,216.5
Total	1,300.3	1,889.7	3,190.1	288.0	1,458.8	1,746.7	1,588.3	3,348.5	4,936.8
Total employed	1,358.3	2,452.9	3,811.2	293.0	1,643.9	1,936.9	1,651.3	4,096.8	5,748.1
Manual workers	640.4	1,866.3	2,506.7	41.9	647.1	689.0	682.3	2,513.4	3,195.7
Non-manual workers	717.9	586.6	1,304.5	251.2	996.8	1,248.0	969.1	1,583.4	2,552.5
PER CENT OF TOTAL									
<i>Employers and self-employed</i>	9.3	90.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	31.5	68.5	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
Government	66.0	34.0	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0
Total	40.8	59.2	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	32.2	67.8	100.0
Total employed	35.6	64.4	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0
Manual workers	25.5	74.5	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0
Non-manual workers	55.0	45.0	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over

Income Distribution, 1968-69

In November 1969 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150). was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the distribution of personal and family income within Australia.

Questions were asked in respect of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) own business, trade or profession (net income); (3) share in partnership (net income); (4) government social service benefits; (5) superannuation or annuity; (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc.; (7) other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony.

The following points should be kept in mind in interpreting the results:

- (i) For the purposes of the survey, income was defined to include (a) all income received while living in Australia, including income received from an overseas source and (b) all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
- (ii) A person included in the survey in November 1969 who had lived outside Australia for the whole of 1968-69 was not asked the income questions. A person who had arrived in Australia towards the end of the reference year would have been recorded as receiving little or no income in Australia.
- (iii) The income received by a family or a person does not necessarily reflect the standard of living of that family or person. For example, although alimony and maintenance payments were counted as income, gifts or donations such as might be made by relatives who were not members of the household were not included, even though such gifts or donations may have been the sole means of support. No account was taken of the possible run-down of assets accumulated in the past.
- (iv) Some couples who had married in the period July to November 1969, and some individuals, may have received no income in 1968-69. (They may, for example, have been at school or university.) Family and individual income would in such cases have been recorded as nil.
- (v) Family income does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the year 1968-69 if these persons had died during or after the financial year or no longer resided with the family at the time of the survey.

Explanations of the terms used in the tables beginning on page 181 are given in the following paragraphs.

Earned income is income from wages or salary, income from own business, trade or profession and income from a share in a partnership, or the sum of any of these components. Recipients of earned income are referred to as "income earners", or "persons with earned income", as distinct from the all-inclusive term "income recipients", which refers to persons who received income from any source.

A **family** was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household, including the head of the family and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head:

- (i) wife
- (ii) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iii) brother or sister 16 years of age or over, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iv) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by either of his or her parents, nor by children of his or her own
- (v) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 16 years of age of his or her own; or
- (vi) any child under 16 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to some person in a second family in the household.

Where the head of the family was in the armed forces or in an institution at the time of the survey and particulars of his income for the year 1968-69 were available, he was counted as a family member.

The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

- (i) the term 'relationship' includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption
- (ii) the marriage relationship includes legal and de facto relationships

(iii) widowed and divorced persons are considered to be not married.

A family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife.

Family income is the sum of the incomes received from all sources by all members of the family for whom particulars of income were obtained.

Full-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1968-69 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work, defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both. This is evidenced by the results of the survey *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (published in a mimeographed bulletin, Reference No. 6.26). The survey results indicated that, of persons who worked throughout all, or nearly all, of 1968 and who were mainly full-time workers, only about one person in one thousand did any part-time work at all.

Post-school qualifications comprise university degrees, tertiary qualifications other than university degrees (shown in table on page 186 as non-degree tertiary), technician level and trade level qualifications. Apart from university degrees, the levels were determined as follows:

Non-degree tertiary is a level relating to qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation, conferred by institutions and professional associations, e.g. Associate of Australian Society of Accountants, Diploma in Business Studies, Teaching Certificate, Diploma of Engineering.

Technician is a level which requires theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills, e.g. wool classing or nursing. Certificates issued by technical colleges following periods of 4 or 5 years part-time study after passing intermediate or final-year secondary school examinations are classified as "technician". Technician level qualifications were classified according to the field of study as *technical* (mainly engineering and technological), *commercial* (accounting, administration, secretarial, etc.) or *other* (including nursing).

Trade is formal recognition of competence in a skilled manual occupation which is usually obtained through an apprenticeship and satisfactory progress in part-time studies concurrently with practical training (e.g. plumber, fitter, compositor, carpenter, hairdresser).

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution, e.g. of families or individuals, into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. families, income earners, full-year, full-time workers) by the number of units in that group. In calculating means it was assumed that observations were spread evenly across class intervals, the mid-point on each interval being used in calculating group aggregates.

The rise in incomes since the year 1968-69 has been considerable. However, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity between different sources, different age groups and groups with different qualifications are still valuable. As a measure of the rise, average weekly earnings per employed male unit (a series which refers only to wage and salary earners and which is published quarterly in a mimeographed statement, *Reference No. 6.18*) may be used as a rough guide. Estimates for the period 1968-69 to June quarter 1974, and increases in the series in absolute and relative terms, are shown below:

Period	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Increase since 1968-69	
		(\$)	(Per cent)
Year 1968-69	70.40		
1969-70	76.30	5.90	8.40
1970-71	84.80	14.40	20.50
1971-72	93.00	22.60	32.10
1972-73	101.50	31.10	44.20
1973-74	118.00	47.60	67.60
June Qtr 1974	(a) 126.80	56.40	80.10

(a) Seasonally adjusted

ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, 1968-69(a)

Total family income(b) (\$)	Number of families ('000)	Cumulative per cent of all families	Total family income(b) (\$)	Number of families ('000)	Cumulative per cent of all families
Nil	21.2	0.7	5,000 and under	127.1	62.7
1 and under 100	8.6	0.9	5,250 " "	114.7	66.3
100 " " 200	*	1.1	5,500 " "	95.6	69.4
200 " " 400	*	1.4	5,750 " "	97.5	72.4
400 " " 600	9.2	1.7	6,000 " "	90.1	75.3
600 " " 800	15.2	2.1	6,250 " "	72.6	77.5
800 " " 1,000	14.5	2.6	6,500 " "	70.6	79.8
1,000 " " 1,200	27.6	3.5	6,750 " "	55.2	81.5
1,200 " " 1,400	95.5	6.5	7,000 " "	58.4	83.3
1,400 " " 1,600	55.9	8.2	7,250 " "	54.2	85.1
1,600 " " 1,800	46.7	9.7	7,500 " "	42.3	86.4
1,800 " " 2,000	45.2	11.1	7,750 " "	36.8	87.5
2,000 " " 2,200	64.0	13.1	8,000 " "	69.2	89.7
2,200 " " 2,400	66.7	15.2	8,500 " "	50.3	91.3
2,400 " " 2,600	77.8	17.2	9,000 " "	37.9	92.5
2,600 " " 2,800	88.6	20.5	9,500 " "	34.9	93.6
2,800 " " 3,000	94.6	23.5	10,000 " "	54.5	95.3
3,000 " " 3,200	123.3	27.3	11,000 " "	36.0	96.5
3,200 " " 3,400	115.1	31.0	12,000 " "	26.9	97.3
3,400 " " 3,600	107.9	34.4	13,000 " "	15.4	97.8
3,600 " " 3,800	115.7	38.0	14,000 " "	12.4	98.2
3,800 " " 4,000	110.4	41.5	15,000 " "	34.8	99.3
4,000 " " 4,250	145.4	46.0	20,000 and over	23.2	100.0
4,250 " " 4,500	136.6	50.3			
4,500 " " 4,750	140.9	54.8			
4,750 " " 5,000	125.5	58.7			
			Total	3,176.3	100.0

(a) For definitions see page 179. (b) From all sources

*Estimates less than 8,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF INCOME
EARNERS IN FAMILY, 1968-69(a)**

	Number in family(b)					Total
	2	3	4	5	6 and over	

NO INCOME EARNERS

<i>Total family income(c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families— (d)					
Under 500	14.5	..	21.2	..	..	35.8
500 and under 1,000	11.6	..	*	..	..	13.5
1,000 " " 1,500	106.4	..	8.9	..	..	115.4
1,500 " " 2,000	30.9	..	*	..	..	37.7
2,000 " " 2,500	18.2	..	*	..	..	22.8
2,500 " " 3,000	9.0	..	*	..	..	12.2
3,000 " " 4,000	8.3	..	*	..	..	10.7
4,000 and over	15.4	..	*	..	..	17.7
Total	214.3		51.6			265.8

	—dollars—					
Median income	1,370	..	1,290	..	..	1,360
Mean income	1,940	..	1,320	..	..	1,820

ONE INCOME EARNER

<i>Total family income(c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families—					
Under 1,000	12.4	10.9	9.4	*	*	26.1
1,000 " " 1,500	19.2					31.1
1,500 " " 2,000	28.6	11.4	8.7	*	10.1	55.7
2,000 " " 2,500	55.2	22.2	24.7	10.4		119.7
2,500 " " 3,000	59.9	28.6	33.6	18.1	12.7	152.9
3,000 " " 3,500	64.8	39.8	42.8	26.4	21.7	195.5
3,500 " " 4,000	41.7	36.4	43.6	23.6	21.5	166.8
4,000 " " 4,500	32.5	24.3	36.6	23.2	18.4	135.0
4,500 " " 5,000	21.3	19.9	28.1	17.0	12.1	98.4
5,000 " " 5,500	16.3	14.9	20.1	16.0	11.3	78.5
5,500 " " 6,000	9.8	9.9	11.4	9.6	*	47.9
6,000 " " 7,000	15.3	12.0	18.9	11.1	11.0	68.3
7,000 " " 8,000	8.6	*	*	9.9	*	32.7
8,000 " " 10,000	10.0	10.4	15.1	12.4	9.8	30.7
10,000 and over	12.3					39.3
Total	408.1	244.5	299.0	184.7	142.3	1,278.7

	—dollars—					
Median income	3,190	3,600	3,820	4,140	4,100	3,660
Mean income	3,800	4,060	4,250	4,780	4,690	4,190

TWO INCOME EARNERS

<i>Total family income(c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families—					
Under 2,000	15.8	15.3	*	*	*	34.8
2,000 and under 2,500	12.9					28.4
2,500 " " 3,000	17.8	15.2	8.6	12.8	13.1	51.9
3,000 " " 3,500	28.5	20.1	15.9			80.2
3,500 " " 4,000	34.0	27.6	23.9	9.6	8.6	103.6
4,000 " " 4,500	43.0	31.5	25.1	16.1	11.3	126.9
4,500 " " 5,000	50.3	37.0	27.0	17.6	11.5	143.5
5,000 " " 5,500	50.8	31.7	29.0	15.2	11.8	138.5
5,500 " " 6,000	42.9	27.9	22.8	14.7	*	115.2
6,000 " " 7,000	51.1	40.4	29.4	15.6	14.1	150.7
7,000 " " 8,000	32.3	23.0	18.8	10.4	11.3	95.8
8,000 " " 9,000	15.3	12.9	9.4	8.6	*	50.7
9,000 " " 10,000	9.9	8.8	*	*	*	30.2
10,000 " " 12,000	9.9	8.5	*	12.6	13.3	36.7
12,000 and over	13.0	11.0	10.0			48.8
Total	427.4	311.1	241.0	143.1	113.3	1,235.9

	—dollars—					
Median income	5,110	5,130	5,230	5,240	5,330	5,180
Mean income	5,590	5,800	5,850	6,220	6,290	5,830

ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS,
IN FAMILY, 1968-69 (a) —continued

	Number in family(b)					Total
	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
THREE OR MORE INCOME EARNERS						
<i>Total family income (c)(\$)—</i>	<i>—'000 families—</i>					
Under 4,000		*	*	*	*	22.4
4,000 and under 5,000		10.8	9.9	*	10.7	38.0
5,000 " " 6,000		14.4	13.7	12.4	11.1	51.7
6,000 " " 7,000		13.3	21.8	16.2	16.6	67.9
7,000 " " 8,000		13.9	17.2	15.1	15.0	61.2
8,000 " " 9,000		10.0	16.3	12.3	8.6	47.2
9,000 " " 10,000		*	10.9	8.5	*	32.0
10,000 " " 12,000		*	12.0	8.9	9.2	35.1
12,000 and over		10.3	11.9	9.2	9.1	40.4
Total		92.0	118.4	94.1	91.5	395.9
<i>Median income</i>		7,030	7,490	7,390	7,080	7,270
<i>Mean income</i>		7,850	8,200	8,310	7,920	8,080
TOTAL						
<i>Total family income (c)(\$)—</i>	<i>—'000 families—</i>					
Under 500	19.0	8.6	11.7	*	*	47.3
500 and under 1,000	21.9	*	*	*	*	35.1
1,000 " " 1,500	130.0	12.9	9.3	9.9	*	157.4
1,500 " " 2,000	68.6	20.4	12.2			113.5
2,000 " " 2,500	86.2	33.2	27.6	14.2	10.7	171.9
2,500 " " 3,000	86.7	45.2	44.5	25.0	18.3	219.7
3,000 " " 3,500	98.0	61.9	59.7	35.4	32.4	287.3
3,500 " " 4,000	79.3	67.9	70.0	35.4	32.4	285.0
4,000 " " 4,500	78.8	61.7	65.5	42.2	33.8	282.0
4,500 " " 5,000	73.8	62.1	62.0	38.1	30.5	266.4
5,000 " " 5,500	68.8	55.1	54.2	35.8	27.8	241.8
5,500 " " 6,000	53.6	44.1	42.8	32.0	20.5	193.1
6,000 " " 7,000	67.4	66.0	70.5	42.9	41.8	288.6
7,000 " " 8,000	42.9	40.8	42.0	35.3	30.6	191.6
8,000 " " 9,000	23.3	24.4	30.0	24.8	17.1	119.5
9,000 " " 10,000	13.3	18.1	19.2	12.5	9.7	72.8
10,000 " " 12,000	15.9	16.6	23.8	17.1	17.2	90.5
12,000 " " 15,000	10.0	12.3	14.2	10.3	*	54.7
15,000 and over	12.2	12.6	11.9	10.9	10.4	58.0
Total	1,049.7	669.5	674.7	428.8	353.5	3,176.3
<i>Median income</i>	3,580	4,630	4,760	5,090	5,130	4,480
<i>Mean income</i>	4,150	5,300	5,440	5,970	5,980	5,120

(a) For definitions see page 179 (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household, except that where the head of the family was in the armed forces or in an institution at the time of the survey and particulars of his income for the year 1968-69 were available, he was counted as a family member. (c) From all sources (d) Number in family three and over.

*Less than 8,000 See note * to table on page 181

ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS (a): TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69(b)

Total income(c) (\$)		Number ('000)			Total income(c) \$		Cumulative per cent of all income recipients		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Person
1 and under	100	56.5	647.6	704.1	Under 100	1.4	17.2	9.0	
100 "	200	26.8	301.9	328.7	" 200	2.1	25.2	13.2	
200 "	400	55.0	311.7	366.7	" 400	3.4	33.4	17.9	
400 "	600	65.4	183.3	248.7	" 600	5.0	38.3	21.1	
600 "	800	233.3	554.2	787.5	" 800	10.8	53.0	31.1	
800 "	1,000	91.5	199.2	290.7	" 1,000	13.1	58.2	34.9	
1,000 "	1,200	77.6	174.9	252.5	" 1,200	15.0	62.9	38.1	
1,200 "	1,400	82.5	163.9	246.4	" 1,400	17.0	67.2	41.2	
1,400 "	1,600	93.1	174.9	268.0	" 1,600	19.3	71.8	44.7	
1,600 "	1,800	93.2	173.9	267.2	" 1,800	21.6	76.4	48.1	
1,800 "	2,000	101.1	153.3	254.4	" 2,000	24.1	80.5	51.3	
2,000 "	2,200	173.1	161.0	334.1	" 2,200	28.4	84.8	55.6	
2,200 "	2,400	176.1	115.6	291.6	" 2,400	32.7	87.8	59.3	
2,400 "	2,600	196.2	90.6	286.8	" 2,600	37.6	90.2	63.0	
2,600 "	2,800	220.8	69.3	290.1	" 2,800	43.0	92.1	66.7	
2,800 "	3,000	203.5	49.4	253.0	" 3,000	48.1	93.4	69.9	
3,000 "	3,200	272.9	50.3	323.2	" 3,200	54.8	94.7	74.1	
3,200 "	3,400	200.5	33.3	233.9	" 3,400	59.8	95.6	77.1	
3,400 "	3,600	185.4	19.8	205.2	" 3,600	64.3	96.1	79.7	
3,600 "	3,800	158.4	18.4	176.8	" 3,800	68.2	96.6	81.9	
3,800 "	4,000	136.1	13.6	149.8	" 4,000	71.6	97.0	83.8	
4,000 "	4,500	323.1	30.6	353.7	" 4,500	79.6	97.8	88.4	
4,500 "	5,000	205.7	20.1	225.8	" 5,000	84.7	98.3	91.3	
5,000 "	5,500	170.5	15.6	186.2	" 5,500	88.9	98.7	93.6	
5,500 "	6,000	98.5	*	105.9	" 6,000	91.3	98.9	95.0	
6,000 "	7,000	130.0	14.4	144.5	" 7,000	94.5	99.3	96.8	
7,000 "	8,000	69.5	15.2	76.2	" 8,000	96.2	99.5	97.8	
8,000 "	9,000	39.3		44.0	" 9,000	97.2	99.6	98.4	
9,000 "	10,000	23.8		27.6	" 10,000	97.8	99.7	98.7	
10,000 "	11,000	26.1	10.9	27.9	" 11,000	98.5	99.8	99.1	
11,000 "	12,000	11.1		13.0	" 12,000	98.7	99.8	99.2	
12,000 "	13,000	10.1		10.4	" 13,000	99.0	99.8	99.4	
13,000 "	15,000	12.1		14.7	" 15,000	99.3	99.9	99.6	
15,000 "	20,000	17.7		20.2	" 20,000	99.7	100.0	99.8	
20,000 and over		11.6		13.4					
Total		4,048.4	3,774.6	7,823.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
—dollars—									
Median income		3,050	740	1,910					
Mean income		3,390	1,170	2,320					

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 179. (c) From all sources.
*Less than 8,000. See note * to table on page 181.

NOTE. For a summary of the factors affecting the estimates in this table (e.g. residence in Australia for only part of the year) see explanatory notes on page 179.

FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69(a)

Total income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)			Total income (b) (\$)	Cumulative per cent of full-year full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
Under 1,000	70.3	69.9	140.2	Under 1,000	2.2	6.9	3.4
1,000 and under 1,200	34.4	48.1	82.5	1,200	3.3	11.7	5.3
1,200 " " 1,400	42.6	57.8	100.4	" 1,400	4.7	17.4	7.7
1,400 " " 1,600	56.6	94.6	151.2	" 1,600	6.4	26.8	11.4
1,600 " " 1,800	51.5	111.9	163.4	" 1,800	8.1	37.9	15.3
1,800 " " 2,000	71.3	108.5	179.7	" 2,000	10.3	48.6	19.6
2,000 " " 2,200	136.8	118.5	255.3	" 2,200	14.7	60.4	25.7
2,200 " " 2,400	147.7	92.2	239.9	" 2,400	19.3	69.5	31.5
2,400 " " 2,600	172.0	70.9	242.9	" 2,600	24.8	76.6	37.3
2,600 " " 2,800	200.0	53.6	253.6	" 2,800	31.1	81.9	43.4
2,800 " " 3,000	187.4	34.2	221.6	" 3,000	37.0	85.3	48.7
3,000 " " 3,200	254.1	34.9	288.9	" 3,200	45.1	88.7	55.6
3,200 " " 3,400	187.3	24.8	212.1	" 3,400	51.0	91.2	60.7
3,400 " " 3,600	174.6	11.6	186.2	" 3,600	56.5	92.3	65.2
3,600 " " 3,800	150.6	10.7	161.3	" 3,800	61.3	93.4	67.0
3,800 " " 4,000	129.6	8.6	138.1	" 4,000	65.4	94.2	72.3
4,000 " " 4,500	308.8	17.1	325.8	" 4,500	75.1	95.9	80.2
4,500 " " 5,000	196.6	11.7	208.3	" 5,000	81.3	97.1	85.1
5,000 " " 5,500	164.3	12.7	173.6	" 5,500	86.5	98.0	89.3
5,500 " " 6,000	93.5		96.9	" 6,000	89.5	98.3	91.6
6,000 " " 6,500	73.7	11.4	78.9	" 6,500	91.8	98.8	93.5
6,500 " " 7,000	49.4		52.6	" 7,000	93.4	99.2	94.8
7,000 " " 7,500	40.9		43.0	" 7,500	94.7	99.4	95.8
7,500 " " 8,000	24.5		25.4	" 8,000	95.5	99.5	96.4
8,000 " " 8,500	24.1	*	25.1	" 8,500	96.2	99.6	97.0
8,500 " " 9,000	12.6		12.6	" 9,000	96.6	99.6	97.3
9,000 " " 9,500	12.5		13.5	" 9,500	97.0	99.7	97.7
9,500 " " 10,000	10.2		10.5	" 10,000	97.3	99.7	97.9
10,000 " " 11,000	24.5	11.2	25.2	" 11,000	98.2	99.8	98.5
11,000 " " 12,000	10.7		11.2	" 12,000	98.5	99.8	98.8
12,000 " " 13,000	9.8		10.1	" 13,000	98.8	99.9	99.0
13,000 " " 15,000	11.9		12.3	" 15,000	99.2	99.9	99.3
15,000 " " 20,000	16.4	11.2	17.2	" 20,000	99.7	100.0	99.7
20,000 and over	10.8		11.2				
Total	3,161.8	1,009.0	4,170.9	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) For definitions see page 179. (b) From all sources.

*Less than 8,000. See note * to table on page 181

**FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,
AGE AND MEAN INCOME(a), 1968-69(b)**
(\$)

Educational attainment	Age group (years)					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree	*	6,940	8,910	10,320	8,920	8,170
Non-degree tertiary	3,430	5,180	6,600	6,360	7,150	5,940
Technician level	3,200	4,470	5,410	5,620	5,010	4,970
Technical	*	4,590	5,400	5,450	*	4,980
Commercial	*	*	6,030	5,940	*	5,580
Other	*	3,790	4,730	5,440	*	4,410
Trade level	3,270	4,030	4,270	4,120	3,620	3,950
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	2,840	4,460	4,940	5,120	5,650	4,320
Left school at—						
17	2,640	3,970	4,530	4,360	5,010	3,750
16	2,290	3,750	4,380	4,630	4,210	3,510
14 or 15	2,320	3,440	3,810	3,770	3,600	3,420
13 or under	*	3,090	3,320	3,530	3,140	3,260
FEMALES						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree or non-degree tertiary	2,730	3,490	4,060	3,820	3,730	3,370
Technician or trade level	2,070	2,640	3,430	2,780	*	2,740
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	1,970	*	*	*	*	2,550
Left school at—						
17	1,970	2,330	2,590	2,840	*	2,280
16	1,740	2,450	2,870	2,460	2,510	2,070
14 or 15	1,580	2,330	2,240	2,280	2,170	1,990
13 or under	*	1,820	2,250	2,110	1,890	2,010
PERSONS						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree	3,530	6,610	8,550	9,640	8,140	7,630
Non-degree tertiary	2,940	4,600	6,120	5,910	6,260	5,090
Technician level	2,560	4,010	4,920	4,830	4,950	4,320
Technical	*	4,560	5,400	5,400	*	4,940
Commercial	*	4,820	5,790	5,790	*	5,330
Other	2,300	3,190	3,950	3,930	4,520	3,480
Trade level	3,170	3,970	4,290	4,110	3,610	3,910
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	2,560	4,190	4,530	4,560	5,380	3,910
Left school at—						
17	2,390	3,650	4,020	3,920	4,530	3,330
16	2,030	3,440	4,030	3,980	3,800	3,010
14 or 15	1,990	3,210	3,430	3,430	3,410	3,030
13 or under	*	2,760	3,070	3,280	2,970	2,990

(a) Total income from all sources. (b) For definitions see page 180

*Based on a figure less than 8,000. See note * to table on page 181.

n.e.i. not elsewhere included.

As the questions on income were asked of only half of the labour force survey sample the following table of standard errors applies. Estimates less than 8,000 are not shown in the tables.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates		Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Per cent of estimate		Persons	Per cent of estimate
8,000	1,250	16	100,000	3,750	3.8
10,000	1,375	14	200,000	5,000	2.5
15,000	1,500	10	500,000	6,250	1.3
20,000	1,750	9	1,000,000	6,875	0.7
50,000	2,500	5	2,000,000	10,000	0.5

Further details were published in *Income Distribution 1968-69*, issued in three parts: Part 1 (17.6), Part 2 (17.8) and Part 3 (17.12).

Employed wage and salary earners

1. General

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force: they therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private domestic service. For the sake of brevity, wage and salary earners are referred to in the tables as "employees".

The estimates, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the population census of June 1966. Month-to-month changes shown by current data (see below) are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates, which are published in the bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4).

Although the series measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over long periods.

The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those which were adopted at the 1966 population census and conform closely to the the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. At the census the following questions were asked in respect of all persons fifteen years of age and over:

"Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)?"

"Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?"

Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week, a person who answered "yes" to either of these questions was classified as employed. Persons in this category who were stated to be "working for wages or salary", except members of the defence forces, persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service and crews of overseas ships, have been included in the benchmarks for the current series.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees, but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and T.V., police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, etc.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census. Since then the percentage covered by direct collections has increased, and at June 1974 was estimated to be about 90 per cent.

Payroll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Pay-roll Tax Acts, 1971-1974).

Industry

The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966. The estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, but the June 1966 benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules. The latter do not in all cases provide precise information to allow accurate coding of industry. Industry dissections of the census totals of wage and salary earners were therefore adjusted to be consistent as far as possible with industry coding at the establishment level. For this reason, and because crews of overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 differ from those published in census bulletins which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population, and in other publications which contain population census results.

Adoption of new benchmarks and revision of current estimates

As results from each successive population census become available it is customary to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Indications are that if 1971 census totals were to be used as benchmarks for the employment series, the level of the monthly estimates would have to be significantly reduced. However, evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the filling in of census questionnaires by householders tends to identify a smaller number of persons as being in the labour force than do other methods of measurement (e.g. household surveys conducted by personal interview), and that components of the total labour force, such as employed wage and salary earners, tend to be affected in the same way. This tendency may have increased between the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Comparison between census results and the monthly estimates of employed wage and salary earners is affected not only by the discrepancy referred to above but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification was adopted in coding the industry of employees covered by the 1971 population census, whereas in the monthly estimates the 1966 census classification is still used. (See above.)

It is intended that June 1971 benchmarks for the employment series will be established, by the use of census and other relevant data, and the current series from July 1966 will be revised. The revision is expected to reduce the level of the current estimates. In the meantime the monthly estimates will continue to be published on the present basis, since they are regarded as sufficiently accurate for the measurement of short-term movements. However, caution should be exercised if they are used as indicators of longer-term change.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available.

Discontinuity of series

Estimates for the period June 1966 to date are not comparable with those for earlier periods, because of (a) the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 population census, from which the benchmarks for the current series were derived and (b) the inclusion of full-blood

Aborigines. The new definition resulted in the inclusion of a considerable number of part-time employees (mostly females) who had previously been excluded.

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. The employment estimates for that month include approximately 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainees. For subsequent periods trainee teachers have been excluded from the estimates.

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(b)	Total
	Private	Government(a)	Total		
MALES					
1970	2,084.3	803.3	2,887.6	81.5	2,969.1
1971	2,142.9	818.0	2,960.9	80.5	3,041.4
1972(c)	2,135.7	837.2	2,972.9	78.3	3,051.2
1973	(d)2,170.0	857.5	(d)3,027.5	71.0	(d)3,098.5
1974	2,253.5	866.2	3,119.7	64.7	3,184.4
FEMALES					
1970	1,177.4	275.4	1,452.8	2.7	1,455.5
1971	1,225.8	291.1	1,516.9	2.7	1,519.6
1972(c)	1,248.5	285.6	1,534.1	2.8	1,536.9
1973	1,324.1	302.7	1,626.8	3.1	1,629.9
1974	1,422.4	331.4	1,753.8	2.9	1,756.7
PERSONS					
1970	3,261.7	1,078.7	4,340.4	84.2	4,424.6
1971	3,368.7	1,109.1	4,477.8	83.2	4,561.0
1972(c)	3,384.2	1,122.8	4,507.0	81.1	4,588.1
1973	(d)3,494.1	1,160.2	(d)4,654.3	74.1	(d)4,728.4
1974	3,675.9	1,197.6	4,873.5	67.6	4,941.1

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation, page 187. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. (c) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (d) Affected by industrial disputes.

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(‘000)

Industry group	June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0	71.4
Manufacturing	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	at 1,022.4	1,048.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1	110.1
Building and construction	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7	371.0
Transport and storage	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3	229.5
Communication	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9	100.3
Finance and property	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2	134.0
Wholesale and other commerce	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0	217.6
Retail trade	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6	245.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3	152.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0	55.3
Education(b)	96.9	103.3	101.2	109.1	115.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4	133.1
Other(c)	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5	135.0
Total(b)	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	at 3,027.5	3,119.7
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0
Manufacturing	355.9	357.4	348.0	362.0	389.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9
Building and construction	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6	21.3
Transport and storage	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4	31.4
Communication	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7	31.1
Finance and property	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7	108.0
Wholesale and other commerce	3.9	86.7	86.2	88.8	95.3
Retail trade	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3	288.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2	79.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5	233.5
Education(b)	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.6	164.4
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0	191.7
Other(c)	83.0	89.0	90.8	98.6	105.9
Total(b)	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.8	1,753.8

For footnotes see page 191

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA—continued
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

Industry group	June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7	76.4
Manufacturing	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	1,384.5	1,437.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8	119.0
Building and construction	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3	392.2
Transport and storage	245.4	251.2	248.8	251.7	261.0
Communication	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6	131.3
Finance and property	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9	242.0
Wholesale and other commerce	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8	312.9
Retail trade	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9	534.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5	232.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5	288.8
Education(b)	234.7	251.7	240.0	257.7	279.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4	324.8
Other(c)	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.1	240.8
Total(b)	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	4,654.3	4,873.5

(a) Affected by industrial disputes (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (c) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare, and other community and business services.

NOTE—The industry classification used in this table is that of the 1966 population census, not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
MALES									
1970	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b)	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973	c1,118.5	c833.4	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	c3,027.5
1974	1,142.2	857.0	432.9	287.2	237.7	92.5	22.5	47.7	3,119.7
FEMALES									
1970	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b)	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973	605.5	467.7	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.8
1974	647.2	499.6	219.5	164.0	135.9	44.9	12.4	30.3	1,753.8
PERSONS									
1970	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b)	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973	c1,724.0	c1,301.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	c4,654.3
1974	1,789.4	1,356.6	652.4	451.2	373.6	137.4	34.9	78.0	4,873.5

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1974.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1974 and averages for the years 1947-48 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 188, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947	1,627	616	2,243				
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1948	1,673	630	2,303
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1949	1,748	652	2,400
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1950	1,815	671	2,486
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1951	1,903	705	2,608
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1952	1,952	705	2,657
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1953	1,918	663	2,581
1954	2,004	701	2,705	1954	1,965	690	2,655
1955	2,067	736	2,803	1955	2,034	723	2,757
1956	2,108	764	2,872	1956	2,091	757	2,848
1957	2,128	779	2,907	1957	2,118	774	2,892
1958	2,148	794	2,942	1958	2,134	791	2,925
1959	2,186	819	3,005	1959	2,169	809	2,978
1960	2,257	870	3,127	1960	2,223	848	3,071
1961	2,264	869	3,133	1961	2,282	884	3,166
1962	2,308	906	3,214	1962	2,277	888	3,165
1963	2,376	939	3,315	1963	2,341	927	3,268
1964	2,469	992	3,461	1964	2,427	969	3,396
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966	2,607	1,096	3,703	1966	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966	2,612	1,191	3,804				
1967	2,651	1,252	3,902	1967	2,633	1,227	3,860
1968	2,725	1,305	4,030	1968	2,691	1,280	3,971
1969	2,805	1,367	4,172	1969	2,767	1,337	4,104
1970	2,888	1,453	4,340	1970	2,852	1,417	4,269
1971	2,961	1,517	4,478	1971	2,934	1,493	4,427
1972(a)	2,973	1,534	4,507	1972(a)	2,964	1,519	4,483
1973	(b)3,028	1,627	(b)4,654	1973	(b)3,000	1,577	(b)4,577
1974	3,120	1,754	4,874	1974	3,081	1,700	4,781

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (b) Affected by industrial disputes.

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) at June for the years 1970 to 1974. Further particulars of government employees are given in sub-section 4 following.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8
1972(b)	2,135.7	1,248.5	3,384.2	837.2	285.6	1,122.8	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0
1973	c2,170.0	1,324.1	c3,494.1	857.5	302.7	1,160.2	c3,027.5	1,626.8	c4,654.3
1974	2,253.5	1,422.4	3,675.9	866.2	331.4	1,197.6	3,119.7	1,753.8	4,873.5

(a) See footnote (a) of next table. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) in each State and Territory at June 1974 are shown in the following table. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also employees on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, and departmental hospitals and institutions.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a), JUNE 1974
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

State or Territory	Australian Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(c)			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
N.S.W.	85.6	32.5	118.1	166.0	72.9	238.9	47.3	6.8	54.1	298.9	112.3	411.1
Vic.	71.8	24.8	96.6	127.6	48.6	176.2	18.1	4.0	22.2	217.6	77.4	295.0
Qld.	28.2	10.7	38.9	77.7	26.3	104.0	19.5	2.0	21.5	125.4	39.0	164.4
S.A.	24.1	7.0	31.1	54.9	31.1	86.0	4.6	0.9	5.5	83.5	39.1	122.6
W.A.	16.1	6.2	22.3	53.2	22.5	75.7	6.5	1.2	7.7	75.9	29.9	105.8
Tas.	5.7	1.9	7.6	18.8	7.4	26.1	2.5	0.4	2.9	27.0	9.7	36.6
N.T.	9.6	5.7	15.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.3	9.8	5.7	15.5
A.C.T.(d)	28.1	18.4	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	18.4	46.5
Australia	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	208.8	707.0	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	331.4	1,197.6

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation above. (b) Excludes employees engaged in agriculture (2.9 thousand in June 1974). (c) Excludes employees in private homes of government emergency housekeeper services, and in agriculture (together comprising 1.9 thousand persons in June 1974). (d) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1970 to 1974 the numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government bodies.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a): AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Australian Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(c)			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1970.	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971.	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972(d)	253.0	91.8	344.8	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973.	261.3	96.9	358.1	490.4	190.9	681.3	105.8	15.0	120.8	857.5	302.7	1,160.2
1974	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	208.8	707.0	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	331.4	1,197.6

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) See note (c) to previous table. (d) See Note on page 189 regarding the exclusion of trainee teachers.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1973* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention, 1948, of the International Labour Organi-

sation (I.L.O.), which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Manpower Development Operations Divisions of the Department of Labor and Immigration. The Central Administration is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 169 Employment Offices of the C.E.S. in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 147 C.E.S. agents in the smaller country centres. The Employment Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 41; Queensland, 28; South Australia, 19; Western Australia, 17; Tasmania, 5. The New South Wales figure includes 1 office in Canberra, while the South Australian figure includes 3 offices in the Northern Territory.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults, including ex-servicemen and the handicapped, while the State Department of Labour and Industry provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young persons leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* must register at an Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Australian Government under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-eighth year of operation in May, 1974. During 1973 there were 1,341,955 applicants who registered for employment of whom 1,135,529 were referred to employers and 596,073 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 979,076.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.), who claimed when registering that they were not employed, and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e. 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons, who had recently obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. All recipients of unemployment benefit are included. A change in definition has resulted in different treatment of school leavers. Before July 1973 school leavers comprised all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the C.E.S., (i) had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous three months; or (ii) were still at school but notified the C.E.S. that they would leave school before the end of the school year if a full-time job were available. As from July 1973 (August for N.S.W.) school leavers comprise all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the C.E.S. had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous six months.

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

Month(a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1965—June	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145	42,195
1966—June	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020	59,144
1967—June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491	69,196
1968—June	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253	68,106
1969—June	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866	57,656
1970—June	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	53,853
1971—June	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,115
1972—June	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	105,736
1973—June	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	89,413
1973—July (d)	26,741	19,092	9,417	9,667	7,956	3,486	76,359	85,320
August (d)	24,659	16,586	7,998	8,603	6,258	3,392	67,496	79,547
September	22,920	16,770	6,821	7,606	5,382	3,420	62,919	76,553
October	22,694	15,862	6,223	7,516	4,730	2,948	59,973	77,791
November	32,660	17,068	7,303	7,768	5,369	2,978	73,146	79,762
December	37,594	28,153	13,040	11,434	8,043	4,471	102,735	81,926
1974—January	40,631	30,971	22,226	12,319	10,153	4,782	121,082	88,078
February	32,677	24,012	18,291	10,583	8,055	4,027	97,637	83,686
March	28,373	20,456	14,383	8,562	7,527	3,261	82,562	82,745
April	27,575	19,943	11,707	8,010	6,593	3,037	76,865	81,175
May	28,937	20,625	9,679	8,809	6,566	3,123	77,739	82,252
June	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	83,067

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) The discontinuity between June and July 1973 (July and August for N.S.W.) is caused by a change in definition of school leavers. This change in definition is explained above.

3. Job vacancies

The following table shows vacancies which employers claimed were available immediately or would be available by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

Month(a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689	57,553
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021	42,245
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335	37,457
1968—June	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722	36,637
1969—June	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996	44,565
1970—June	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865	50,445
1971—June	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771	39,952
1972—June	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	30,606
1973—June	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	67,935
1973—July	22,623	18,702	7,019	5,366	3,545	997	58,252	70,275
August	27,628	22,023	8,625	5,919	4,295	1,170	69,660	76,993
September	32,528	24,364	9,417	6,696	5,024	1,293	79,322	79,351
October	35,876	25,344	9,743	7,329	5,885	1,509	85,686	77,600
November	33,697	23,607	9,576	6,295	5,922	1,840	80,937	71,189
December	33,204	25,360	7,229	6,671	4,700	1,957	79,121	67,745
1974—January	37,111	32,206	7,375	7,044	5,147	1,648	90,531	70,932
February	37,205	30,866	8,047	8,341	5,652	1,732	91,843	84,311
March	34,422	30,480	7,950	7,575	5,500	1,625	87,552	92,212
April	31,603	28,661	7,808	6,774	4,971	1,441	81,258	91,263
May	27,653	27,060	7,935	5,608	4,326	1,285	73,867	87,050
June	23,160	23,561	6,180	4,899	3,302	1,078	62,180	77,385

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory.

Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits

1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia for the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, supporting mother's benefit, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1973, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

For unemployment benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is unemployed, that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration for employment purposes, with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

For sickness benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or injury and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving sickness benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and the permissible income from 22 March 1974 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over), married minor, or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia	26.00	6.00
Other unmarried person aged 16-20 years	26.00	3.00

A married couple may attract benefit of up to \$45.50 a week. Additional benefit may be paid for each child under 16 years or each older dependent full-time student in a beneficiary's care. Where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more eligible children in his care, a combined rate of benefit of up to \$45.50 a week may be paid. Payment at this rate may be granted only if no benefit is payable in respect of the claimant's wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

After sickness benefit has been paid for six consecutive weeks a supplementary allowance of up to \$4.00 a week may be paid to beneficiaries if they pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging and are wholly or substantially dependent on the sickness benefit and are not in hospital. If in hospital, the allowance may be paid if the beneficiary has one or more dependants.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount of permissible income. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth health benefits and payments from registered benefit organisations, a tuberculosis allowance, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness

benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable, but this waiting period is not required more than once in any period of thirteen weeks

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1964 to 1974 and in each month from July 1973 to June 1974. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(Source: Department of Social Security)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1964—June	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June	4,850	2,015	3,066	710	1,242	946	8	18	6,930	5,925	12,855
1966—June	7,885	3,737	4,105	2,465	797	457	11	25	12,466	7,016	19,482
1967—June	8,632	4,406	5,823	3,756	802	546	2	35	16,390	7,612	24,002
1968—June	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1969—June	4,814	3,608	4,447	1,956	469	600	3	13	10,344	5,566	15,910
1970—June	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043
1971—June	5,431	5,499	3,368	2,529	1,443	873	12	29	13,692	5,492	19,184
1972—June	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581
1973—June	11,728	11,182	5,099	3,437	4,072	2,330	38	59	24,396	13,549	37,945
1974—June	11,949	8,761	3,603	2,829	3,029	1,769	44	25	20,080	11,929	32,009
1973—July	12,149	10,181	4,275	3,767	3,839	2,279	42	61	23,695	12,898	36,593
August	11,263	8,618	3,409	3,275	2,804	2,200	44	56	20,416	11,253	31,669
September	10,514	8,085	2,699	3,184	2,064	2,067	13	56	18,279	10,403	28,682
October	10,300	7,337	2,259	2,539	1,772	1,692	10	35	16,483	9,461	25,944
November	11,868	7,571	2,580	2,615	1,969	1,782	23	35	17,687	10,756	28,443
December	14,455	11,135	4,514	4,469	3,478	2,029	59	93	26,511	13,721	40,232
1974—January	15,758	12,292	7,673	4,255	3,931	2,706	142	90	30,969	15,878	46,847
February	12,673	9,285	7,298	3,503	2,844	2,538	108	66	24,048	14,267	38,315
March	11,578	8,445	5,665	2,698	2,436	1,630	98	50	20,067	12,533	32,600
April	12,113	9,110	5,035	2,774	2,468	1,748	52	49	20,393	12,956	33,349
May	10,885	8,900	3,753	3,040	2,292	1,655	28	45	19,138	11,460	30,598
June	11,949	8,761	3,603	2,829	3,029	1,769	44	25	20,080	11,929	32,009

(a) At Saturday nearest end of month

(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1963–64 to 1973–74 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust
1963–64	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964–65	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965–66	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966–67	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967–68	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242
1968–69	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	19	9	9,268
1969–70	2,451	1,795	2,814	1,008	407	360	21	11	8,868
1970–71	2,945	2,345	2,883	1,378	828	366	29	20	10,795
1971–72	7,949	6,721	4,352	2,930	2,945	966	73	60	25,997
1972–73	14,065	12,074	6,702	5,107	6,253	2,095	149	108	46,553
1973–74	19,900	14,635	9,077	6,143	5,020	3,125	256	90	58,246

Commonwealth special benefit

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, supporting mother's benefit, a service pension or a tuberculosis allowance and who, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, persons caring for invalid parents, and persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions or supporting mothers' benefits because of lack of residence qualifications.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth centres or hostels and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

No means test or residence requirement is laid down but there is an overriding requirement that, to be granted a special benefit, a person must be suffering hardship.

The maximum rate of special benefit is the same as for unemployment benefit.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving special benefit and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

LABOUR TURNOVER

1. General

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in March each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in September in the years 1954 to 1966. Results of the 1972 and 1973 surveys and some comparisons with earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. Detailed results of surveys of labour turnover for earlier years are shown in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group. In order to assist comparison of labour turnover rates, separations have been analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

The particulars shown in this section include engagement rates, separation rates and an analysis of separation rates for male and female manual workers separately by industry group. Engagement and separation rates for manual and non-manual workers for *manufacturing*, *non-manufacturing* and *all industry* groups are also included. Estimates for female manual workers in non-manufacturing industry groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures in the tables for female manual workers in all industry groups.

2. Scope of surveys

The results of the surveys are based on (a) returns from stratified random samples, within certain industries, of private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. since September 1957 those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), and (b) returns from government banks and government airlines. The survey excludes businesses whose payroll is below the taxable limit, as well as religious, benevolent and other similar organisations which are exempt from payroll tax. In addition, the survey excludes employees in the rural industry; private domestic service; certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc.; the shipping and stevedoring industry; the motion picture industry; and all government employment and semi-government undertakings other than banks and airlines.

The period covered in individual survey returns varies since it depends on the dates in which payroll tax returns of individual businesses are made up for February and March in each year for the March surveys, and for August and September for the September surveys. The average period is about four and a half weeks.

Approximately 5,000 employers were included in the March 1973 survey and the sample represented 1,799,000 male and 819,000 female wage and salary earners.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

3. Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

Trends in labour turnover are most clearly shown by comparing successive turnover rates for the same month of each year (i.e. either March or September) to avoid as far as practicable the effect of seasonal fluctuations. Labour turnover rates are influenced by the seasonal nature of employment particularly in some industries, such as the food, drink and tobacco industry group, which usually engages and retrenches a large number of employees each season. Variations in the turnover rates for the same month in different years may occur because seasonal effects may be later one year than another.

The allocation of employees between *manual* and *non-manual* workers depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definition (see below).

In these surveys the number of female workers recorded as non-manual workers in the manufacturing industry groups is relatively small and consequently less significance should be attached to small changes in the labour turnover rate in this category than to similar changes in the larger employment categories.

Tables showing particulars of engagement and separation rates for various industry groups from March 1949 to March 1971 and from September 1954 to September 1966 are contained in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

4. Definitions

The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section.

Employees refer to male and female employees covered by the survey returns for the period under review.

Engagements refer to persons engaged or re-engaged during the period by individual businesses whether or not they are still on the payroll at the end of the period.

Separations refer to persons whose employment by individual businesses has terminated for any reason during the period.

Manual workers are mining, factory and building operatives (including foremen), repair and maintenance staff, storemen, packers, carters, drivers, cleaners, barmen and other similar classifications.

Non-manual workers include clerical staff, salesmen and similar classifications.

Analysis of separations

Dismissed refers to employment terminated on the employer's initiative for disciplinary or similar measures.

Retrenched refers to employment terminated, permanently or otherwise, on the employer's initiative for reasons such as reduction in the scale of operations, breakdown in machinery, shortage of materials, completion of the job.

Left refers to employment terminated on the employee's initiative. Excludes employees on strike.

Other includes separations due to permanent retirement (including women leaving to be married), injury, death, enlistment in the forces and similar reasons.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES FOR MANUAL WORKERS^(a)*(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)*

MARCH 1972 AND MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Industry group	Engagement rates		Separation rates	
	March 1972	March 1973	March 1972	March 1973
MALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering and vehicles	5.4	7.9	5.6	7.4
Engineering, etc. ^(b)	5.1	7.9	5.6	7.5
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	6.5	7.9	5.4	7.1
Textiles and clothing	5.6	7.3	6.2	7.2
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	9.4	10.3	8.8	11.1
Furniture, sawmilling and woodworking	6.8	8.4	6.9	7.9
Paper and printing	2.9	4.8	2.8	4.3
Other manufacturing	5.1	7.8	5.4	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining	4.5	4.1	3.6	6.7
Other	5.4	9.1	6.0	8.4
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	5.9	8.0	5.9	7.9
Non-manufacturing—				
Mining	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.8
Building and construction	12.0	11.5	12.5	11.2
Road transport	6.0	7.3	5.9	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	7.9	6.2	7.5
Other non-manufacturing ^(d)	7.4	10.2	7.0	8.8
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	8.1	8.8	7.8	8.2
<i>All industry groups</i>	6.8	8.3	6.7	8.0
FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering ^(b) and vehicles, etc.	5.1	10.8	6.8	7.6
Textiles	6.6	10.1	7.5	9.5
Clothing	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	18.6	19.9	17.1	19.0
Paper and printing	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.3
Chemicals and oil refining	6.4	8.3	5.8	6.5
<i>Manufacturing groups^(e)</i>	8.3	10.6	8.6	9.6
<i>All industry groups^(f)</i>	9.2	10.8	9.2	9.3

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION RATES OF MANUAL WORKERS(a)

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1972 AND MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Industry group	March 1972					March 1973				
	Dis-missed	Re-trenched	Left	Other	Total	Dis-missed	Re-trenched	Left	Other	Total
MALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering and vehicles	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.2	5.6	0.9	0.5	5.8	0.1	7.4
Engineering, etc.(b)	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.1	5.6	1.0	0.5	5.9	0.1	7.5
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	0.8	0.9	3.4	0.2	5.4	0.8	0.7	5.5	0.2	7.1
Textiles and clothing	0.7	1.3	4.1	0.1	6.2	0.8	0.0	6.2	0.1	7.2
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	0.9	1.9	5.8	0.1	8.8	0.8	2.6	7.6	0.1	11.1
Furniture, sawmilling, etc.	1.3	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.9	0.8	0.3	6.8	0.1	7.9
Paper and printing	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	4.3
Other manufacturing	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.1	5.4	1.2	0.5	6.0	0.3	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.6	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.3	6.7
Other	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.1	6.0	1.5	0.6	6.1	0.3	8.4
Manufacturing groups	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	5.9	0.9	0.8	6.0	0.2	7.9
Non-manufacturing—										
Mining	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.2	4.6	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.2	4.8
Building and construction	1.6	5.0	5.8	0.1	12.5	1.1	2.8	7.1	0.1	11.2
Road transport	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.1	5.9	1.0	0.5	4.4	0.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1.0	0.5	4.6	0.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.2	7.5
Other non-manufacturing(d)	1.3	0.7	4.8	0.2	7.0	1.3	0.7	6.7	0.1	8.8
Non-manufacturing groups	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.2	7.8	1.0	1.1	5.9	0.2	8.2
All industry groups	1.0	1.4	4.2	0.2	6.7	1.0	0.9	6.0	0.2	8.0
FEMALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc.	0.6	2.1	3.9	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.3	6.4	0.2	7.6
Textiles	0.6	1.3	5.5	0.2	7.5	0.7	0.1	8.4	0.3	9.5
Clothing	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.3	6.6	0.5	0.2	5.8	0.2	6.8
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	0.8	5.3	10.8	0.1	17.1	0.8	6.7	11.5	0.0	19.0
Paper and printing	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.2	6.4	0.6	1.3	5.3	0.1	7.3
Chemicals and oil refining	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.8	0.8	0.5	5.2	0.0	6.5
Manufacturing groups(e)	0.9	1.7	5.8	0.2	8.6	0.7	1.5	7.3	0.2	9.6
All industry groups(f)	0.9	1.6	6.6	0.2	9.2	0.7	1.3	7.1	0.2	9.3

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—MALES

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers
MALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES						
March 1949	9.3	1.8	8.1	3.5	8.9	3.0
" 1950	8.4	2.2	7.3	2.8	8.0	2.6
" 1952	6.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	6.2	2.4
" 1953	4.7	1.6	4.8	2.1	4.8	1.9
" 1955	8.0	2.4	9.2	2.8	8.4	2.7
" 1956	7.1	2.3	7.0	3.0	7.0	2.7
" 1957	5.1	2.0	6.1	2.1	5.5	2.1
" 1958	4.5	1.9	5.3	2.3	4.8	2.1
" 1959	5.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	5.1	2.3
" 1960	6.8	2.1	6.8	3.2	6.8	2.8
" 1961	4.7	1.7	5.7	2.3	5.0	2.1
" 1962	5.4	2.4	6.3	2.3	5.7	2.3
" 1963	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.4	6.2	2.2
" 1964	6.1	2.1	7.1	2.3	6.5	2.2
" 1965	8.5	2.5	8.6	2.8	8.6	2.7
" 1966	6.9	2.2	8.7	3.1	7.5	2.8
" 1967	5.8	2.4	7.3	2.6	6.4	2.5
" 1968	6.4	2.0	7.9	2.9	7.0	2.5
" 1969	6.6	2.1	8.2	3.2	7.2	2.8
" 1970	7.0	2.4	8.5	3.4	7.6	3.0
" 1971	8.1	2.2	9.6	3.8	8.7	3.2
" 1972	5.9	1.6	8.1	2.8	6.8	2.4
" 1973	8.0	2.1	8.8	3.7	8.3	3.1
MALES—SEPARATION RATES						
March 1949	8.5	1.4	7.1	2.8	8.0	2.3
" 1950	8.7	1.6	7.5	2.4	8.3	2.1
" 1952	7.0	1.9	6.9	2.6	7.0	2.4
" 1953	4.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.3
" 1955	7.5	2.0	8.4	2.9	7.8	2.6
" 1956	6.8	2.2	7.5	3.0	7.1	2.7
" 1957	4.8	1.8	6.4	2.3	5.4	2.1
" 1958	4.5	1.5	5.5	2.3	4.9	2.0
" 1959	4.8	1.7	6.2	2.5	5.3	2.2
" 1960	6.1	1.9	6.4	2.7	6.2	2.4
" 1961	6.3	2.1	6.3	2.9	6.3	2.6
" 1962	5.2	1.8	6.4	2.2	5.6	2.0
" 1963	4.9	1.9	7.0	2.2	5.7	2.1
" 1964	5.9	1.9	7.3	2.4	6.4	2.2
" 1965	7.8	2.1	8.1	2.7	7.9	2.4
" 1966	6.5	2.1	8.2	2.7	7.1	2.5
" 1967	5.6	2.0	7.6	2.6	6.4	2.4
" 1968	6.1	1.8	7.6	2.8	6.7	2.4
" 1969	6.0	2.2	7.7	2.7	6.7	2.5
" 1970	6.9	2.2	8.5	3.0	7.5	2.7
" 1971	7.7	2.3	9.0	3.4	8.2	3.0
" 1972	5.9	1.9	7.8	2.7	6.7	2.4
" 1973	7.9	2.3	8.2	3.3	8.0	2.9

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—FEMALES

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers
FEMALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES						
March 1949	11.0	3.9	..	9.9	10.7	8.5
" 1950	10.5	4.8	..	5.8	11.0	5.6
" 1952	6.4	4.0	..	5.5	6.8	5.1
" 1953	9.0	4.0	..	5.8	8.5	5.4
" 1955	8.9	5.4	..	6.5	8.7	6.2
" 1956	7.9	5.0	..	5.8	8.1	5.6
" 1957	7.7	4.2	..	4.4	7.6	4.4
" 1958	7.0	4.2	..	4.4	6.7	4.4
" 1959	7.1	3.6	..	4.2	6.8	4.0
" 1960	8.3	4.7	..	4.9	8.2	4.9
" 1961	6.9	3.6	..	4.4	6.9	4.2
" 1962	8.9	3.9	..	4.4	7.9	4.3
" 1963	7.4	4.1	..	4.0	7.3	4.1
" 1964	7.5	3.7	..	4.7	7.7	4.5
" 1965	10.2	5.0	..	4.8	9.9	4.9
" 1966	8.4	4.5	..	5.3	8.5	5.1
" 1967	8.5	4.1	..	4.5	8.5	4.4
" 1968	8.4	4.6	..	4.7	8.6	4.7
" 1969	10.1	4.7	..	5.3	9.9	5.1
" 1970	9.3	5.0	..	5.2	9.6	5.2
" 1971	10.0	5.2	..	6.3	11.0	6.1
" 1972	8.3	4.0	..	5.4	9.2	5.1
" 1973	10.6	5.4	..	6.3	10.8	6.1
FEMALES—SEPARATION RATES						
March 1949	8.9	3.4	..	8.2	9.0	7.1
" 1950	8.6	4.4	..	5.7	9.3	5.3
" 1952	9.7	4.2	..	5.8	9.7	5.4
" 1953	6.1	3.2	..	4.6	5.9	4.3
" 1955	8.9	5.0	..	5.6	8.5	5.5
" 1956	9.1	3.9	..	5.4	8.7	5.0
" 1957	6.1	4.2	..	4.6	6.1	4.5
" 1958	6.1	3.4	..	4.6	6.0	4.3
" 1959	5.5	3.4	..	4.2	5.6	4.0
" 1960	7.2	3.8	..	5.0	7.2	4.7
" 1961	9.3	4.4	..	5.7	8.8	5.2
" 1962	6.7	3.8	..	4.0	6.3	4.0
" 1963	6.8	3.8	..	3.8	6.6	3.8
" 1964	6.4	3.6	..	5.2	6.5	4.8
" 1965	8.4	4.1	..	4.5	8.1	4.4
" 1966	7.9	3.7	..	5.1	7.9	4.7
" 1967	7.4	4.0	..	4.2	7.5	4.1
" 1968	7.7	3.9	..	4.3	7.8	4.2
" 1969	8.1	4.7	..	4.6	8.1	4.6
" 1970	8.9	4.5	..	4.8	8.7	4.8
" 1971	9.2	4.7	..	5.4	8.8	5.2
" 1972	8.6	4.3	..	5.0	9.2	4.8
" 1973	9.6	4.8	..	4.7	9.3	4.7

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available. (b) Figures for female manual workers in non-manufacturing groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures for all industry groups.

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for the following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for each State and Australia will be found in the Appendix, Section X. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1973 and earlier years are given.

The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. Statistics on this basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and March quarter 1973 were published for the first time in the March 1973 quarterly bulletin. Major changes that resulted from the adoption of ASIC are shown in Labour Report No. 57, 1972. Because of these and other changes in industry classification the statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in Labour Report No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues.

Definitions

The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more.

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

Workers directly involved are those employees who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also

possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments when the stoppages occurred (*see* page 204).

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

Figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the tables are due to rounding.

In addition to details of disputes in industries for each State and Australia, statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analyses by numbers of workers involved and by number of working days lost and working days lost per 1,000 employees are included in tables in this section.

2. Industries

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1973 are shown for each State and Territory classified according to ASIC industries (see page 204). Figures for Australia are shown in more industry detail than those for the States and Territories.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
NEW SOUTH WALES							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	14.3
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	158	24.6	0.1	24.7	57.8	992.2
	Other mining(b)	18	5.4	0.7	6.1	12.9	271.1
	Total mining	176	30.0	0.8	30.8	70.7	1,263.3
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	63	14.4	0.5	14.9	75.7	1,064.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.7	13.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	14.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	12	3.2	..	3.2	31.3	521.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	31	4.8	..	4.8	45.5	862.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	451	105.2	8.0	113.1	366.2	6,129.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	57	7.8	0.4	8.2	57.4	908.0
	Total manufacturing	621	135.8	9.0	144.8	577.5	9,513.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	20	40.2	*	40.2	45.5	852.8
E	Construction	113	50.6	6.6	57.2	218.1	4,093.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	25	13.1	..	13.1	36.0	560.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	36	3.6	0.1	3.7	4.6	60.4
	Railway transport; air transport	30	7.6	..	7.6	12.0	244.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	164	31.2	..	31.2	20.8	323.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	19	2.5	..	2.5	9.2	174.4
	Total water transport	183	33.7	..	33.7	30.0	498.1
	Total transport and storage, communication	249	45.0	0.1	45.0	46.6	802.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	34	19.0	0.2	19.2	13.2	193.3
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	58	37.0	..	37.0	89.1	1,481.1
	Total	1,299	370.8	16.7	387.5	1,098.1	18,775.2

For footnotes see page 213

*Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
VICTORIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	3	0.5	..	0.5	9.7	204.9
	Other mining(b)						
	Total mining	3	0.5	..	0.5	9.7	204.9
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	54	24.1	5.1	29.2	147.7	2,243.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4	0.5	0.2	0.8	6.8	90.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	8	0.5	..	0.5	1.6	29.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	3.7	..	3.7	36.8	588.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	17	5.2	0.2	5.5	28.3	522.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	136	33.8	3.8	37.6	305.2	5,372.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	16	2.8	..	2.8	32.5	497.3
	Total manufacturing	238	70.7	9.3	80.1	559.0	9,343.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	5	0.8	0.2	0.9	12.2	227.7
E	Construction	70	32.3	0.7	33.0	64.5	1,207.4
F	Wholesale and retail trade	5	6.1	1.2	7.3	38.8	598.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	5	2.6	1.5	4.2	8.6	130.4
	Railway transport; air transport	15	8.1	4.3	12.4	17.4	339.4
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	38	16.6	0.1	16.7	22.3	355.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8	6.4	..	6.4	11.9	194.9
	Total water transport	46	23.0	0.1	23.1	34.2	550.5
	Total transport and storage, communication	66	33.7	5.9	39.7	60.1	1,020.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	6	13.8	..	13.8	12.6	205.7
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	38	14.6	*	14.6	23.6	415.7
	Total	431	172.5	17.3	189.8	780.5	13,223.4

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
QUEENSLAND							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	50	9.7	..	9.7	29.7	636.4
	Other mining(b)	11	2.4	..	2.4	9.4	195.4
	Total mining	61	12.1	..	12.1	39.1	831.9
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	64	17.4	4.1	21.4	77.4	1,141.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	*	0.2	0.3	1.2	19.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4	0.7	..	0.7	0.4	5.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	0.3	..	0.3	1.5	29.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	73	11.6	0.3	11.9	33.2	570.2
	Other manufacturing(d)	4	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	5.4
	Total manufacturing	151	30.3	4.6	34.9	114.1	1,771.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	7	2.9	..	2.9	6.5	141.3
E	Construction	63	29.6	*	29.6	125.1	2,120.9
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	2.0	..	2.0	2.9	42.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11	1.4	..	1.4	1.8	23.1
	Railway transport; air transport	26	4.3	..	4.3	7.9	176.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	20	1.9	..	1.9	1.1	16.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10	1.0	*	1.0	3.5	58.2
	Total water transport	30	2.9	*	2.9	4.6	74.6
	Total transport and storage, communication	67	8.6	*	8.6	14.2	274.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	21	6.9	..	6.9	18.2	294.1
	Total	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2

For footnotes see page 213 *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.0
	Other mining(b)	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total mining	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.0
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	1.8	*	1.9	12.9	173.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7	1.3	*	1.3	3.5	56.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	0.9	..	0.9	11.4	181.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	1.0	..	1.0	6.0	125.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	56	35.8	1.1	36.8	60.2	1,013.7
	Other manufacturing(d)	18	2.3	0.3	2.6	12.3	218.6
	Total manufacturing	96	43.1	1.4	44.5	106.3	1,769.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	*	0.5
E	Construction	10	3.0	0.1	3.0	9.5	169.8
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	2.2	*	2.2	5.6	75.7
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	8	0.7	..	0.7	1.3	19.7
	Railway transport; air transport	4	2.4	*	2.4	1.2	12.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	18	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	24.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	4	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	4.4
	Total water transport	22	1.4	..	1.4	1.9	29.2
	Total transport and storage; communication	34	4.4	*	4.4	4.3	61.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	8	2.7	*	2.7	4.7	64.8
	Total	159	55.4	1.5	56.9	130.6	2,144.0

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*Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	.	..	.	..	..	.
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining		..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	74	19.7	2.1	21.7	83.1	1,820.3
	<i>Total mining</i>	74	19.7	2.1	21.7	83.1	1,820.3
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	5	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.7	63.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	11	1.1	*	1.2	8.3	139.1
	Other manufacturing(d)	2	0.2	.	0.2	0.8	11.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	18	2.3	0.1	2.4	12.8	214.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	4	3.0	.	3.0	2.1	40.3
E	Construction	11	0.8	*	0.8	6.0	137.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2	0.8	..	0.8	0.4	7.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	4.0	.	4.0	5.8	88.9
	Railway transport; air transport	2	1.0	..	1.0	0.6	11.0
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	29	2.1	..	2.1	3.5	53.4
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	7	0.7	..	0.7	1.2	20.3
	<i>Total water transport</i>	36	2.8	..	2.8	4.7	73.8
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	42	7.7	..	7.7	11.1	173.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	8	1.0	..	1.0	1.7	28.6
	Total	160	35.4	2.2	37.6	117.3	2,422.3

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
TASMANIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting						
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining						
	Other mining(b)	16	1.5	1.3	2.8	35.4	726.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	16	1.5	1.3	2.8	35.4	726.7
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	7	4.2		4.2	5.5	69.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	1.2	0.2	1.4	16.4	174.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	*		*	0.1	0.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	2.7		2.7	39.7	640.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products						
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	6	1.8	*	1.8	20.1	357.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	*		*	0.2	2.5
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	19	9.8	0.2	10.1	81.9	1,245.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	0.3	0.7	1.0	13.2	208.0
E	Construction	3	0.2	*	0.2	0.7	12.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	5	1.1		1.1	0.3	5.4
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	0.2		0.2	0.1	1.5
	Railway transport; air transport	3	0.3		0.3	0.3	5.1
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	2	0.2		0.2	*	0.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	0.2		0.2	0.5	9.4
	<i>Total water transport</i>	5	0.4		0.4	0.6	10.0
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	12	0.9		0.9	0.9	16.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services.	1	0.1		0.1	*	
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	1.4		1.4	7.6	108.4
	Total	63	15.3	2.2	17.5	140.1	2,322.4

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	8	2.2	..	2.2	4.7	99.8
	Other mining(b)						
	Total mining	8	2.2	..	2.2	4.7	99.8
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4	0.4	..	0.4	2.7	46.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1	*	..	*	0.3	7.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	2	0.3	..	0.3	6.1	122.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total manufacturing	7	0.8	..	0.8	9.1	176.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	1	0.8	..	0.8	0.8	13.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.8	16.4
G, H	Transport and storage, communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	0.2	..	0.2	1.0	17.9
	Railway transport; air transport	2	*	..	*	0.1	0.8
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	4	0.3	..	0.3	0.1	2.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.3
	Total water transport	5	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	3.5
	Total transport and storage; communication	11	0.5	..	0.5	1.3	22.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	2	1.1	..	1.1	2.2	33.1
	Total	31	5.5	..	5.5	18.9	361.2

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Food, beverages and tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1	1.5	..	1.5	1.5	24.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1	1.5	..	1.5	1.5	24.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	5	3.8	0.4	4.2	14.7	252.8
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1	2.0	..	2.0	2.0	30.0
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2	0.5	..	0.5	4.0	68.3
	Railway transport; air transport	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.9
	Water transport—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stevedoring services	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total water transport</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	3	0.5	..	0.5	4.1	70.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1.3	..	1.3	4.6	71.0
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	1.6	..	1.6	2.1	33.9
	Total	17	10.7	0.4	11.1	29.0	481.8

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204 (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11,13,14,15,16 (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33. (d) Includes non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28) and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). Excludes chemical etc. products (ASIC sub-division 27) now shown separately. (e) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J), and community services (ASIC division K). Excludes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F) now shown separately. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	14.3
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	208	34.3	0.1	34.4	87.5	1,628.6
	Other mining(b)	132	31.6	4.1	35.7	155.3	3,320.2
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>4,948.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	205	63.4	9.7	73.1	325.6	4,802.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear—						
	Textiles	7	1.8	0.4	2.2	22.7	259.8
	Clothing and footwear	2	0.2	..	0.2	1.2	17.3
	<i>Total textiles; clothing and footwear</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>277.0</i>
	Wood, wood products and furniture	21	2.0	0.3	2.3	7.2	121.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	24	11.3	..	11.3	119.9	1,943.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	58	11.5	0.2	11.7	81.3	1,540.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
	Basic metal products	130	51.8	1.4	53.2	248.2	4,166.9
	Fabricated metal products	294	36.0	2.7	38.7	155.7	2,645.7
	Transport equipment	218	91.8	6.0	97.8	310.1	5,449.8
	Other machinery and equipment	94	11.4	3.1	14.5	86.8	1,468.0
	<i>Total metal products, machinery and equipment</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>191.1</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>204.3</i>	<i>800.8</i>	<i>13,730.5</i>
	Other manufacturing—						
	Non-metallic mineral products(c)	74	10.5	0.4	10.9	90.3	1,389.3
	Miscellaneous manufacturing(d)	24	2.7	0.3	3.0	13.3	254.5
	<i>Total other manufacturing</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>1,643.7</i>
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>294.4</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>1,462.2</i>	<i>24,058.7</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water—						
	Electricity and gas	31	18.5	0.9	19.4	43.0	777.9
	Water, sewerage and drainage	8	28.7	..	28.7	36.7	692.6
	<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>1,470.5</i>
E	Construction	276	121.0	7.8	128.8	439.3	8,006.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade—						
	Wholesale trade	36	14.6	1.2	15.8	50.4	795.8
	Retail trade	20	12.8	..	12.8	36.5	541.1
	<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>1,336.9</i>

For footnotes see page 215

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		

AUSTRALIA—continued

G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport	48	8.9	1.6	10.5	20.3	316.8
	Other transport and storage; communication	26	4.3	*	4.3	6.9	93.3
	<i>Total road transport; other transport and storage; com- munication</i>	74	13.1	1.6	14.7	27.1	410.1
	Railway transport; air transport—						
	Railway transport	57	20.4	4.3	24.7	32.5	542.3
	Air transport	26	3.4	..	3.4	6.9	249.1
	<i>Total railway transport; air transport</i>	83	23.8	4.3	28.1	39.5	791.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	275	53.6	0.1	53.6	49.5	776.7
	Water transport (except steve- doring services)	52	10.8	*	10.8	26.6	463.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	327	64.4	0.1	64.5	76.1	1,239.7
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	484	101.3	6.0	107.3	142.7	2,441.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services	44	34.2	0.2	34.4	30.4	470.2
I	Other industries—						
	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8	7.5	..	7.5	18.0	272.4
J, K	Public administration and de- fence; community services—						
	Health	22	8.9	..	8.9	20.0	318.4
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	28	27.7	..	27.7	28.0	558.8
	Other(e)	87	22.2	*	22.2	83.2	1,310.0
	<i>Total public administration and defence, community ser- vices</i>	137	58.8	*	58.8	131.3	2,187.2
	<i>Total other industries</i>	145	66.3	*	66.3	149.3	2,459.6
	Total	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. Statistics in this industry detail are available for Australia only for year 1973. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28). (d) Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c. (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes public administration and defence (ASIC division J), welfare and charitable services and religious institutions (ASIC sub-division 83); and other community services (ASIC sub-division 84).

*Less than 50.

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industries, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1969 to 1973. Figures for 1973 in more industry detail are set out on pages 214-5.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .		2		1	3
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	235	191	213	151	208
	Other mining(b)	39	83	90	61	132
	<i>Total mining</i>	274	274	303	212	340
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	190	314	224	229	205
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10	12	27	10	9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	1	6	4	21
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	25	33	24	23	24
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	543	822	741	787	736
	Other manufacturing(d)	137	194	107	145	156
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	906	1,376	1,129	1,198	1,151
D	Electricity, gas and water	32	34	24	19	39
E	Construction	269	282	280	257	276
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	46	98	66	81	74
	Railway transport; air transport	50	57	62	93	83
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	291	444	312	235	275
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	47	40	71	50	52
	<i>Total water transport</i>	338	484	383	285	327
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	434	639	511	459	484
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	39	42	47	22	44
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	60	89	110	130	201
	Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538

For footnotes see page 220.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	0.3	..	*	0.2
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	53.7	63.7	68.8	33.6	34.4
	Other mining(b)	20.8	26.4	23.5	16.9	35.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>70.2</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	83.5	136.7	99.3	89.6	73.1
	Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.5	5.6	51.0	1.4	2.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	5.8	2.7	4.5	0.2	2.3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	11.6	34.6	6.2	6.8	11.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	366.9	361.0	418.8	505.4	204.3
	Other manufacturing(d)	43.1	51.7	15.2	29.3	25.6
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>518.4</i>	<i>592.4</i>	<i>595.0</i>	<i>632.8</i>	<i>319.0</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	21.8	33.9	33.4	30.9	48.1
E	Construction	184.1	216.5	235.8	128.6	128.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	74.7	78.9	56.3	32.0	14.7
	Railway transport; air transport	125.8	75.8	76.3	89.0	28.1
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	151.9	192.0	116.2	52.9	53.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8.4	4.7	6.7	3.6	10.8
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>196.7</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>64.5</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>360.7</i>	<i>351.4</i>	<i>255.5</i>	<i>177.5</i>	<i>107.3</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	42.1	8.0	31.5	26.5	34.4
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	83.5	74.8	83.0	67.0	94.9
	Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0

For footnotes see page 220 *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	1.0	..	*	1.4
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	76.1	178.4	251.6	60.8	87.5
	Other mining(b)	76.9	76.5	83.2	62.0	155.3
	<i>Total mining</i>	153.0	254.9	334.8	122.8	242.8
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	119.0	250.6	171.4	179.1	325.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10.8	18.2	65.4	3.2	23.9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7.8	1.5	4.7	1.9	7.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	27.9	68.6	15.3	45.7	119.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	643.6	625.9	636.7	620.2	800.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	101.5	102.0	60.9	163.8	184.8
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	910.7	1,066.7	954.4	1,013.9	1,462.2
D	Electricity, gas and water	65.6	47.5	126.4	64.8	79.7
E	Construction	264.4	618.3	1,109.5	407.8	439.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	90.9	79.9	150.4	37.0	27.1
	Railway transport; air transport	183.6	64.1	132.7	154.7	39.5
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	136.2	148.3	73.9	39.2	49.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	11.9	12.7	17.0	13.5	26.6
	<i>Total water transport</i>	148.1	161.0	90.9	52.7	76.1
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	422.7	305.0	374.0	244.4	142.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	41.6	13.1	91.0	44.3	30.4
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	100.1	87.2	78.5	112.1	236.2
	Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

For footnotes see page 220 *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		3.3		1.8	5.9
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	1.4	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.5
	Other mining(b)	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.3
	Total mining	2.1	2.8	3.6	2.4	3.5
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	4.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.5	3.2	1.3	2.3	10.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2.4	2.0	2.5	6.7	10.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	3.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	2.4	2.0	4.0	5.6	7.2
	Total manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	4.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.0	1.4	3.8	2.1	1.7
E	Construction	1.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.4
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.8
	Railway transport; air transport	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.5
	Total water transport	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2
	Total transport and storage, communication	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	0.9
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.5
	Total	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.8	3.3

For footnotes see page 220.

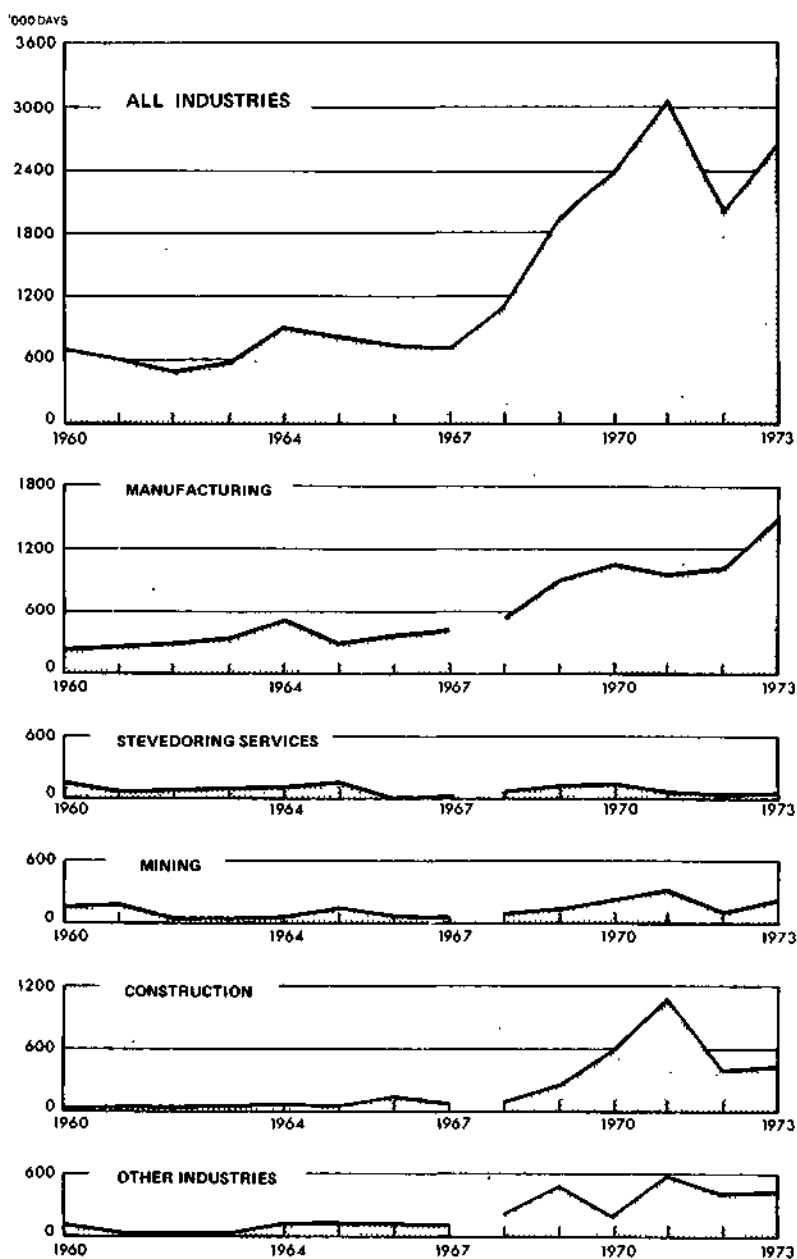
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	11.0	..	0.4	14.3
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	941.3	2,235.2	3,649.3	1,026.5	1,628.6
	Other mining(b)	1,277.3	1,236.4	1,483.6	1,156.7	3,320.2
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>2,218.7</i>	<i>3,471.6</i>	<i>5,132.9</i>	<i>2,183.2</i>	<i>4,948.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,291.3	2,978.4	2,199.1	2,372.9	4,802.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	113.6	230.5	730.0	37.3	277.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	79.7	15.8	65.9	25.7	121.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	343.0	809.7	194.8	776.9	1,943.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	7,415.3	7,880.6	8,948.6	9,775.8	13,730.5
	Other manufacturing(d)	1,267.7	1,287.5	789.4	2,477.4	3,184.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>10,510.6</i>	<i>13,202.5</i>	<i>12,927.8</i>	<i>15,465.9</i>	<i>24,058.7</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	804.3	625.0	1,822.9	1,092.4	1,470.5
E	Construction	3,541.7	8,685.6	17,902.5	7,441.9	8,006.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	950.7	1,015.5	2,380.7	543.0	410.1
	Railway transport; air transport	1,815.6	744.0	1,798.1	2,312.6	791.5
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	1,505.8	1,752.6	983.7	561.1	776.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	143.9	150.8	257.5	208.5	463.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>1,649.7</i>	<i>1,903.4</i>	<i>1,241.2</i>	<i>769.6</i>	<i>1,239.7</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>4,415.9</i>	<i>3,662.8</i>	<i>5,420.0</i>	<i>3,625.3</i>	<i>2,441.2</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	423.9	153.3	921.8	693.3	470.2
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1,070.6	1,071.6	1,113.4	1,572.1	3,796.5
	Total	22,985.7	30,883.3	45,241.3	32,074.4	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I), public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIES



NOTE. A break exists in the series between 1967 and 1968, due to adoption of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) see text on page 204

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1969 to 1973, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section X.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages ('000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
New South Wales	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
	1972	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2
	1973	1,299	370.8	16.7	387.5	1,098.1	18,775.2
Victoria	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
	1972	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0
	1973	431	172.5	17.3	189.8	780.5	13,223.4
Queensland	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
	1972	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
	1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
South Australia	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
	1972	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0
	1973	159	55.4	1.5	56.9	130.6	2,144.0
Western Australia	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
	1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
	1973	160	35.4	2.2	37.6	117.3	2,422.3
Tasmania	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
	1972	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1
	1973	63	15.3	2.2	17.5	140.1	2,322.4
Northern Territory	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.5
	1972	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1
	1973	31	5.5	..	5.5	18.9	361.2
Australian Capital Territory	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
	1972	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4
	1973	17	10.7	0.4	11.1	29.0	481.8
Australia	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

*Less than 50.

4. Duration

(i) *General.* The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e. the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows, for the year 1973, industrial disputes classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Duration (working days)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(c)	All industries
			Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Up to 1 day	92	46	273	109	58	199	89	132	998
Over 1 to 2 days	44	24	106	70	36	52	50	55	437
Over 2 to 3 days	36	10	70	60	36	10	34	24	280
Over 3 to less than 5 days	13	17	91	46	31	6	9	22	235
5 to less than 10 days	16	20	121	74	60	6	22	26	345
10 to less than 20 days	5	10	58	43	35	2	4	25	182
20 to less than 40 days	2	5	12	12	13	..	1	3	48
40 days and over	..	..	5	1	7	..	..	..	13
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Up to 1 day	15.6	11.9	102.5	32.1	81.1	41.2	23.1	121.0	428.5
Over 1 to 2 days	5.5	6.5	18.8	15.7	3.2	7.3	23.0	29.9	110.0
Over 2 to 3 days	7.7	1.8	14.4	9.8	7.6	1.7	3.5	3.8	50.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.1	6.3	17.6	6.2	8.4	2.0	0.8	3.5	47.0
5 to less than 10 days	2.2	5.9	35.4	27.0	4.2	1.2	2.8	9.5	88.1
10 to less than 20 days	1.1	1.7	10.4	18.6	18.7	0.2	0.4	9.5	60.7
20 to less than 40 days	0.2	1.5	1.4	5.2	5.3	..	0.1	0.4	14.0
40 days and over	..	..	3.8	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	4.2
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0

For footnotes see page 224.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973—continued

Duration (working days)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(c)	All industries
			Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Up to 1 day	15.5	13.5	54.0	28.4	74.2	19.3	14.4	87.8	307.0
Over 1 to 2 days	9.7	10.0	28.8	26.2	5.3	10.4	41.9	49.7	181.9
Over 2 to 3 days	20.6	6.9	36.6	27.3	19.7	3.8	9.3	10.1	134.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8.0	22.7	70.1	24.5	33.4	7.1	3.2	14.3	183.4
5 to less than 10 days	15.6	42.0	270.1	208.5	29.6	6.9	17.4	67.9	658.0
10 to less than 20 days	11.5	22.5	131.4	232.9	146.9	1.9	5.6	108.7	661.3
20 to less than 40 days	6.7	37.8	35.7	111.9	113.3	..	1.5	9.2	316.0
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	174.1	1.7	17.0	..	..	..	192.8
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
Up to 1 day	270.4	288.2	914.0	436.7	1,339.3	300.1	235.1	1,581.0	5,364.9
Over 1 to 2 days	191.0	229.8	484.0	406.8	97.6	159.4	679.1	827.8	3,075.5
Over 2 to 3 days	351.3	147.2	636.1	404.6	381.1	57.9	144.5	158.2	2,280.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	158.8	536.5	1,188.6	392.5	597.9	112.4	51.2	244.8	3,282.8
5 to less than 10 days	291.4	877.3	4,525.2	3,240.0	596.4	123.9	417.4	1,048.6	11,120.2
10 to less than 20 days	246.3	468.7	2,314.2	3,482.4	2,100.6	22.9	113.3	1,704.7	10,453.1
20 to less than 40 days	119.4	772.4	567.5	1,940.3	2,602.8	..	24.0	186.4	6,212.7
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	3,100.8	24.9	290.7	..	..	..	3,416.4
Total	1,628.6	3,320.2	13,730.5	10,328.2	8,006.3	776.7	1,664.5	5,751.5	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (c) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
Up to 1 day	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
	1971	1,119	848.0	8.8	856.8	632.8	8,797.5
	1972	1,052	654.6	9.3	663.9	437.9	6,818.6
	1973	998	421.4	7.1	428.5	307.0	5,364.9
Over 1 to 2 days	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
	1971	410	152.5	11.2	163.7	261.6	3,629.4
	1972	388	212.2	36.6	248.8	334.1	5,204.8
	1973	437	103.2	6.8	110.0	181.9	3,075.5
Over 2 to 3 days	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
	1971	269	72.5	14.2	86.7	234.8	3,270.3
	1972	246	48.4	12.5	60.9	158.9	2,417.5
	1973	280	45.6	4.8	50.4	134.3	2,280.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
	1971	232	46.0	4.6	50.6	202.2	2,817.0
	1972	234	45.6	6.3	51.9	201.1	3,288.3
	1973	235	38.7	8.4	47.0	183.4	3,282.8
5 to less than 10 days	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2
	1971	243	73.5	4.4	77.9	541.5	7,862.7
	1972	234	37.9	5.3	43.2	300.3	4,805.8
	1973	345	82.1	6.0	88.1	658.0	11,120.2
10 to less than 20 days	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
	1971	96	73.0	15.5	88.5	1,119.1	17,454.5
	1972	105	30.3	2.2	32.4	328.9	4,942.2
	1973	182	49.8	10.9	60.7	661.3	10,453.1
20 to less than 40 days	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
	1971	29	1.2	*	1.3	31.3	469.0
	1972	34	12.1	0.5	12.6	242.1	4,489.0
	1973	48	13.1	0.9	14.0	316.0	6,212.7
40 days and over	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
	1971	6	1.0	*	1.0	45.4	940.8
	1972	5	0.2	*	0.2	6.9	108.2
	1973	13	4.2	0.1	4.2	192.8	3,416.4
Total	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

* Less than 50

5. Causes

(i) *General.* The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the direct causes of stoppages of work and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1973 classified according to cause.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Cause of dispute(b)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(d)	All industries
			Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Wages	32	40	375	241	122	18	74	136	1,038
Hours of work	1	..	2	5	4	3	8	20	43
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3	..	7	10	6	3	5	2	36
Managerial policy	77	38	182	102	77	98	65	81	720
Physical working conditions	39	24	48	30	28	87	24	15	295
Trade unionism	38	24	97	26	35	27	29	29	305
Other	18	6	25	1	4	39	4	4	101
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Wages	4.0	9.1	112.6	72.4	37.4	4.6	24.6	137.0	401.6
Hours of work	0.2	..	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.2	1.9	16.7	24.3
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.3	..	3.0	6.9	55.8	0.4	0.5	2.0	69.0
Managerial policy	12.2	11.2	37.6	19.9	20.8	14.0	8.6	17.1	141.5
Physical working conditions	8.7	6.3	11.8	6.6	3.1	17.0	12.0	1.1	66.7
Trade unionism	4.8	6.7	28.1	3.9	5.7	4.7	5.7	3.5	63.1
Other	4.2	2.4	11.0	0.3	5.4	12.8	0.4	0.3	36.8
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Wages	8.9	73.3	636.4	537.6	161.0	1.9	45.6	281.2	1,745.9
Hours of work	0.5	..	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	3.1	14.1	22.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.6	..	2.1	10.9	51.8	0.1	0.6	2.0	68.1
Managerial policy	41.2	44.4	79.9	76.1	80.9	12.6	17.8	34.5	387.3
Physical working conditions	20.3	20.8	33.7	16.5	23.3	16.8	20.4	1.1	153.0
Trade unionism	10.2	13.9	41.5	17.2	14.5	8.1	5.4	14.4	125.2
Other	5.8	3.0	6.8	0.1	106.6	9.9	0.4	0.4	133.0
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) For nature of classification, see page 226. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	637	1,168	880	881	1,038
Hours of work	14	23	17	16	43
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	33	37	33	24	36
Managerial policy	768	785	699	736	720
Physical working conditions	257	384	325	275	295
Trade unionism	182	252	286	221	305
Other	123	89	164	145	101
Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages	309.0	505.8	755.5	646.5	401.6
Hours of work	18.3	34.8	6.9	2.6	24.3
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	25.9	76.6	19.5	21.8	69.0
Managerial policy	167.0	184.8	155.0	147.4	141.5
Physical working conditions	61.1	74.0	61.7	50.0	66.7
Trade unionism	65.3	58.9	59.0	41.7	63.1
Other	638.6	432.6	268.9	203.9	36.8
Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

Wages	628.8	1,524.4	2,173.9	1,358.5	1,745.9
Hours of work	7.1	121.4	7.0	2.5	22.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	31.0	72.7	31.9	45.6	68.1
Managerial policy	317.6	286.7	337.1	301.8	387.3
Physical working conditions	107.0	109.1	171.4	76.7	153.0
Trade unionism	86.2	91.2	146.2	77.4	125.2
Other	780.3	188.2	201.0	147.7	133.0
Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

(a) For nature of classification, see page 226¹

6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

- (1) *Negotiation.* Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.
- (2) *Mediation.* Arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.
- (3) *State legislation.*
 - (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
 - (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.
- (4) *Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.*
 - (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.
- (5) Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) Closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) Resumption without negotiation.
- (8) Other methods.

Only those methods of settlement which relate to stoppages that occurred in the period are shown in the tables on pages 230-2.

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1973 classified according to method of settlement.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries (d)	All industries
			Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1. Negotiation	59	46	292	160	94	58	48	58	815
2. Mediation	2	1	7	7	3	1	1	4	26
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	8	28	47	70	45	1	19	57	275
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials									
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	3	9	68	46	40	2	18	20	206
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	10								10
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act						1			1
(iv) Other Acts									
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials									
7. Resumption without negotiation	126	48	322	132	94	212	123	148	1,205
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Negotiation	7.4	8.2	43.3	40.0	17.5	9.2	6.9	23.7	156.0
2. Mediation	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	*	1.2	5.6
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.8	11.9	8.1	14.2	7.7	0.2	0.8	18.5	63.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.5	1.6	19.5	15.9	2.5	0.3	3.0	6.1	49.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	22.8	14.0	132.1	42.0	101.0	43.8	43.0	128.2	527.0
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Negotiation	20.9	30.3	202.7	263.0	130.9	11.5	15.3	87.0	761.6
2. Mediation	0.5	0.1	8.9	30.6	2.9	*	0.2	2.9	46.2
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	8.8	79.9	54.6	116.6	36.1	1.8	3.6	91.7	393.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	3.3	19.8	272.6	133.3	32.8	1.7	12.7	31.0	507.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	39.3	25.3	261.9	118.0	236.6	34.6	61.4	135.0	912.0
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) For nature of classification, see page 229. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous issues of the Labour Report. *Less than 50

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement(b)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Negotiation	515	721	548	521	815
2. Mediation	20	20	16	27	26
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	232	178	176	227	275
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	5	..	1	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	245	186	187	175	206
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	19	11	11	..	10
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	8	..	4	1	1
(iv) Other Acts	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	20	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	949	1,622	1,461	1,347	1,205
Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Negotiation	71.2	197.8	85.1	111.9	156.0
2. Mediation	2.7	2.5	1.6	4.3	5.6
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	45.8	24.6	78.6	66.7	63.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.8	..	*	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	35.6	51.7	81.5	39.6	49.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2.0	2.2	2.1	..	1.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	*
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	*	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	3.4	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	1,123.1	1,088.7	1,077.2	891.3	527.0
Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Negotiation	229.6	655.1	350.4	430.7	761.6
2. Mediation	21.7	18.7	4.9	15.3	46.2
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	170.3	142.0	690.1	239.0	393.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.9	..	*	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	192.6	378.2	631.8	229.8	507.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.6	7.9	2.9	..	14.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	0.3	..	0.3	0.1	*
(iv) Other Acts	0.1	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	3.2	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	1,334.6	1,191.7	1,388.1	1,095.3	912.0
Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) For nature of classification, see page 229. *Less than 50

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1969 to 1973.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY): AUSTRALIA

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
	1971	824	21.4	1.6	69.5	2.3	1,039.6
	1972	791	20.4	1.8	65.4	3.3	1,064.1
	1973	868	23.1	2.9	83.5	3.2	1,516.2
50 and under 100	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
	1971	433	31.1	2.4	85.9	2.8	1,304.8
	1972	454	31.9	2.9	87.1	4.3	1,417.9
	1973	545	38.8	4.8	135.6	5.2	2,486.8
100 and under 200	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
	1971	447	62.9	4.7	152.2	5.0	2,230.6
	1972	396	55.6	5.0	148.6	7.4	2,273.5
	1973	449	64.1	8.0	227.6	8.6	4,120.6
200 and under 400	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
	1971	288	79.2	6.0	206.0	6.7	2,988.5
	1972	256	71.4	6.4	186.0	9.3	2,932.2
	1973	291	79.5	9.9	312.1	11.9	5,597.2
400 and under 1,000	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
	1971	215	135.3	10.2	323.9	10.6	4,756.2
	1972	212	132.2	11.9	351.0	17.5	5,526.4
	1973	225	136.7	17.0	513.0	19.5	8,740.7
1,000 and under 2,000	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
	1971	85	120.2	9.1	187.9	6.1	2,799.0
	1972	107	144.8	13.0	315.0	15.7	5,187.4
	1973	101	138.1	17.2	360.9	13.7	5,821.2
2,000 and under 3,000	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
	1971	37	89.1	6.7	115.7	3.8	1,714.6
	1972	20	47.1	4.2	55.6	2.8	761.1
	1973	21	49.6	6.2	136.1	5.2	2,142.2
3,000 and over	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
	1971	75	787.3	59.4	1,927.6	62.8	28,408.1
	1972	62	610.3	54.8	801.6	39.9	12,911.8
	1973	38	273.0	34.0	865.8	32.9	14,781.6
Total	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	803.0	100.0	2,634.7	100.0	45,206.5

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1969 to 1973.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100 .	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
	1971	1,040	73.3	5.5	43.8	1.4	634.4
	1972	1,034	77.2	6.9	43.9	2.2	681.6
	1973	1,034	73.2	9.1	44.8	1.7	772.0
100 and under 500	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
	1971	800	161.7	12.2	188.4	6.1	2,699.4
	1972	709	135.1	12.1	164.6	8.2	2,555.9
	1973	850	139.0	17.3	202.7	7.7	3,583.2
500 and under 1,000	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
	1971	239	113.2	8.5	169.4	5.5	2,450.0
	1972	251	112.9	10.1	174.1	8.7	2,727.1
	1973	275	100.7	12.5	198.6	7.5	3,542.0
1,000 and under 2,000	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
	1971	141	108.3	8.2	201.9	6.6	2,988.7
	1972	120	100.9	9.1	168.2	8.4	2,658.1
	1973	141	80.6	10.0	199.5	7.6	3,446.7
2,000 and under 5,000	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
	1971	112	194.0	14.6	325.5	10.6	4,617.4
	1972	121	240.0	21.6	398.4	19.8	6,251.3
	1973	146	147.5	18.4	452.3	17.2	7,974.0
5,000 and under 10,000	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
	1971	27	103.1	7.8	191.1	6.2	2,685.7
	1972	34	86.7	7.8	249.1	12.4	3,875.8
	1973	55	91.5	11.4	366.5	13.9	6,371.8
10,000 and over	1969	23	566.8	44.2	962.6	49.2	10,963.1
	1970	33	400.0	29.3	1,095.8	45.8	14,033.9
	1971	45	573.0	43.2	1,948.6	63.5	29,165.7
	1972	29	360.9	32.4	811.9	40.4	13,324.5
	1973	37	170.5	21.2	1,170.3	44.4	19,516.7
Total	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	803.0	100.0	2,634.7	100.0	45,206.5

9. Working days lost per 1,000 employees

The following table shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1969 to 1973 in each State and Australia.

Tables showing these statistics classified by industry were published in Labour Report No. 56, 1971 and in the December 1972 quarterly industrial disputes bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). However, the industries shown in those tables were based on the previous industry classification for disputes and not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). It has not yet been possible to compile these statistics based on ASIC.

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The working days lost refer to days lost in all industries except *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). For Australia the statistics have also been compiled excluding particulars for disputes classified to **Other** in the causes classification (see page 226). **Other** disputes are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc. For further details of the scope of industrial dispute statistics, definitions, etc., see pages 204-5.

The figures of employment used in these compilations are monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private domestic service. The employment figures for each year are the average of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, see pages 187-93.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a)
1969 TO 1973**

State	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All causes(c)—					
New South Wales	472	850	1,124	516	635
Victoria	602	415	551	502	595
Queensland	454	327	477	498	520
South Australia	336	234	274	149	305
Western Australia	333	434	202	276	331
Tasmania	79	252	159	148	1,056
Australia(b)	468	550	687	445	564
All causes excluding 'other'(c)—					
Australia(b)	282	507	642	413	535

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private domestic service. See text above. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory
(c) See text above

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a brief summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1973. Further details may be obtained from the relevant Act or Ordinance and from a publication, *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea* as at 1 January 1974, published by the Department of Labour, Melbourne.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1971.	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1958 as amended to 1973	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1916-1973.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1971-1973.	Judges.
Western Australia	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> , 1912-1973.	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1927 as amended to 1973.	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Australia	<i>Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act</i> 1971-1973.	One Commissioner, who is an independent Statutory Authority, with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$800 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime up to 8 May 1972. As from 9 May 1972 no maximum.	Nil	Reasonable medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation.	\$730 hospital; \$730 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$990.*
Questions of law and fact to Full Industrial Court, Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$150 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing, and not exceeding \$300 for repairing or replacing damaged tools of trade. Burial expenses up to \$500.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,180.90 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$250 funeral.*
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	Unlimited	Nil	Unlimited.
Reconsideration by Compensation Tribunal (an independent Statutory Authority) or judicial review by a prescribed Court; with right to appeal on questions of law to Australian Industrial Court and then, by leave, to High Court.	Unlimited	Nil	No limit.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1949-1973.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by the Workmen's Compensation Tribunal.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1951-1973.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales	85 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.)	\$43.00 with no dependants: with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> \$43.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$63.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$32.00 without dependants (with dependants \$55.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower).
Queensland	Award wage for first 26 weeks. Thereafter the basic wage.	Award wage for first 26 weeks. Thereafter the basic wage and allowances for dependants not exceeding the award wage

NOTE a w e = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—continued

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of the Tribunal.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit, all reasonable costs.

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$28.00. Adults whose a w.e. are less than \$33.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$28.00. Minors whose a w.e. are less than \$25.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$21.00	\$11.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$5.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$12.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$4.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$15,260 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	25 per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 10 per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and stepchild under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	\$16,440.

NOTE a w.e. = average weekly earnings.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.
Western Australia		"Weekly earnings" computed as the amount of the ordinary wage or salary (including any over award payment) the worker would have received for the ordinary hours he would have worked, if he were not incapacitated for work as a result of the injury.
Tasmania		Average weekly earnings, or the ordinary time rate of pay of the worker for the work in which he was engaged immediately before the period of incapacity, whichever is the greater.
Australia		For the first 26 weeks the amount (whichever is greater) equal to (a) full sick pay plus the amount (if any) payable for partial incapacity; or (b) \$43 plus dependants' allowances or a.w.e., whichever is the less. After 26 weeks an amount in accordance with (b) above. An additional \$9.00 is payable if the constant attendance of another person is required.
Northern Territory		An amount equal to the workman's normal sick leave entitlements for a period of six months if covered by an award; or a prescribed amount equal to his average weekly earnings less overtime and incidental payments for a period of six months, if he is not covered by an award.
Australian Capital Territory		\$43.00 during period of incapacity. However for the 26 weeks, in aggregate, after an injury a worker is entitled to "full accident pay". This is the pay a worker would be entitled to were he on sick pay. If the worker is not entitled to sick pay he is entitled to his pre-injury earnings less certain intermittent payments such as overtime and commissions.

NOTE a.w.e = average weekly earnings

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Same as for maximum.	Nil	\$18,000.
Same as for maximum	Nil	Prescribed amount being \$21,819. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity)
Same as for maximum	Nil	\$17,239 for weekly payments and \$32,292 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	When the second item of the maximum weekly payment provisions applies, \$11.00 for spouse or other dependant over 16 years; \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student not ordinarily in employment.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments. However a lump sum payment not exceeding \$14,500 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in certain circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$14,500 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales	\$13,250. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$300.		\$7.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria	\$13,690 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death)		\$400 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	\$16,440 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$16,440 total dependants; \$2,480 partial dependants; \$1,920 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$450 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia	Six years' earnings, maximum \$25,000 plus burial expenses not exceeding \$500 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$8,000, plus payments for dependent children.	\$500 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.
Western Australia	\$18,546.15	\$5,454.75 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.*	\$7.50 per week for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years, or otherwise, in the Board's discretion.*
Tasmania	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$17,239).		7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$425 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Australia	\$14,500	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student (ceasing if child marries or dies). There is no maximum for such payments but, if they cease and the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$500, an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$500.
Northern Territory	\$14,500, plus up to \$300 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$500 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$14,500, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$14,500 is not reduced to less than \$2,000. Plus a sum not exceeding \$300 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	—
Yes. The lump sum payment is reduced by amounts previously paid in weekly payments but is not to be less than \$2,000.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.
Victoria	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Western Australia	Yes Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes
Tasmania	No.	Yes.
Australia	No	Yes.
Northern Territory	No	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—continued

Dusts			
Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$10.00 to worker; \$7.00 for wife; \$2.75 each dependent child with maximum of \$17.00.*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until maximum of \$16,440 less compensation paid during the previous ten years immediately prior to demise. Funeral expenses of \$480 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$2,740; weekly payment to widow \$10.00, plus \$2.75 for each dependent child. Maximum \$17 per week.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	\$17,238.80	As for other injuries.	\$17,238.80
As for other injuries and diseases	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage

CHAPTER 5. LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Labour organisations in Australia

1. General

The figures shown in this section are prepared from a collection of membership of labour organisations at 31 December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information. Current figures are published in an annual statistical bulletin, *Trade Union Statistics: Australia* (Reference No. 6.24).

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1969 to 1973. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report. A table showing the number and membership of trade unions in Australia from 1913 is to be found in Section XI of the Appendix.

Where figures of trade union membership in this chapter have been rounded, any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Trade Unions

(i) *General.* For the purpose of these statistics a trade union is defined as an organisation consisting predominantly of employees and whose principal activities include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Current lists of reporting trade unions are maintained by reference to lists of reporting trade unions used in previous years; by reference to trade unions registered under the provisions of the various Federal and State industrial arbitration Acts, trade union Acts, etc.; from names of unions reported to be engaged in conciliation and arbitration proceedings, etc.; from reports of trade unions in trade journals, trade union and employer periodicals, newspapers, and other publications. It should be noted that not all reporting trade unions are registered under relevant Federal or State industrial arbitration legislation or State trade union Acts.

The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions; unions ceasing to operate; new unions being formed; existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union (*see above*); and existing unions reporting for the first time. These variations generally have little or no effect on total membership figures. Between 1972 and 1973 the number of reporting trade unions decreased from 305 to 294. This change was the result of (i) a number of amalgamations or mergers that resulted in 17 unions being reduced to 7 unions; (ii) 3 unions ceasing to operate; and (iii) 2 existing unions with approximately 2,500 members reporting for the first time.

The total membership of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known and it may vary over time. Total reported membership figures are affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by various unions or by the same union at different times. Union rules on membership may follow different concepts and practices and this may be reflected in the level and fluctuations of the figures reported. Some unions confine their reported membership to 'financial' members whilst others may also include 'unfinancial' members. Individual unions may or may not include in their reported membership unemployed members, members who have retired from the work force, disabled members, members with dues in arrears (who may be kept on union books for varying lengths of time), etc. Members of unions working overseas (e.g. Papua New Guinea) are excluded from the reported membership data.

Membership of trade unions is shown separately for males and females for each State and Territory. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not precise because some trade unions are unable to state the exact number of males and females among their members. The sub-division of total membership by States and Territories is also not precise because some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location by trade unions over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members in each State and Territory at the end of the years 1969 to 1973. Under the heading 'Number of separate unions' a union with members in a State or Territory is counted as one union within that State or Territory. The figures do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State or Territory is included in the figure for each State or Territory in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(a)									
1969	210	152	135	135	153	112	43	70	(b) 309
1970	208	156	139	137	155	114	45	82	305
1971	204	158	140	139	154	111	51	82	303
1972	198	158	138	132	151	112	55	84	305
1973	192	159	140	135	154	118	58	87	294
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (⁰⁰⁰)									
1969	884.8	559.8	336.4	194.2	162.2	69.9	5.9	26.0	2,239.1
1970	912.3	591.5	330.2	202.7	168.6	73.9	6.6	28.8	2,314.6
1971	971.6	617.7	337.6	215.9	178.3	75.2	8.1	32.2	2,436.6
1972	988.4	652.1	343.5	223.7	184.8	80.5	11.1	39.7	2,523.7
1973	1,032.0	681.6	362.1	241.8	197.4	84.1	13.5	47.5	2,659.9
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP(c)									
1969	2.7	1.7	0.7	4.6	0.8	2.4	(d)	(d)	2.2
1970	3.1	5.7	-1.8	4.4	4.0	5.8	(d)	(d)	3.4
1971	6.5	4.4	2.2	6.5	5.7	1.8	(d)	(d)	5.3
1972	1.7	5.6	1.7	3.6	3.6	7.1	(d)	(d)	3.6
1973	4.4	4.5	5.4	8.1	6.8	4.5	(d)	(d)	5.4

(a) See text above. (b) Without interstate duplication (See text above). (c) On preceding year. (d) Some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of the State. More accurate reporting of membership by location by trade unions over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

NOTE Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.*

(a) *General.* The following tables show the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment, who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industries and in private domestic service recorded at the 1966 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries as at the end of each year. The percentages shown in these tables are not directly comparable with those shown in Labour Report No. 53, 1967 and earlier issues of the Labour Report because the present percentages are based on a revised series of employment estimates available only as from June 1966 (see pages 187-93). The change between the series is more significant for female employees as the current employment estimates include a considerable number of part-time employees who had previously been excluded.

(b) *States.* The table below shows, for each State, and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31 December 1973 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation.

**TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31 DECEMBER 1973**

State	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(b) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales(a)	769.0	310.5	1,079.5	63	46	57
Victoria	484.7	196.8	681.6	55	39	50
Queensland	254.2	107.9	362.1	56	49	54
South Australia	181.6	60.2	241.8	62	38	53
Western Australia	142.6	54.8	197.4	58	41	52
Tasmania	62.5	21.6	84.1	65	48	59
Northern Territory	10.2	3.2	13.5	44	28	38
Australia	1,904.9	755.0	2,659.9	59	43	54

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) See text above

(c) *Australia.* Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1969 to 1973 are given in the following table.

**TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA**

End of December—	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	1,717.5	521.6	2,239.1	58	36	50
1970	1,750.6	564.1	2,314.6	57	36	50
1971	1,818.2	618.3	2,436.6	59	39	52
1972	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7	58	43	53
1973	1,904.9	755.0	2,659.9	59	43	54

(a) See text above

(iv) *Classification according to Number of Members.* The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1969 to 1973, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted only once.

**TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS
AUSTRALIA**

Number of members	December 1969	December 1970	December 1971	December 1972	December 1973
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(a)					
Under 100	43	41	39	42	35
100 and under 250	33	39	40	42	34
250 " " 500	38	39	33	36	34
500 " " 1,000	36	33	38	38	37
1,000 " " 2,000	52	46	42	37	45
2,000 " " 5,000	40	40	45	45	41
5,000 " " 10,000	15	13	12	12	16
10,000 " " 20,000	19	21	17	16	15
20,000 " " 30,000	8	7	11	12	11
30,000 " " 40,000	7	7	7	4	3
40,000 " " 50,000	5	5	5	7	8
50,000 " " 80,000	10	10	7	6	5
80,000 and over	3	4	7	8	10
Total	309	305	303	305	294
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
Under 100	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
100 and under 250	5.2	6.4	6.9	7.1	5.6
250 " " 500	13.7	14.4	12.1	13.6	12.4
500 " " 1,000	23.1	22.3	26.9	28.2	26.0
1,000 " " 2,000	65.1	64.8	60.9	52.6	63.0
2,000 " " 5,000	135.8	136.7	149.8	148.3	135.4
5,000 " " 10,000	108.6	88.4	85.8	85.2	116.7
10,000 " " 20,000	268.4	304.9	238.6	216.1	212.8
20,000 " " 30,000	188.5	158.1	255.7	279.9	272.8
30,000 " " 40,000	250.2	247.5	254.6	140.1	107.6
40,000 " " 50,000	214.5	222.1	217.6	303.9	350.7
50,000 " " 80,000	646.4	645.4	468.6	400.3	307.4
80,000 and over	317.5	401.5	657.0	846.5	1,047.7
Total	2,239.1	2,314.6	2,436.6	2,523.7	2,659.9
PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (PER CENT)					
Under 100	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
250 " " 500	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
500 " " 1,000	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
1,000 " " 2,000	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4
2,000 " " 5,000	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.1
5,000 " " 10,000	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.4
10,000 " " 20,000	12.0	13.2	9.8	8.6	8.0
20,000 " " 30,000	8.4	6.8	10.5	11.1	10.3
30,000 " " 40,000	11.2	10.7	10.4	5.6	4.0
40,000 " " 50,000	9.6	9.6	8.9	12.1	13.2
50,000 " " 80,000	28.9	27.9	19.2	15.9	11.6
80,000 and over	14.2	17.3	27.1	33.5	39.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See text on page 249.

(v) *Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.* (a) *General.* Interstate or federated trade unions are those unions which have members in more than one State. The larger interstate unions are usually administered by both Federal and State executives, the degree of control of the respective executives varying from union to union. The State branches, or in some cases intra-State branches, of such unions may be separately registered under provisions of relevant State industrial arbitration legislation, etc., perhaps under several different names. When obtaining statistics from trade unions operating wholly within one State or district, secretaries are asked to report whether or not the union is a branch of an interstate, or a larger State or district organisation. This reporting reduces the possibility of duplication in the figures of the number of unions and of membership.

(b) *Area of Operation.* The area of operation of interstate or federated trade unions is shown in the following table.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(a)

End of December—	Unions operating in—					Total
	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(b)						
1969	10	7	18	23	84	142
1970	11	7	17	27	85	147
1971	12	6	16	32	81	147
1972	10	5	17	29	79	140
1973	10	7	14	27	86	144
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (‘000)						
1969	22.5	31.0	130.0	294.8	1,571.9	2,050.2
1970	21.8	23.9	97.1	382.6	1,595.4	2,120.8
1971	24.3	21.0	104.2	425.9	1,660.5	2,235.9
1972	22.0	62.4	96.7	339.0	1,803.0	2,323.1
1973	50.6	64.6	101.5	327.7	1,937.1	2,481.4

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. (b) See text on page 249

3. Employer and Employee Organisations Registered under Industrial Arbitration Acts, etc.

The Federal *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1973 and a number of State industrial arbitration Acts provide for the registration of employer and employee organisations as outlined below. In general, registration is necessary before an organisation may appear before the relevant arbitration tribunal.

In Victoria and Tasmania where wages and conditions of work in the State sphere are determined by Wages Boards there is no provision in industrial arbitration legislation for registration of trade unions or employer organisations.

(a) Federal

Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1973, any association of employers in an industry or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service. Such organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1973 the number of employer organisations registered under the provisions of the Act was 81. The number of unions registered at the end of 1973 was 149, with membership of 2,266,400, representing 85 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in

Australia. Lists of organisations of employees and of employers registered under this Act are contained in the *Industrial Information Bulletin*, Vol. 29 No. 1, January 1974 published by the Department of Labor and Immigration.

(b) *New South Wales*

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1973, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees, or a single employer with at least 50 employees may be registered as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association. At 30 June 1973 there were 125 employee unions and 288 employer unions registered under provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Lists of organisations registered under this Act are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*—see Vol. 190 for details as at 30 June 1973.

Statistics of unions of employees and of employers registered under provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1881-1965 are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. At 30 June 1973 there were 138 employee unions, 17 employer unions, and 1 other union registered under the Trade Union Act. A list of employee and employer unions registered under the Trade Union Act, showing membership details, receipts and expenditure is included in the annual report of the industrial registrar and a list of unions registered under the Act is included in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette* (see Vol. 190 for details as at 30 June 1973).

(c) *Queensland*

In order to be represented in claims before the Industrial Court and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, unions of employees and of employers must be registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1961-1973. In respect of employers, registration under the Acts may be granted to single employers who employ an average of 50 employees, or to an association of employers who in the aggregate employ an average of 50 employees. At 31 December 1973 there were 75 employee unions registered with a reported membership of 314,306. At the same date 40 employer unions with a reported membership of 39,719 employers were registered. Lists of registered employee and employer unions are published in the annual report of the President of the Industrial Court.

(d) *South Australia*

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 provides that any association consisting of: (a) two or more employers who, in the aggregate, employ not less than twenty employees, or (b) not less than twenty employees, may be registered under the Act. At the end of December 1973 there were 3 employer associations and 55 employee associations so registered. Membership of these employee associations totalled 146,148.

(e) *Western Australia*

The *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1973* provides that any society consisting of (a) two or more employers who employ in the aggregate an average of 15 employees or more a month, or (b) not less than 15 workers, may apply for registration under the Act. At 30 June 1973 there were 13 registered unions of employers with a reported aggregate membership of 1,777 employers. At the same date there were 92 unions of workers with an aggregate membership of 157,175 registered under provisions of the Act. Lists of registered unions of employers and of workers, together with membership figures, are published in the *Western Australian Government Gazette* (see Vol. 53, page 1,380).

4. Central Labour Organisations

(i) *Trades and Labour Councils.* Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives of a number of trade unions have been established in the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. In the centres where these councils exist, most unions or local branches operating in the district are affiliated. The district councils obtain their finance by means of a per capita tax on members of affiliated unions.

At 31 December 1973 there were 48 trades and labour councils in Australia, including councils that are affiliated with, or are branches of, a larger State or district council. The number in each

State and Territory was: New South Wales 10, Victoria 8, Queensland 13, South Australia 7, Western Australia 3, Tasmania 6 and the Australian Capital Territory 1.

As well as trades and labour councils there are councils organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, are examples of such organisations.

(ii) *Australian Council of Trade Unions.* A central labour organisation, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and approved State Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The State Trades and Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the four A.C.T.U. officers and representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., seven delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups: Building, Food and distributing services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services, Transport and the A.W.U. group.

The President and Secretary are full-time officials and, with the two Vice-Presidents, are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. The 1973 Biennial Congress was held in August–September and attended by 663 delegates from affiliated organisations, State branches of the A.C.T.U. and Provincial Councils. Special meetings of Congress are held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution supported by unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are—(1) the socialisation of industry, i.e. production, distribution and exchange; (2) the complete and effective organisation of wage and salary earners in the Australian work force with the trade union movement; and (3) the utilisation of Australian resources for the benefit of the people—to maintain full employment, establish equitable standards of living for present and past members of the workforce which rise with increasing output, and full opportunities for the development of the talents and capacities of the individual.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Australian Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

(iii) *Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations.* The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations (A.C.S.P.A.) was formed in 1956 as a council of industrial associations of salaried officers employed in professional, commercial, technical or similar occupations and designed mainly for the purpose of co-ordinating the industrial activities of these associations on common problems.

Associations may affiliate with the Council on either a Federal or a State basis. At the end of 1973 there were 37 associations affiliated with A.C.S.P.A. with an aggregate membership of approximately 350,000.

The objects of A.C.S.P.A. include the following—to promote co-operation amongst affiliated associations and other associations of salaried and professional officers; to appear before industrial tribunals and other authorities or organise combined representation before such tribunals; to encourage salaried and professional officers to join appropriate associations; and to co-operate with other associations on remuneration, conditions and employment of salaried officers following professional, commercial, technical and similar occupations.

A national conference of A.C.S.P.A. consisting of delegates of affiliated associations is held every two years. The Federal Executive of the Council is elected annually in respect of divisional representatives and representatives of affiliates. The Federal President, Federal Treasurer, Federal Secretary and Assistant Federal Secretary are elected by the national conference. State divisions comprised of delegates from affiliated associations have been established. The Council is financed from per capita affiliation fees from member associations.

(iv) *Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations.* The Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations (C.C.P.S.O.) was formed in May 1969 by a conference of delegates

from 19 affiliated associations of employees with an aggregate membership of approximately 100,000 in the Commonwealth Public Service and instrumentalities. Twenty-two Federal organisations with membership in excess of 160,000 are now affiliated to the Federal body of the Council and various branches of 31 organisations have affiliated to State or Territory Divisions of the Council. The Council was formed to take over and extend the functions of the High Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations which was formed in 1922.

The objects of the Council include the following—to promote the interests and welfare of Australian Government employees and to encourage them to join affiliated organisations; to promote co-operation among affiliated organisations and to act on their behalf; to appear before courts, tribunals and authorities; and to co-operate with organisations and other bodies of employees on matters of common interest.

The Federal Executive of C.C.P.S.O. is elected from and by delegates from affiliated associations at biennial conferences. These conferences comprise members of the Federal Executive, delegates from affiliated organisations, and a delegate from each State or Territory Division of the Council. The number of delegates from each affiliate is determined on a broad scale of representation based on membership. A full-time secretary is responsible for organising and managing a full-time secretariat of the Council. Divisions of the Council, comprised of two delegates from each Divisional affiliate, have been established in each State and mainland Territory. Each Division is autonomous in relation to Divisional matters and has its own executive elected by the Division. Finance for Council activities is raised by per capita affiliation fees from member organisations at Federal level and generally by per capita affiliation fees at Divisional level.

(v) *Council of Professional Associations.* The Council of Professional Associations (C.P.A.) was formed in 1956. At the end of 1973 eight organisations with aggregate membership of approximately 27,000 were affiliated with the C.P.A. These organisations have two things in common, namely—(1) their membership consists entirely or partly of employees in professional occupations, and (2) their membership consists entirely or partly of employees of Australian Government departments or Australian Government instrumentalities. Of these eight affiliated organisations, the membership of six is entirely in the Australian Government area, and two have members employed both inside and outside the Australian Government. However, the aggregate membership of the Council is almost equally divided so that one half is in the Australian Government area, with the other half being spread through the State public sector and private industry.

The C.P.A. acts as a council of industrial associations, one of its purposes being the co-ordination of the activities of its affiliates. The Council also appears before industrial tribunals on occasions where it can represent all its affiliated organisations.

Each year affiliated organisations elect two representatives to attend C.P.A. meetings. At the first Council meeting of each year these delegates elect their own C.P.A. executive. The Council has no State branches. Finance for the Council is obtained by levying a charge on each of its affiliates annually, the size of the charge somewhat corresponding with the affiliate's membership. The C.P.A. has no full-time officers.

International Labour Organisation

1. General

The International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) was established on 11 April 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. With certain amendments this constitution remains the charter of I.L.O. to this day, bringing governments, employers and trade unions together to discuss international labour and social problems. A new definition of the aims and purposes of the I.L.O., known as the Declaration of Philadelphia, was added to the constitution at the 1944 Session of the International Labour Conference and this asserted the responsibility of I.L.O. in combating poverty and insecurity. In 1946 the Organisation became the first of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognises the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organisation, social security and other aspects of social policy.

The Organisation has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which usually meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organisation. The Conference is composed of delegations from the member States of the Organisation. At the end of 1973 there were 123 member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two representing the government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 57th Session held in Geneva in June 1972.

2. The International Labour Conference

(i) *General.* These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conference must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. constitution, by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organisations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which usually meets once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations (see sub-section 5, page 257).

(ii) *Recent Sessions.* The 58th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June 1973. The Australian delegation comprised: government delegates, Dr P. H. Cook, O.B.E., and Mr D. Volker; employers' delegate, Mr G. Polites, M.B.E.; and workers' delegate, Mr R. J. Hawke; together with their advisers.

The agenda for the Conference included the following topics: minimum age for admission to employment (second discussion); the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling (docks) (second discussion); control and prevention of occupational cancer (first discussion); and paid educational leave (first discussion). Mr Volker was elected Reporter of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Mr Polites was elected Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, and Mr P. I. Nolan (worker adviser) was elected Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Paid Educational Leave.

3. Governing Body

The Governing Body is the I.L.O.'s executive council. It usually meets three times each year in Geneva in February–March, May and November. There are 48 titular members, 24 representing governments and 12 each representing employers and workers. Ten governments are permanently members of the Governing Body by virtue of their industrial importance. The remaining 14 government members are elected every three years by government delegates at sessions of the annual conference; the employer and worker representatives are similarly elected by the employer and worker groups. As well as the titular members there are 14 government deputy members and 12 employer and worker deputy members of the Governing Body.

From 1945 to 1960, Australia held a government seat, alternating as a Member and Deputy Member. Between 1963 and 1966, Australia held a government seat as a Member. Between 1966 and 1969 Australia held Deputy Membership and in June 1972 Australia was elected as a Member of the Governing Body until 1975.

At the elections held in June 1972, Mr G. Polites was elected a Deputy Employers' Member of the Governing Body and Mr R. J. Hawke a Deputy Workers' Member.

4. Industrial Committees

There are ten industrial and analogous committees of the I.L.O. which were set up in 1945 to consider labour and social questions of concern to particular industries. In November 1970 the Governing Body elected Australia to membership of seven of the ten committees. These committees are Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works; Iron and Steel; Coal Mines; Metal Trades; the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers; Inland Transport; and Chemical Industries.

A tripartite delegation from Australia attended the 9th Session of the Inland Transport Committee held at Geneva in April/May 1972.

5. I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations

(i) *General.* An I.L.O. convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their constitutional obligations as member States of the Organisation, governments are required to bring conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. When a government ratifies an I.L.O. convention, it enters into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, and it must report annually to the International Labour Office on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions. It must furnish copies of these reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organisations. Countries which do not ratify conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report to the I.L.O. from time to time as requested, about the state of their law and practice and indicate why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of Recommendations. A report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 58 Sessions between 1919 and 1973, adopted 138 Conventions and 146 Recommendations setting forth international standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organise and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Australian Government, under the 'external affairs' power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. Conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Australian Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the constitutional division of powers as between the Australian Government and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. Conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Australian Government, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Australian Government and the States. In the case of this latter category of Conventions it is necessary, before such Conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already comply with their provisions. In addition, the Australian Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Australian Government legislative field as well, are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to comply with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Australian Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification of I.L.O. Conventions that concern the States until each of the States has formally agreed to ratification by the Australian Government.

Further, the I.L.O. constitution provides that I.L.O. Conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, once an I.L.O. convention has been ratified in respect of Australia, consideration has to be given to its extension to Papua New Guinea and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories and Australia has ratified two of them, namely Conventions Nos. 83 and 86 (see page 259).

In October 1969, the Department of Labour and National Service published a *Review of Australian Law and Practice Relating to Conventions Adopted by the International Labour Conference* which summarises the contents of and the Australian law and practice relating to the 128 Conventions adopted up to 1968.

In 1973, the Australian Parliament passed the *International Labour Organisation Act 1973*. The Act ratifies the Australian Government's decision to approve changes in the I.L.O. Constitution.

(ii) *Conventions ratified by Australia.* As at 31 December 1973 Australia had ratified 39 I.L.O. conventions—19 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Australian Government and two relating solely to non-metropolitan territories.

During 1973, Australia ratified six Conventions: No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947; No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers)*, 1947; No. 87—*Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise*, 1948; No. 98—*Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining*, 1949; No. 111—*Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)*, 1958; and No. 131—*Minimum Wage Fixing*, 1970.

The following Conventions have now been ratified by Australia (declarations for non-metropolitan territories have only been listed where a declaration of *applicable without modification* has been registered—a number of conventions have been declared applicable with modifications):

No. 2—*Unemployment*, 1919.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1972.

No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea)*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 9—*Placing of Seamen*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 3 August 1925. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 10—*Minimum Age (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)*, 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 18—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases)*, 1925.—Ratified by Australia 22 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)*, 1925.—Ratified by Australia 12 June 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 21—*Inspection of Emigrants*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 18 April 1931.

No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 1 April 1935.

No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery*, 1928.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931.

No. 27—*Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)*, 1929.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 29—*Forced Labour*, 1930.—Ratified by Australia 2 January 1932. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)*, 1934.—Ratified by Australia 29 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 45—*Underground Work (Women)*, 1935.—Ratified by Australia 7 October 1953. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 47—*Forty-Hour Week*, 1935.—Ratified by Australia 22 October 1970.

No. 57—*Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)*, 1936.—Ratified by Australia 24 September 1938.

No. 63—*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*, 1938.—Ratified by Australia 5 September 1939. (Australia has excluded Part II from its acceptance of the Convention.)

No. 76—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949.

No. 80—*Final Articles Revision*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1973 (of the 13 Conventions in the schedule to Convention No. 83, three (Nos. 19, 27 and 45) have been extended to Papua New Guinea and one (No. 27) to Norfolk Island).

No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories)*, 1947.—Ratified by Australia 30 September 1954. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers)*, 1947.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1973.

No. 87—*Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise*, 1948.—Ratified by Australia 28 February 1973. (This ratification has been extended to Norfolk Island.)

No. 88—*Employment Service*, 1948.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1949.

No. 93—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) (Revised)*, 1949.—Ratified by Australia 3 March 1954.

No. 98—*Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining*, 1949.—Ratified by Australia 28 February 1973. (This ratification has been extended to Papua New Guinea and Norfolk Island.)

No. 99—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (Agriculture)*, 1951.—Ratified by Australia 19 June 1969. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 105—*Abolition of Forced Labour*, 1957.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 109—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) (Revised)*, 1958.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1972.

No. 111—*Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)*, 1958.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1973.

No. 112—*Minimum Age (Fishermen)*, 1959.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1971.

No. 116—*Final Articles Revision*, 1961.—Ratified by Australia 29 October 1963.

No. 122—*Employment Policy*, 1964.—Ratified by Australia 12 November 1969. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and Norfolk Island.)

No. 123—*Minimum Age (Underground Work)*, 1965.—Ratified by Australia 12 December 1971.

No. 131—*Minimum Wage Fixing*, 1970.—Ratified by Australia 15 June 1973.

APPENDIX

Section I

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

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APPENDIX

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	29.0	29.0	26.3
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	21.1	21.6	21.9	21.6	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.1	22.1	22.1
" self-raising	2 lb pkt	22.4	22.5	23.4	23.4	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.8	23.6
Tea	4 lb pkt	32.6	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.1	30.1	31.1
Sugar	2 kg pkt	46.0	46.1	46.5	46.4	46.4	45.9	46.4	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.2
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.7	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	18.9	
Jam, apricot	1 1/2 lb	32.7	32.1	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.6	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	42.4	42.4	42.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	44.6	42.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	32.8	32.8	32.4	33.3	33.5	33.1	33.8	33.6	33.4	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.4
Pears, canned	31.7	32.4	32.2	33.3	33.1	32.7	33.6	33.6	33.2	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.1
Potatoes	7 lb	54.9	67.6	65.4	58.6	61.7	71.9	82.7	96.0	111.7	110.4	113.1	110.9	83.7
Onions, brown	1 lb	10.0	10.7	12.1	11.3	13.6	15.1	18.3	18.1	22.1	35.6	31.8	21.9	18.4
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	30.8	30.6	31.3	32.7	33.2	34.0	34.7	36.6	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.3	34.7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	26.4	25.9	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.4	27.1	27.6	28.3	28.7	28.5	29.0	27.3
Eggs, 55 g	doz	61.0	63.0	67.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.8	77.6	69.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1/2 lb	47.0	45.7	45.4	47.7	49.9	49.5	50.0	49.2	51.5	55.2	56.5	56.9	50.4
Milk, evaporated	1 1/2 oz tin	17.5	17.2	17.0	17.4	17.6	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	17.8
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.0
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	1 lb	66.1	72.2	70.7	74.3	74.2	74.8	76.0	80.2	82.1	82.8	84.9	85.2	77.0
" steak, rump	"	123.4	132.0	132.9	137.4	138.4	136.1	138.2	148.4	148.8	148.8	151.4	154.6	140.9
" T-bone (with fillet)	"	106.3	115.9	114.5	118.8	121.2	121.0	121.4	129.2	130.1	127.5	129.8	133.7	122.5
" chuck	"	58.9	63.7	63.2	65.8	67.0	68.0	70.2	75.4	75.8	76.7	76.7	78.0	70.0
" sausages	"	30.6	33.7	36.1	37.3	38.1	38.1	38.3	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.2	42.5	38.2
" silverside, corned	"	64.7	69.2	70.3	72.7	73.0	73.4	72.5	78.2	79.6	83.5	85.3	85.7	75.7
" brisket, corned	"	48.0	52.8	53.0	56.8	56.5	57.9	58.3	60.6	61.0	64.8	67.4	70.5	59.0
Mutton, leg	"	35.8	44.7	46.3	48.3	47.8	48.0	54.3	57.3	58.6	58.6	58.7	61.2	51.6
" chops, loin	"	30.9	42.6	43.7	47.8	46.6	46.6	53.4	56.9	59.0	59.0	59.0	58.3	50.3
" leg	"	32.1	43.4	44.1	48.0	48.0	46.8	54.4	57.4	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	51.1
" forequarter	"	28.6	39.2	41.9	44.9	44.5	44.5	52.4	56.1	58.3	58.3	58.3	57.8	48.7
Lamb, leg	"	51.0	62.2	59.9	62.4	62.8	63.1	68.0	70.6	72.2	72.2	72.7	74.5	66.0
" chops, loin	"	53.2	69.0	63.8	65.9	65.9	66.7	71.8	75.1	78.7	78.8	77.0	79.5	70.5
" leg	"	55.7	69.7	65.5	68.1	68.7	68.8	74.2	77.3	80.5	80.2	79.6	81.7	72.5
" forequarter	"	40.2	54.1	52.0	55.1	54.9	55.3	58.9	65.8	68.4	68.6	66.5	68.8	59.1
Pork, leg	"	67.9	68.5	72.4	72.0	73.0	73.6	73.6	77.7	78.9	82.2	86.1	101.0	77.2
" loin	"	64.7	67.0	72.6	71.2	72.0	71.4	70.8	76.5	77.4	80.5	83.6	93.5	75.1
" chops	"	64.7	66.0	71.0	70.6	71.4	70.4	69.8	75.5	76.4	79.1	82.6	93.1	74.2

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From August 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles

Section I—continued

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.6	21.6	20.6	21.4	21.2	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.3
" self-raising	"	23.4	23.7	22.7	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.6	23.1	23.2	23.7	22.9	23.8	23.5
Tea	1 lb pkt	32.9	32.1	30.3	32.0	31.7	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.7	31.4	30.8	30.5	31.6
Sugar	2 kg pkt	45.8	46.0	45.5	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.9	45.9	44.7	44.7	45.4	45.4	45.6
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	17.7	16.9	17.7	17.6	16.4	18.1	18.1	17.6	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.3	
Jam, apricot	1½ lb	36.4	37.4	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.0
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	34.0	34.0	35.0	33.3	33.0	30.5	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.5	33.9	33.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz	33.0	32.8	33.5	33.3	33.6	34.0	34.5	34.2	35.2	35.2	34.7	34.7	34.0
Pears, canned	"	32.4	33.2	32.4	33.3	33.6	34.4	34.8	34.0	35.2	35.2	34.7	34.7	34.0
Potatoes	7 lb	55.3	67.6	60.1	56.4	57.5	65.9	76.7	97.7	107.0	97.0	113.1	111.2	80.5
Onions, brown	1 lb	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.9	13.3	14.2	16.9	18.3	23.5	42.1	35.5	22.8	19.4
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	31.3	32.4	31.5	34.2	33.4	32.5	35.8	37.6	39.1	38.7	39.6	40.1	35.5
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8	54.6	55.8	55.8	55.7
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.3	27.1	28.1	28.3	28.3	29.7	30.1	28.1	30.0	29.5	29.5	29.8	28.9
Eggs, 55 g	doz	61.6	66.6	66.3	70.2	70.2	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.6	75.9	76.3	76.2	71.2
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	55.8	55.8	55.8	56.7	58.2	58.4	58.6	58.3	58.1	61.9	62.2	64.6	58.7
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz tin	20.4	19.9	20.3	20.4	18.9	19.7	19.0	19.6	20.3	19.8	20.0	20.0	19.9
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	21.0	21.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.5
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	1 lb	70.7	73.3	77.5	78.5	77.8	79.6	78.7	82.7	83.3	83.0	84.8	84.0	79.5
" steak, rump	"	125.3	137.4	143.9	145.2	144.0	145.0	145.0	149.4	152.5	151.5	152.4	154.0	145.5
" " T-bone (without fillet)	"	90.3	100.0	103.4	108.1	109.3	109.4	108.2	115.7	121.0	118.8	117.8	119.9	110.2
" " chuck	"	57.4	60.8	64.4	67.7	68.7	70.4	70.4	72.9	74.3	73.9	73.3	74.3	69.0
" sausages	"	32.9	35.7	40.3	41.5	41.3	41.9	41.1	44.9	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.2	41.7
" silverside, corned	"	74.3	76.8	81.2	81.8	81.9	82.3	82.3	84.4	86.2	86.1	87.5	89.0	82.8
" brisket, corned	"	43.9	48.8	52.1	54.7	57.2	57.5	56.9	60.9	61.9	60.9	63.3	63.7	56.8
Mutton, leg	"	30.1	38.5	43.5	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	49.5	50.8	48.3	48.3	48.3	45.1
" " chops, loin	"	30.4	39.5	43.0	47.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	49.0	49.0	47.7	47.7	47.7	44.4
" " leg	"	31.3	40.6	45.0	46.3	47.7	47.7	47.7	50.0	50.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	46.1
" " forequarter	"	25.0	30.8	39.3	40.3	37.7	37.7	39.7	41.0	44.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	38.1
Lamb, leg	"	44.7	58.0	61.5	62.5	60.6	62.2	61.9	67.4	70.5	68.1	68.9	69.6	63.0
" " chops, loin	"	50.2	65.3	69.3	71.8	66.3	68.1	68.1	75.6	77.6	73.5	75.8	76.8	69.9
" " leg	"	54.0	69.2	73.5	76.3	75.1	75.2	75.2	80.4	82.0	80.0	81.3	82.5	75.4
" " forequarter	"	37.2	48.5	54.5	59.8	56.2	56.6	56.6	61.5	64.6	61.1	61.9	62.7	56.8
Pork, leg	"	66.5	67.1	72.7	73.1	74.0	72.0	70.6	73.3	77.5	78.4	84.0	96.1	75.4
" " loin	"	69.8	70.4	74.4	74.4	75.4	74.0	74.0	76.1	79.8	80.4	83.5	94.1	77.2
" " chops	"	66.8	69.0	71.9	72.9	72.9	71.5	71.5	73.8	78.0	80.9	82.6	92.6	75.4

APPENDIX

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(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From August 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 × 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 7
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17 7	17 6	17 2	15 2	14 9	15 6	17 4	17 5	17 5	17 4	17 8	17 6	17 0
" self-raising	"	19 7	19 1	17 6	16 8	16 0	16 7	19 3	19 6	19 1	19 1	19 7	19 4	18 5
Tea	½ lb pkt	32 4	31 2	30 8	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 8	30 8	30 2	29 7	29 8	30 8
Sugar	2 kg pkt	45 5	45 9	45 9	45 8	45 6	46 1	46 1	46 1	46 1	46 3	46 3	46 3	46 0
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	17 3	17 3	17 3	17 7	18 0	18 6	18 9	18 9	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 5	
Jam, apricot	½ lb	37 4	36 5	38 0	37 8	37 9	38 6	38 8	39 1	38 4	38 7	38 5	39 0	38 2
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	46 8	46 3	46 7	46 6	46 6	46 6	46 9	47 1	46 2	47 0	47 0	48 1	46 8
Peaches, canned	29 oz	34 6	33 8	34 5	34 3	34 9	35 3	35 8	35 4	35 6	36 4	36 6	37 2	35 4
Pears, canned	"	34 6	33 8	34 5	34 3	34 9	35 3	35 8	35 4	35 6	36 4	36 6	37 2	35 3
Potatoes	7 lb	54 8	71 5	59 3	58 2	65 9	74 4	87 1	102 2	106 0	93 6	97 5	106 3	81 4
Onions, brown	lb	9 3	10 9	11 3	11 7	15 0	16 6	18 2	16 1	22 2	31 7	26 4	21 2	17 6
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	32 5	33 3	32 9	34 3	35 2	36 3	36 9	39 6	40 1	40 1	39 5	39 9	36 7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	55 5	55 3	55 4	55 6	55 1	55 6	55 6	55 6	55 1	55 6	55 4	55 5	55 4
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	29 4	29 4	29 3	29 4	29 4	30 4	31 0	31 2	31 4	31 4	31 0	31 0	30 4
Eggs, 55 g	doz	59 0	65 1	68 1	68 4	69 1	69 2	69 1	69 7	72 4	72 4	75 7	75 6	69 5
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	½ lb	47 8	50 1	52 3	53 0	55 5	51 8	55 6	54 9	56 3	61 3	60 3	60 7	55 0
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz un	19 4	19 5	19 6	19 8	20 0	19 9	19 9	19 5	19 5	19 8	19 5	19 4	19 7
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	66 5	69 4	69 8	75 0	74 1	75 1	78 8	84 4	86 9	85 7	85 9	87 2	78 2
" steak, rump	"	110 8	117 5	121 5	126 1	126 6	125 0	129 4	138 7	141 0	135 7	135 8	140 1	129 0
" T-bone (with fillet)	"	98 2	104 3	105 3	112 3	113 1	113 3	116 9	123 8	126 2	125 0	125 0	127 6	115 9
" chuck	"	68 3	71 3	72 3	77 1	77 7	78 5	80 1	84 1	85 9	85 3	85 7	85 6	79 3
" sausages	"	36 7	37 6	39 0	40 0	41 1	41 3	43 0	46 2	47 2	46 7	46 7	46 9	42 7
" silverside, corned	"	74 0	78 0	80 9	84 4	85 1	84 9	87 6	91 7	93 9	92 7	92 4	91 9	86 5
" brisket, corned	"	54 1	57 0	59 9	63 1	65 2	64 0	65 6	73 7	74 6	73 5	74 3	74 4	66 6
Mutton, leg	"	42 5	44 4	47 8	53 3	53 8	51 3	54 0	58 0	63 0	60 8	60 0	60 5	54 1
" chops, loin	"	42 8	44 1	47 8	54 7	54 0	51 5	54 7	58 0	63 0	60 0	60 0	60 5	54 3
" leg	"	43 0	44 4	47 8	54 0	54 0	51 5	54 0	58 0	63 0	60 8	60 0	60 5	54 3
" forequarter	"	41 2	43 2	46 0	52 0	50 0	48 3	48 3	56 7	61 3	57 0	57 3	57 3	51 6
Lamb, leg	"	62 6	69 1	67 8	74 8	74 3	77 6	82 0	86 8	87 1	82 8	85 3	86 0	78 0
" chops, loin	"	65 0	73 4	71 2	77 1	77 7	80 9	83 3	88 9	89 7	85 8	86 5	88 0	80 6
" leg	"	64 9	72 9	71 5	77 6	77 7	80 9	83 3	88 9	89 7	85 8	86 5	88 0	80 6
" forequarter	"	63 2	70 6	68 9	74 6	76 4	79 1	81 8	87 5	88 3	84 1	85 6	87 3	79 0
Pork, leg	"	73 6	73 6	75 2	75 3	75 8	77 5	78 9	81 6	85 7	86 8	90 2	93 3	80 6
" loin	"	75 2	75 5	76 8	77 4	77 9	78 9	80 5	83 4	86 2	88 5	89 9	91 5	81 8
" chops	"	74 3	74 6	76 2	77 4	77 9	78 9	80 5	83 4	86 0	88 1	89 9	91 5	81 6

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From June 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section 1—continued

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc —														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.8	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.2	18.7
„ self-raising	„	18.7	18.6	19.0	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.8
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.5	30.5	29.7	29.6	30.6	30.8	30.9	30.0	30.5	29.7	29.5	29.5	30.2
Sugar	2 kg pkt	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.2	46.2
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	16.7	16.9	16.6	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.1	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	17.8
Jam, apricot	1½ lb	38.8	39.1	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.7	39.4	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.4
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.1	23.9	24.9	24.0	24.7	25.7	26.6	26.6	24.8
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.2	30.9	31.0	32.0	33.1	33.0	32.8	33.5	32.7	31.7
Pears, canned	„	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.8	30.9	31.0	32.2	33.0	32.8	33.3	33.5	32.7	31.8
Potatoes	7 lb	51.7	63.6	53.5	47.7	54.0	69.4	80.7	91.7	103.7	100.7	105.6	87.2	75.8
Onions, brown	lb	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	12.4	14.2	15.4	16.8	22.8	39.9	31.3	20.5	17.9
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.8	28.4	28.4	28.3	29.6	34.3	34.7	35.3	34.9	30.6
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	54.7	54.9	54.8	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.2	54.8	54.8	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.9
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.2	28.4	29.1	30.2	29.1	30.1	29.6	29.9	30.2	29.1
Eggs, 55 g	doz	58.7	61.1	61.1	64.1	65.4	66.3	66.7	69.6	70.1	71.9	72.1	72.0	66.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	½ lb	49.3	49.6	51.0	53.3	56.6	57.7	57.7	57.3	56.8	57.8	62.2	62.8	56.0
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz tin	19.5	19.6	19.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.8	19.7	19.3	19.6	18.9	19.4	19.4
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.8
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	68.7	68.8	74.3	80.8	80.6	81.1	81.1	83.6	87.2	82.8	84.9	86.4	80.0
„ steak, rump	„	117.4	121.1	130.8	134.1	137.4	136.8	137.0	139.1	143.8	143.2	143.9	146.5	135.9
„ „ T-bone (without fillet)	„	98.4	102.3	108.5	111.3	112.6	112.3	112.1	111.4	115.6	114.8	115.1	119.9	111.2
„ „ chuck	„	65.6	67.6	71.6	76.8	79.2	80.1	80.5	83.8	86.3	84.0	85.1	86.9	79.0
„ sausages	„	29.6	31.7	34.3	36.2	40.0	41.3	43.4	42.5	44.3	43.6	42.3	44.5	39.5
„ silverside, corned	„	73.2	76.0	81.1	85.7	85.8	85.3	85.9	89.7	92.4	92.0	91.2	92.5	85.9
„ brisket, corned	„	50.6	52.3	57.6	63.7	63.7	63.9	64.4	68.2	68.8	68.3	69.5	71.4	63.5
Mutton, leg	„	33.4	40.2	45.4	47.0	50.0	52.3	52.3	56.0	59.0	59.0	57.5	58.5	50.9
„ „ chops, loin	„	33.8	44.4	49.0	48.8	52.0	53.5	53.5	56.3	61.0	61.0	53.7	56.3	51.9
„ „ „ leg	„	35.8	45.6	52.3	52.3	53.5	55.5	55.5	58.5	63.3	60.7	56.7	59.3	54.1
„ „ „ forequarter	„	28.6	34.0	39.0	43.3	49.5	49.3	49.3	51.5	54.8	54.7	50.0	52.0	46.3
Lamb, leg	„	48.6	61.0	59.0	61.6	63.3	65.8	66.9	72.8	73.5	67.2	68.4	74.6	65.2
„ „ chops, loin	„	55.6	73.0	70.6	73.6	76.7	78.4	78.3	84.5	85.5	78.3	78.9	85.9	76.6
„ „ „ leg	„	59.3	74.3	73.9	77.6	80.6	82.3	82.3	86.5	87.5	80.8	82.2	88.8	79.7
„ „ „ forequarter	„	46.5	61.6	59.0	65.7	68.0	72.4	72.5	77.6	78.9	72.7	74.1	79.6	69.1
Pork, leg	„	69.7	70.2	72.3	73.9	74.4	73.0	73.1	77.1	83.0	82.8	90.7	92.6	77.7
„ „ „ loin	„	69.7	70.2	72.3	73.2	74.4	72.4	72.5	77.6	84.7	84.5	89.0	93.4	77.8
„ „ „ chops	„	69.4	70.5	73.2	73.4	74.7	72.7	73.0	78.4	86.4	84.8	91.0	92.6	78.3

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From August 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section 1—continued

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc. —														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.3
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.0	20.0	18.6
" self-raising	"	21.3	21.6	22.0	21.8	20.9	21.7	21.7	21.6	20.9	21.8	23.1	23.3	21.8
Tea	4 lb pkt	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.7	31.7	31.3	30.6	30.1	31.4
Sugar	2 kg pkt	45.3	45.2	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	16.7	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.7	
Jam, apricot	1 1/2 lb	40.6	40.8	41.1	42.1	42.1	42.2	41.8	41.6	40.7	41.6	41.0	41.0	41.4
Oats, rolled	1 1/2 lb pkt	31.5	32.3	31.8	30.6	30.5	30.5	29.8	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	35.9	36.6	37.1	37.2	36.8	36.6	37.9	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.1	37.5
Pears, canned	"	35.0	35.7	36.2	36.5	37.0	36.4	37.7	37.5	36.7	37.9	38.5	36.7	36.8
Potatoes	7 lb	52.6	53.1	53.9	53.8	53.9	55.9	59.5	64.1	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.4	59.1
Onions, brown	lb	10.0	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.7	14.9	17.3	17.3	21.9	28.3	19.5	14.2	15.5
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	32.7	33.8	33.9	32.9	33.1	34.2	35.7	36.6	38.1	39.1	38.5	39.9	35.7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.6
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.6	28.3	29.1	30.1	29.3	28.8	29.8	29.5	29.4	29.0
Eggs, 55 g	- doz	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	74.4	64.4
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	4 lb	44.3	44.4	45.1	46.5	45.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.7	47.2	50.3	51.2	47.0
Milk, evaporated	1 1/2 oz tin	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.3	19.3	18.7	18.6	19.2	19.6	19.5
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	62.6	63.4	68.8	69.4	73.2	75.3	74.2	73.8	73.0	72.1	71.2	71.5	70.7
" steak, rump	"	125.2	127.0	131.3	133.2	139.2	140.1	138.0	141.0	142.2	142.3	135.3	135.1	135.8
" " T-bone (with fillet)	"	103.3	105.0	108.3	110.2	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.8	114.8	116.7	110.8	108.7	111.2
" " chuck	"	64.9	66.1	70.6	72.6	77.4	79.3	78.7	79.8	78.8	79.1	76.9	77.1	75.1
" sausages	"	25.4	27.0	28.1	29.7	31.0	32.3	32.9	33.8	34.2	33.4	33.4	33.7	31.2
" silverside, corned	"	70.8	70.8	75.3	75.6	79.0	80.5	81.0	82.2	82.4	82.4	81.8	81.4	78.6
" brisket, corned	"	48.7	50.3	54.3	54.8	57.3	60.0	60.6	59.7	61.0	60.4	60.6	60.7	57.4
Mutton, leg	"	37.3	40.3	44.3	46.9	49.4	51.9	52.6	52.1	52.4	52.6	51.1	52.3	48.6
" chops, loin	"	32.6	36.5	39.9	43.9	47.3	51.0	51.3	50.4	50.6	49.6	48.3	49.9	45.9
" " leg	"	35.6	40.1	44.1	47.0	50.7	52.7	53.0	52.7	53.2	53.7	53.4	53.4	49.1
" " forequarter	"	27.0	31.2	36.0	39.5	43.0	46.6	46.7	46.6	46.3	45.4	43.3	43.1	41.2
Lamb, leg	"	56.7	60.0	62.7	64.1	69.3	75.6	71.9	71.4	69.5	68.1	68.4	71.6	67.4
" chops, loin	"	60.4	64.6	68.6	69.5	74.3	81.4	77.6	73.5	71.5	69.5	69.2	74.9	71.3
" " leg	"	60.9	65.4	69.5	70.4	75.3	82.5	78.3	74.9	72.8	71.2	71.7	76.2	72.4
" " forequarter	"	51.2	56.4	60.1	59.6	64.2	71.5	68.8	65.9	63.9	63.2	62.6	67.0	62.9
Pork, leg	"	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.2	67.3	68.1	68.3	69.2	69.6	72.2	73.2	77.0	69.2
" loin	"	66.6	66.2	66.3	68.0	67.3	68.7	69.7	69.9	70.5	72.1	72.8	75.3	69.5
" chops	"	67.8	67.5	67.9	69.3	68.7	68.0	69.7	70.1	70.5	73.5	74.2	77.4	70.4

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From July 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.7	20.3	18.8
" self-raising	2 lb	24.8	24.8	25.3	25.4	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4
Tea	1 lb pkt	32.0	33.3	32.4	32.3	33.0	33.0	32.4	31.8	32.4	32.0	31.3	31.2	32.3
Sugar	2 kg pkt	48.3	48.2	48.1	48.2	48.2	46.6	48.2	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.9
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	17.9	17.0	18.2	17.6	18.5	19.1	19.1	18.7	19.6	18.3	19.9	19.6	
Jam, apricot	1 1/2 lb	38.8	38.6	37.3	38.1	40.3	40.4	40.9	40.7	41.4	39.3	41.5	42.2	40.0
Oats, rolled	1 1/2 lb pkt	33.4	33.4	34.6	34.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	32.9	32.4	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.6
Peaches, canned	29 oz	34.9	33.2	34.6	34.9	35.1	34.9	36.3	36.0	35.6	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.2
Pears, canned	"	34.9	34.7	34.6	35.2	35.1	34.0	36.3	35.8	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.2	35.3
Potatoes	7 lb	71.7	65.2	61.8	58.9	58.6	58.7	62.0	65.5	66.6	68.7	67.6	77.0	65.2
Onions, brown	1b	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.3	12.0	13.1	13.7	15.1	18.0	36.4	37.3	22.5	17.9
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	33.2	33.5	33.4	33.7	32.7	34.1	35.5	37.3	38.6	39.3	39.4	39.7	35.9
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1b	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	28.5	29.1	28.2	29.1	28.8	29.0	30.9	30.5	30.8	30.8	31.2	31.2	29.8
Eggs, 55 g	doz	70.0	74.3	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	76.8	76.3	77.2	76.3	80.0	75.2
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	1 lb	50.3	51.2	50.7	52.8	53.3	51.8	51.8	51.4	49.9	53.8	53.9	56.6	52.3
Milk, evaporated	14 1/2 oz tin	19.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.5	18.9	19.5	18.6	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.3
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	22.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.8
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	1b	58.3	58.1	58.6	59.3	59.8	60.8	62.1	68.4	71.5	71.2	82.4	80.0	65.9
" steak, rump	"	108.8	109.3	110.3	110.2	109.2	112.7	114.8	127.6	133.2	135.8	155.5	149.9	123.1
" T-bone (without fillet)	"	95.0	94.5	94.9	95.8	94.4	96.9	98.4	110.5	118.3	122.7	142.2	135.0	108.2
" chuck	"	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.5	61.5	61.5	63.0	70.2	73.0	73.6	84.8	82.3	67.4
" sausages	"	33.3	33.3	33.9	37.4	38.3	38.8	38.8	39.1	39.1	43.6	43.8	44.3	38.6
" silverside, corned	"	69.9	70.2	70.7	70.7	71.3	72.2	73.9	80.9	85.1	87.6	100.4	100.3	79.4
" brisket, corned	"	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.4	47.3	47.1	48.5	53.3	55.9	57.9	71.5	69.5	53.6
Mutton, leg	"	29.2	29.8	37.2	39.0	40.2	41.2	43.4	47.8	51.3	48.4	51.0	51.0	42.5
" chops, loin	"	28.7	30.3	34.0	37.2	37.8	39.6	41.8	47.0	53.5	48.4	51.4	50.0	41.6
" leg	"	31.8	32.7	36.4	38.8	37.6	41.2	43.6	48.4	56.5	52.0	54.8	55.0	44.1
" forequarter	"	24.3	25.5	30.2	30.8	30.4	34.6	37.0	43.6	49.5	46.6	47.4	46.2	37.2
Lamb, leg	"	52.1	64.6	64.6	64.0	63.6	63.8	65.1	71.3	79.7	70.6	76.5	74.4	67.5
" chops, loin	"	51.9	65.0	66.2	65.9	63.3	63.9	66.5	72.8	78.3	69.3	76.6	73.2	67.7
" leg	"	56.1	69.8	70.5	71.2	70.5	70.9	71.8	75.9	83.2	75.0	80.4	78.7	72.8
" forequarter	"	43.4	55.5	57.6	57.9	55.7	57.4	57.9	64.0	71.7	61.9	68.7	67.5	59.9
Pork, leg	"	69.7	70.0	69.9	70.1	70.6	71.9	72.5	78.0	80.4	85.9	95.4	97.7	77.7
" loin	"	70.2	70.2	70.1	70.3	70.6	71.9	72.3	77.6	79.9	85.9	94.5	95.9	77.5
" chops	"	70.2	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.8	72.1	72.5	78.2	80.3	86.3	94.7	95.7	77.7

APPENDIX

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(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From October 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section I—continued

CANBERRA: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS(a)(b) DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1973

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1973
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	29.7	29.7	26.7
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	24.4	24.4	24.9	24.8	24.7	25.3	24.4	24.8	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.7
“ self-raising	“	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.6	24.8	25.5	25.0	24.4	24.7	24.3	24.7	24.1	24.7
Tea	4 lb pkt	33.5	31.1	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.1	31.9	31.8	32.5
Sugar	2 kg pkt	48.6	49.1	48.4	48.2	48.4	48.1	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.9	49.0	49.0	48.7
Rice(c)	1 lb pkt	18.3	18.4	18.4	19.6	19.3	19.1	18.7	19.6	19.3	20.0	19.3	19.9	19.9
Jam, apricot	1½ lb	34.6	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.9	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.1	33.9	34.7
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	42.7	43.6	43.6	42.9	43.2	44.2	43.9	44.0	44.7	44.4	44.5	45.1	43.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	34.3	32.5	34.0	33.5	35.6	32.5	31.7	34.1	33.4	34.8	35.0	31.6	33.6
Pears, canned	“	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.8	35.3	33.3	32.6	34.0	34.1	34.7	33.3	31.5	33.8
Potatoes	7 lb	58.4	71.9	67.8	67.1	67.0	76.5	87.3	103.7	120.7	104.6	118.5	122.2	88.8
Onions, brown	lb	12.2	12.9	14.7	14.6	16.2	17.5	21.2	23.1	27.2	44.6	40.6	29.3	22.8
Soap, laundry	500 g pkt	34.5	33.5	33.9	34.8	35.2	36.7	37.0	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.8	40.1	36.9
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.4
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	27.2	27.6	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.4	28.4	29.1	28.4	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2
Eggs, 55 g	doz	60.8	63.2	67.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.9	71.9	71.9	71.5	74.0	76.0	69.4
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	4 lb	49.8	49.0	49.0	49.0	52.3	50.3	53.5	55.2	54.4	57.4	56.1	60.0	53.0
Milk, evaporated	14½ oz tin	18.0	17.4	17.0	17.5	17.6	17.5	18.2	17.3	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.7
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart(d)	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.5
Meat—														
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	63.3	68.7	70.8	72.2	73.0	72.6	74.4	77.5	80.0	78.7	81.5	83.1	74.7
“ steak, rump	“	127.2	139.6	145.6	147.2	147.6	146.7	143.4	147.9	151.2	154.4	155.2	161.9	147.3
“ “ T-bone (without fillet)	“	103.1	114.2	119.7	119.7	118.3	118.7	119.9	122.1	128.2	128.9	127.5	133.8	121.2
“ chuck	“	60.0	65.8	69.8	73.1	73.8	74.7	76.9	80.6	82.8	82.5	81.8	82.2	75.3
“ sausages	“	33.7	37.1	38.4	39.2	40.1	41.5	42.9	43.8	45.3	45.3	45.3	46.0	41.6
“ silverside, corned	“	72.3	80.4	83.3	84.0	84.6	85.5	85.9	87.2	88.3	88.4	88.4	90.6	84.9
“ brisket, corned	“	51.0	55.8	58.1	59.2	60.1	60.3	61.3	62.9	64.8	65.0	64.9	67.9	60.9
Mutton, leg	“	39.6	49.0	47.1	49.0	48.5	48.8	55.2	58.2	59.5	59.5	59.6	62.2	53.0
“ chops, loin	“	34.2	49.0	45.4	49.6	48.5	48.5	55.5	59.1	61.3	61.3	61.3	60.6	52.9
“ “ leg	“	34.2	49.0	45.4	49.3	49.3	48.1	56.0	59.0	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	52.9
“ “ forequarter	“	31.4	44.3	41.7	44.7	44.3	44.3	52.2	55.9	58.1	58.1	58.1	57.6	49.2
Lamb, leg	“	56.2	70.4	67.6	66.7	68.2	68.3	75.3	78.8	79.8	78.8	78.4	82.1	72.6
“ chops, loin	“	66.6	86.2	79.9	79.1	80.9	76.4	88.3	93.6	94.3	91.1	90.5	94.6	85.1
“ “ leg	“	63.6	80.3	74.4	75.1	76.4	72.6	80.4	88.9	87.9	85.7	86.1	91.2	80.2
“ “ forequarter	“	49.4	67.0	63.0	63.1	64.6	63.9	71.9	74.9	74.9	72.7	72.5	77.1	67.9
Pork, leg	“	70.4	74.0	74.6	75.6	76.0	77.5	78.1	82.6	84.3	86.9	90.5	101.6	81.0
“ loin	“	67.5	73.9	74.6	74.6	74.7	76.2	78.1	83.3	85.0	88.5	91.2	102.0	80.8
“ chops	“	67.5	73.9	74.9	74.6	74.7	76.2	77.3	83.3	85.0	88.5	91.7	102.6	80.9

(a) The prices shown are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of retailers selected as representative to measure price change over time. The prices are published as approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein at a detailed level. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives. (b) Incorporates some alterations in the selected list and some minor changes in basis since December quarter 1972. (c) From August 1973 unit of quantity is 500 g. (d) Price for 2 x 1 pint bottles.

Section II

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1973

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	AUSTRALIA								NEW ZEALAND			
		Sydney				Melbourne				Four chief centres			
		Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug.	Nov
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	25 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6
Flour, plain	"	21 6	22 6	22 6	22 1	21 4	21 6	21 2	21 5	14 1	14 4	14 2	14 3
Tea	½ lb	31 7	31 1	31 1	30 1	32 1	31 7	32 0	30 8	37 6	37 8	37 8	37 3
Sugar	2 kg(a)	46 1	46 4	46 1	46 1	46 0	45 9	45 9	45 4	52 0	52 4	53 0	52 2
Rice	1 lb	17 5	17 7	(b)18 8	(b)19 2	16 9	16 4	(b)17 6	19 6	17 1	18 2	18 6	19 4
Oats, rolled	2 lb	42 4	42 3	43 1	43 3	45 0	44 0	43 2	43 3	(c) 32 8	33 2	33 4	37 6
Peaches, canned	29 oz	32 8	33 5	33 6	34 0	32 8	33 6	34 2	34 7	42 6	42 1	42 0	41 4
Potatoes	7 lb	67 6	61 7	96 0	113 1	67 6	57 5	97 7	113 1	41 7	43 0	48 7	43 9
Onions	1 lb	10 7	13 6	18 1	31 5	11 5	13 3	18 3	35 5	10 0	10 1	13 2	13 2
Milk	quart	(d) 27 0	(d) 27 0	(d) 27 0	(d) 30 0	(d) 21 0	(d) 24 0	(d) 24 0	(d) 24 0	7 9	7 8	7 7	7 7
Butter	1 lb	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	55 8	55 8	55 8	55 8	32 8	32 7	32 9	32 7
Cheese, processed	½ lb	25 9	26 4	27 6	28 5	27 1	28 3	28 1	29 5	64 5	64 0	62 2	62 4
Eggs	dozen	(e) 63 0	(e) 69 0	(e) 72 0	(e) 74 8	(e) 66 6	(e) 70 2	(e) 73 0	(e) 76 3	57 2	60 0	62 9	62 9
Bacon	½ lb	(f) 45 7	(f) 49 9	(f) 49 2	(f) 56 5	(f) 55 8	(f) 58 2	(f) 58 3	(f) 62 2	55 2	62 6	64 7	67 6
Beef, sirloin	1 lb	(g)115 9	(g)121 2	(g)129 2	(g)129 8	(h)100 0	(h)109 3	(h)115 7	(h)117 8	103 0	110 4	116 8	123 1
" rib	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	70 0	76 4	80 6	85 9
" rump	"	132 0	138 4	148 4	151 4	137 4	144 0	149 4	152 4	94 6	102 0	108 5	114 0
" sausages	"	33 7	38 1	40 4	41 2	35 7	41 3	44 9	45 2	31 9	35 4	39 6	42 0
Mutton, leg	"	44 7	47 8	57 3	58 7	38 5	46 0	49 5	48 3	53 8	54 8	57 2	64 5
" forequarter	"	(i) 39 2	(i) 44 5	(i) 56 1	(i) 58 3	(i) 48 5	(i) 56 2	(i) 61 5	(i) 61 9	30 4	33 3	35 7	41 2
" chops	"	44 7	47 8	56 9	59 0	39 5	42 0	49 0	47 7	51 4	53 2	54 9	60 7
Pork, leg	"	68 5	73 0	77 7	86 1	67 1	74 0	76 1	83 5	75 5	83 1	88 9	94 2
" chops	"	66 0	71 4	75 5	82 6	69 0	72 9	73 8	82 6	76 0	85 3	89 8	96 2

(a) Unit of quantity changed from 1 kg to 2 kg. (b) Unit of quantity changed to 500 g. (c) Oatmeal pre-cooked packed. (g) T-bone steak with fillet. (h) T-bone steak without fillet. (i) Forequarter chops. (d) Price for 2 × 1 pint bottles. (e) 600 g per dozen eggs (f) pre-

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1973—continued

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	UNITED KINGDOM (200 areas)				SOUTH AFRICA							
						Capetown				Witwatersrand			
		Feb.	May	Aug	Nov	Feb.	April	Aug	Nov	Feb.	April	Aug.	Nov.
		p	p	p	p	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	11.9	11.9	12.5	13.0	(a) 11.1	(a) 13.1	(a) 13.1	(a) 13.1	(a) 11.1	(a) 13.1	(a) 13.1	(a) 13.1
Flour, plain	"	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.5	(b) 14.6	(b) 14.6	(b) 15.1	(b) 16.2	(b) 14.5	(b) 14.5	(b) 15.2	(b) 16.3
Tea	½ lb	21.6	21.8	21.4	21.6	(c) 39.2	(c) 39.6	(c) 38.8	(c) 39.5	(c) 42.4	(c) 42.4	(c) 42.8	(c) 43.2
Jam, apricot	907 g					23.4	23.3	25.1	25.4	26.9	28.1	27.7	28.2
Sugar	lb	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
Rice	"					18.9	18.9	19.0		19.5	19.5	19.5	
Oats, rolled	2 lb					26.0	26.5	28.1	28.8	27.1	28.1	29.8	30.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz					26.3	27.6	28.3	28.6	30.8	31.5	32.7	32.5
Potatoes	7 lb	15.4	18.9	18.2	16.1	78.7	80.3	64.8	74.0	69.9	71.8	60.6	75.9
Onions	lb	6.1	13.4	6.7	5.6	11.1	12.5	14.1	9.2	18.9	18.0	12.5	9.5
Milk	quart	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	14.1	14.0	15.9	16.3	12.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
Butter	lb	22.3	20.9	21.2	21.1	38.8	42.2	44.1	44.1	39.4	44.2	43.9	44.0
Cheese, processed	½ lb	16.1	15.8	16.3	16.4	23.4	26.3	26.7	26.7	22.5	24.6	25.1	25.3
Eggs	dozen	23.6	31.3	32.9	42.3	34.6	35.0	37.8	37.4	36.4	37.2	39.7	39.8
Bacon	½ lb	48.4	55.0	58.5	67.7	35.3	36.7	37.6	37.2	38.7	38.7	42.5	42.8
Beef, sirloin	lb	74.0	74.9	77.7	78.3	68.5	73.4	74.2	75.1	61.7	64.4	66.1	71.8
" steak, rump	"	87.7	88.5	92.8	92.2	71.4	75.1	74.6	78.4	80.1	82.5	84.5	92.8
Lamb, leg	"	50.4	55.5	55.7	54.8	74.2	73.4	73.6	74.9	76.2	80.3	78.6	79.6
Pork, leg	"	40.1	40.9	42.3	49.8	53.8	56.7	57.2	57.8	52.0	51.8	54.1	57.2
" chops	"					55.0	57.8	58.4	59.0	54.4	54.8	57.4	60.3

(a) Not delivered. (b) Self raising flour (c) Ceylon tea.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1973—continued

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA(a)								
	Unit	New York				Los Angeles			
		February	May	August	December	February	May	August	December
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	59.6		65.8		53.2		54.0	
Flour, plain	"	24.7		27.5		26.1		29.0	
Sugar	lb	14.5		15.6		14.2		14.6	
Rice	"	25.1		26.8		25.8		28.7	
Potatoes	7 lb	83.4		132.3		85.3		126.6	
Onions	lb	25.5		24.3		22.8		16.9	
Milk	quart	46.7		47.7		43.7		44.6	
Butter	lb	89.5		91.7		88.3		86.0	
Cheese, processed	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	108.6		114.6		121.4		127.0	
Eggs	dozen	72.1		100.0		70.3		95.0	
Bacon	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	59.5		81.8		51.3		74.6	
Beef, rib	lb	128.2		155.4		162.6		169.0	
" steak, round	"	193.7		216.6		152.8		170.9	
Pork, chops	"	162.1		206.4		157.9		208.2	
Lamb, loin chops	"	220.8		253.3		223.5		239.1	

(a) Excludes sales tax

Section III

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOTE. Figures in this section are derived from the results of the labour force survey, a sample survey of households carried out at quarterly intervals. A description of this survey is given on pages 150 to 152

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Per cent of labour force	Number	Per cent of popu- lation(a)		
	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})		(^{'000})			
MALES									
1966—									
February	372.2	2,970.5	3,342.7	42.3	1.2	3,385.0	84.5	619.9	4,004.9
May	370.9	2,980.9	3,351.8	32.9	1.0	3,384.6	84.2	635.9	4,020.5
August	361.5	2,992.3	3,353.8	36.0	1.1	3,389.8	83.8	653.4	4,043.2
November	364.8	3,001.6	3,366.5	32.3	1.0	3,398.8	83.7	664.1	4,062.9
1967—									
February	372.2	3,022.1	3,394.4	47.6	1.4	3,442.0	84.2	643.5	4,085.5
May	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
August	369.3	3,031.1	3,400.4	38.1	1.1	3,438.5	83.4	684.8	4,123.3
November	372.1	3,055.3	3,427.4	35.3	1.0	3,462.7	83.5	685.2	4,147.9
1968—									
February	370.8	3,086.2	3,457.0	43.7	1.2	3,500.7	83.9	671.7	4,172.4
May	359.9	3,099.2	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
August	360.9	3,106.9	3,467.8	32.1	0.9	3,499.9	83.0	715.7	4,215.6
November	368.6	3,123.8	3,492.4	35.2	1.0	3,527.6	83.1	719.5	4,247.1
1969—									
February	358.8	3,181.8	3,540.6	43.6	1.2	3,584.2	83.9	687.4	4,271.6
May	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
August	353.4	3,196.3	3,549.7	31.8	0.9	3,581.5	83.0	733.9	4,315.4
November	357.5	3,210.5	3,568.0	43.3	1.2	3,611.3	83.1	735.6	4,346.9
1970—									
February	357.2	3,271.2	3,628.4	39.1	1.1	3,667.5	83.8	707.3	4,374.8
May	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
August	350.2	3,280.6	3,630.8	33.5	0.9	3,664.3	83.0	749.2	4,413.5
November	349.5	3,289.3	3,638.9	39.3	1.1	3,678.2	82.7	768.2	4,446.4
1971—									
February(b)	352.7	3,327.1	3,679.8	41.7	1.1	3,721.5	83.1	755.0	4,476.5
May	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
August	333.8	3,336.3	3,670.1	39.3	1.1	3,709.4	82.3	799.6	4,509.0
November	344.1	3,333.4	3,677.5	57.0	1.5	3,734.6	82.3	804.4	4,539.0
1972—									
February(b)	355.8	3,350.6	3,706.4	74.8	2.0	3,781.3	82.8	784.3	4,565.6
May	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
August	351.4	3,349.6	3,701.0	67.4	1.8	3,768.4	82.3	809.9	4,578.3
November	315.8	3,415.1	3,730.9	70.7	1.9	3,801.6	82.5	807.5	4,609.1
1973—									
February	311.2	3,452.2	3,763.4	67.9	1.8	3,831.3	82.6	806.8	4,638.1
May	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
August	316.3	3,464.7	3,781.1	41.0	1.1	3,822.1	82.0	839.9	4,662.0
November(c)	310.2	3,489.1	3,799.3	54.3	1.4	3,853.6	82.1	837.8	4,691.4
1974—									
February(b)	305.5	3,530.8	3,836.3	56.7	1.5	3,893.0	82.4	831.6	4,724.5
May	307.4	3,523.1	3,830.5	45.3	1.2	3,875.8	81.8	863.9	4,739.7

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Section III—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Per cent of labour force	Number	Per cent of popu- lation(<i>n</i>)		
	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})		(^{'000})			
MARRIED WOMEN									
1966—									
February	45.7	635.9	681.6	19.4	2.8	700.9	26.7	1,923.9	2,624.9
May	40.1	659.4	699.4	16.6	2.3	716.0	27.0	1,936.8	2,652.8
August	43.6	684.2	727.8	14.7	2.0	742.5	27.8	1,924.6	2,667.1
November	47.9	700.6	748.4	14.4	1.9	762.8	28.5	1,916.6	2,679.4
1967—									
February	46.6	698.9	745.5	20.4	2.7	765.9	28.4	1,930.2	2,696.1
May	43.7	715.5	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
August	42.5	736.3	778.8	18.7	2.3	797.6	29.3	1,923.8	2,721.4
November	46.3	763.9	810.2	15.9	1.9	826.2	30.1	1,916.9	2,743.0
1968—									
February	49.0	757.3	806.3	23.4	2.8	829.7	30.0	1,932.7	2,762.4
May	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
August	45.4	787.2	832.6	18.7	2.2	851.2	30.5	1,943.3	2,794.6
November	47.2	806.7	854.0	16.6	1.9	870.6	31.0	1,941.4	2,812.0
1969—									
February	48.1	820.2	868.2	22.9	2.6	891.1	31.3	1,957.6	2,848.7
May	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
August	52.1	849.3	901.4	19.2	2.1	920.7	31.9	1,964.5	2,885.2
November	53.8	897.9	951.7	19.8	2.0	971.5	33.5	1,930.9	2,902.5
1970—									
February	52.1	882.7	934.8	26.2	2.7	960.9	32.9	1,961.1	2,922.0
May	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
August	54.8	931.8	986.6	17.0	1.7	1,003.5	34.0	1,949.0	2,952.6
November	59.7	981.7	1,041.5	17.9	1.7	1,059.4	35.4	1,929.3	2,988.7
1971—									
February(b)	60.1	955.1	1,015.2	30.2	2.9	1,045.4	34.7	1,966.7	3,012.1
May	50.4	990.0	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.4	3,026.8
August	54.5	991.2	1,045.7	21.4	2.0	1,067.1	35.3	1,954.3	3,021.4
November	54.6	1,023.7	1,078.2	19.5	1.8	1,097.7	35.9	1,955.9	3,053.6
1972—									
February(b)	58.7	988.5	1,047.2	33.1	3.1	1,080.3	35.2	1,989.8	3,070.1
May	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
August	55.8	1,047.8	1,103.6	27.6	2.4	1,131.2	36.5	1,971.3	3,102.5
November	61.7	1,080.8	1,142.5	28.2	2.4	1,170.7	37.5	1,949.7	3,120.4
1973—									
February	59.4	1,068.4	1,127.8	39.3	3.4	1,167.1	37.2	1,971.2	3,138.4
May	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
August	58.5	1,114.5	1,173.0	21.5	1.8	1,194.5	38.0	1,947.8	3,142.3
November(c)	60.7	1,151.4	1,212.1	19.5	1.6	1,231.5	39.0	1,925.3	3,156.8
1974—									
February(b)	58.2	1,158.7	1,216.9	32.4	2.6	1,249.4	39.3	1,933.7	3,183.1
May	48.4	1,195.2	1,243.6	25.6	2.0	1,269.2	39.4	1,949.4	3,218.6

OTHER FEMALES(d)

1966—									
February	14.4	686.2	700.6	24.6	3.4	725.2	51.0	697.7	1,422.9
May	14.3	672.2	686.4	15.9	2.3	702.4	49.7	710.9	1,413.3
August	15.9	672.7	688.5	16.2	2.3	704.8	49.3	724.8	1,429.6
November	16.7	678.0	694.7	20.9	2.9	715.5	49.6	726.7	1,442.2
1967—									
February	15.2	698.6	713.7	22.9	3.1	736.6	50.8	714.5	1,451.1
May	11.9	691.2	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
August	10.7	692.5	703.2	16.0	2.2	719.2	49.2	744.1	1,463.3
November	12.6	679.4	692.0	22.5	3.2	714.6	48.6	755.0	1,469.6

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Section III—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Per cent of labour force	Number	Per cent of popu- lation(a)		
	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})		(^{'000})			
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1968—									
February	12.9	694.7	707.6	25.8	3.5	733.4	49.7	742.5	1,475.9
May	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
August	10.3	692.8	703.2	16.4	2.3	719.5	48.5	763.9	1,483.4
November	11.8	687.9	699.7	21.0	2.9	720.6	48.1	778.1	1,498.7
1969—									
February	12.2	694.2	706.4	25.8	3.5	732.2	49.1	758.6	1,490.8
May	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
August	13.1	681.2	694.3	15.0	2.1	709.4	47.6	780.7	1,490.0
November	13.3	687.7	701.0	23.4	3.2	724.4	48.0	786.0	1,510.4
1970—									
February	12.8	711.4	724.3	21.2	2.8	745.5	49.1	773.6	1,519.1
May	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
August	12.3	696.8	709.1	14.6	2.0	723.7	47.6	796.3	1,519.9
November	11.9	696.3	708.2	18.7	2.6	726.8	47.7	796.2	1,523.0
1971—									
February(b)	12.3	712.7	725.0	21.1	2.8	746.1	48.8	781.9	1,528.1
May	11.5	706.6	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.7	1,530.4
August	11.8	677.9	689.7	14.3	2.0	704.0	45.4	847.3	1,551.3
November	12.0	662.3	674.4	23.2	3.3	697.5	44.9	854.3	1,551.9
1972—									
February(b)	12.6	680.5	693.1	28.0	3.9	721.1	46.1	843.5	1,564.5
May	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
August	12.2	662.2	674.3	26.4	3.8	700.7	45.3	845.5	1,546.2
November	12.2	681.3	693.5	37.3	5.1	730.9	46.6	837.2	1,568.1
1973—									
February	11.3	694.6	705.9	36.3	4.9	742.3	47.0	836.3	1,578.5
May	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
August	10.4	681.8	692.3	19.1	2.7	711.4	44.7	879.1	1,590.5
November(c)	11.1	694.0	705.1	31.8	4.3	736.9	45.7	876.9	1,613.9
1974—									
February(b)	9.8	707.1	716.9	31.2	4.2	748.1	46.3	867.0	1,615.1
May	10.8	687.5	698.3	24.4	3.4	722.6	45.3	872.9	1,595.6
ALL FEMALES									
1966—									
February	60.1	1,322.1	1,382.2	43.9	3.1	1,426.1	35.2	2,621.7	4,047.8
May	54.3	1,331.6	1,385.9	32.5	2.3	1,418.4	34.9	2,647.7	4,066.1
August	59.5	1,356.9	1,416.4	30.9	2.1	1,447.3	35.3	2,649.4	4,096.7
November	64.5	1,378.6	1,443.1	35.2	2.4	1,478.4	35.9	2,643.2	4,121.6
1967—									
February	61.8	1,397.5	1,459.2	43.3	2.9	1,502.5	36.2	2,644.7	4,147.2
May	55.6	1,406.7	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
August	53.2	1,428.8	1,482.0	34.8	2.3	1,516.8	36.2	2,667.9	4,184.7
November	58.9	1,443.3	1,502.2	38.5	2.5	1,540.7	36.6	2,671.9	4,212.6

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Section III—continued

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Per cent of labour force	Number	Per cent of population(a)		
	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})		(^{'000})			
ALL FEMALES—continued									
1968—									
February	61.9	1,452.0	1,513.9	49.2	3.1	1,563.1	36.9	2,675.2	4,238.3
May	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
August	55.7	1,480.0	1,535.7	35.0	2.2	1,570.7	36.7	2,707.3	4,278.0
November	59.1	1,494.6	1,553.7	37.5	2.4	1,591.2	36.9	2,719.5	4,310.7
1969—									
February	60.3	1,514.3	1,574.6	48.7	3.0	1,623.3	37.4	2,716.2	4,339.5
May	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
August	65.1	1,530.6	1,595.7	34.3	2.1	1,630.0	37.3	2,745.2	4,375.2
November	67.2	1,585.6	1,652.7	43.3	2.6	1,696.0	38.4	2,716.9	4,412.9
1970—									
February	65.0	1,594.1	1,659.0	47.4	2.8	1,706.4	38.4	2,734.7	4,441.1
May	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
August	67.0	1,628.6	1,695.7	31.5	1.8	1,727.2	38.6	2,745.3	4,472.5
November	71.6	1,678.0	1,749.6	36.6	2.0	1,786.2	39.6	2,725.5	4,511.7
1971—									
February(b)	72.3	1,667.9	1,740.2	51.3	2.9	1,791.5	39.5	2,748.7	4,540.2
May	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
August	66.3	1,669.1	1,735.3	35.8	2.0	1,771.1	38.7	2,801.6	4,572.7
November	66.6	1,686.0	1,752.6	42.7	2.4	1,795.2	39.0	2,810.3	4,605.5
1972—									
February(b)	71.3	1,669.0	1,740.3	61.0	3.4	1,801.3	38.9	2,833.3	4,634.6
May	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
August	68.0	1,710.0	1,778.0	53.9	2.9	1,831.9	39.4	2,816.8	4,648.7
November	73.9	1,762.1	1,836.0	65.5	3.4	1,901.6	40.6	2,786.9	4,688.5
1973—									
February	70.7	1,763.0	1,833.7	75.6	4.0	1,909.4	40.5	2,807.5	4,716.9
May	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
August	69.0	1,796.3	1,865.3	40.6	2.1	1,905.9	40.3	2,826.9	4,732.8
November(c)	71.8	1,845.4	1,917.2	51.3	2.6	1,968.5	41.3	2,802.2	4,770.7
1974—									
February(b)	68.0	1,865.8	1,933.8	63.7	3.2	1,997.5	41.6	2,800.7	4,798.2
May	59.2	1,882.7	1,941.9	50.0	2.5	1,991.8	41.4	2,822.3	4,814.1
PERSONS									
1966—									
February	432.3	4,292.6	4,724.9	86.2	1.8	4,811.1	59.7	3,241.6	8,052.7
May	425.2	4,312.4	4,737.6	65.4	1.4	4,803.0	59.4	3,283.6	8,086.6
August	421.0	4,349.2	4,770.2	66.9	1.4	4,837.1	59.4	3,302.8	8,139.9
November	429.4	4,380.2	4,809.6	67.6	1.4	4,877.2	59.6	3,307.3	8,184.5
1967—									
February	434.0	4,419.6	4,853.6	90.9	1.8	4,944.5	60.1	3,288.2	8,232.7
May	425.4	4,430.2	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
August	422.6	4,459.9	4,882.4	72.9	1.5	4,955.3	59.6	3,352.7	8,308.0
November	431.0	4,498.7	4,929.7	73.8	1.5	5,003.4	59.8	3,357.1	8,360.5

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CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
—continued

Month	Employed			Unemployed		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Civilian population aged 15 and over (^{'000})
	Agri- culture	Other industries	Total	Number	Per cent of labour force	Number	Per cent of popu- lation(a)		
	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})	(^{'000})		(^{'000})			
PERSONS—continued									
1968—									
February	432.6	4,538.3	4,970.9	92.9	1.8	5,063.8	60.2	3,346.9	8,410.7
May	413.0	4,572.2	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
August	416.6	4,586.9	5,003.5	67.1	1.3	5,070.6	59.7	3,423.0	8,493.6
November	427.7	4,618.4	5,046.1	72.7	1.4	5,118.8	59.8	3,439.0	8,557.8
1969—									
February	419.1	4,696.1	5,115.2	92.3	1.8	5,207.5	60.5	3,403.6	8,611.1
May	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
August	418.5	4,726.9	5,145.4	66.1	1.3	5,211.5	60.0	3,479.1	8,690.6
November	424.7	4,796.1	5,220.7	86.6	1.6	5,307.3	60.6	3,452.5	8,759.8
1970—									
February	422.2	4,865.3	5,287.5	86.4	1.6	5,373.9	61.0	3,442.0	8,815.9
May	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
August	417.3	4,909.3	5,326.5	65.0	1.2	5,391.5	60.7	3,494.5	8,886.0
November	421.2	4,967.3	5,388.5	75.9	1.4	5,464.4	61.0	3,493.7	8,958.1
1971—									
February(b)	425.0	4,995.0	5,420.0	93.0	1.7	5,513.0	61.1	3,503.7	9,016.7
May	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
August	400.1	5,005.3	5,405.4	75.1	1.4	5,480.5	60.3	3,601.2	9,081.7
November	410.6	5,019.5	5,430.1	99.7	1.8	5,529.8	60.5	3,614.7	9,144.5
1972—									
February(b)	427.2	5,019.6	5,446.8	135.8	2.4	5,582.6	60.7	3,617.6	9,200.2
May	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8
August	419.4	5,059.6	5,478.9	121.3	2.2	5,600.3	60.7	3,626.7	9,227.0
November	389.7	5,177.2	5,566.9	136.3	2.4	5,703.2	61.3	3,594.4	9,297.6
1973—									
February	382.0	5,215.2	5,597.2	143.5	2.5	5,740.7	61.4	3,614.3	9,355.0
May	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0
August	385.3	5,261.0	5,646.3	81.6	1.4	5,728.0	61.0	3,666.8	9,394.8
November(c)	382.0	5,334.5	5,716.5	105.6	1.8	5,822.1	61.5	3,640.0	9,462.1
1974—									
February(b)	373.5	5,396.6	5,770.1	120.4	2.0	5,890.5	61.9	3,632.3	9,522.7
May	366.6	5,405.8	5,772.4	95.3	1.6	5,867.7	61.4	3,686.2	9,553.8

(a) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (b) The survey periods for February in the years 1971, 1972 and 1974 were later than in other years, and as a consequence the estimate of the proportion of the population 15 years and over who 'went to school', and who were therefore not in the labour force, is correspondingly higher. Probably about 20,000 persons were affected. (c) Affected by industrial dispute. (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

NOTE. Discontinuity (i) May 1971–August 1971. At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers' colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

(ii) August 1972–November 1972. See page 151 regarding a change in the basis of industry coding. It is possible, also, that the introduction of the new sample during 1972 may have resulted in some discontinuity in the estimates shown above between February 1972 and November 1972.

Section IV

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT MALES

NOTE. The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. Similar details for earlier years were published in Labour Report No. 57, 1972 and earlier issues.

For an explanation of the methods of compiling the indexes of wage rates and of the system of weighting, see pages 73-6.

Weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males from March 1939 to June 1972 were published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* (Reference No. 6.17), in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968* (Reference No. 6.21) and in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1968 to June 1972* (Reference No. 6.33). Figures for months subsequent to June 1972 were published in monthly bulletins, *Wage Rates and Earnings* (Reference No. 6.16), commencing with the June 1973 issue and in the monthly statements, *Wage Rates Indexes (Preliminary Statement)* (Reference No. 6.37).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE \$(b)							
1955	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
1956	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
1957	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
1958	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
1959	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
1960	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
1961	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
1962	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
1963	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
1964	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
1965	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
1966	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
1967	45.35	44.59	45.55	43.79	45.08	45.31	45.00
1968	49.46	48.86	49.01	48.23	47.72	48.98	48.98
1969	52.38	51.74	51.91	50.76	50.69	52.00	51.86
1970	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
1971	61.70	61.40	62.91	59.38	61.98	60.86	61.56
1972	68.11	67.86	68.42	65.82	66.15	67.18	67.71
1973(c)	77.97	77.37	79.81	75.18	75.63	76.57	77.59

INDEX NUMBERS

Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100

1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1961	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
1962	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
1963	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
1964	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
1965	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
1966	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
1967	160.6	157.9	161.3	155.1	159.6	160.4	159.3
1968	175.1	173.0	173.5	170.8	169.0	173.4	173.4
1969	185.5	183.2	183.8	179.7	179.5	184.1	183.6
1970	192.6	190.1	195.0	184.6	198.2	192.9	191.9
1971	218.5	217.4	222.8	210.3	219.5	215.5	218.0
1972	241.2	240.3	242.3	233.1	234.2	237.9	239.8
1973(c)	276.1	274.0	282.6	266.2	267.8	271.1	274.7

(a) Excludes rural industry (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section IV—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements, and index numbers of wage rates
(See NOTE at top of page 275.)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973(e)
RATES OF WAGE (\$)(a)							
Mining and quarrying(b)	52.26	56.79	59.07	60.83	69.04	73.30	82.16
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	43.72	48.74	50.86	51.88	59.89	65.25	73.35
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.40	45.14	48.18	50.92	57.33	62.94	72.76
Food, drink and tobacco	44.39	47.22	50.35	52.98	58.81	64.67	76.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	43.36	46.81	49.93	51.84	58.30	62.52	72.60
Paper, printing, etc.	47.84	53.13	55.81	57.47	65.81	71.93	82.34
Other manufacturing	43.90	47.61	50.10	52.34	59.97	65.81	75.94
All manufacturing groups	43.95	48.14	50.65	52.36	59.77	65.27	74.67
Building and construction	46.16	50.61	53.14	56.67	63.70	70.03	79.20
Railway services	43.50	46.42	49.65	51.32	58.34	64.03	71.76
Road and air transport	45.16	47.90	51.34	54.65	61.48	67.97	77.24
Shipping and stevedoring(c)	45.48	51.23	55.75	60.54	64.66	84.41	93.89
Communication	52.69	58.77	64.42	68.95	77.29	86.72	102.57
Wholesale and retail trade	44.79	47.99	51.04	53.82	61.57	67.52	78.76
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	45.53	47.86	52.57	54.11	62.52	67.87	81.47
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42.33	44.64	47.23	49.16	56.73	60.62	71.66
All industry groups(d)	45.00	48.98	51.86	54.20	61.56	67.71	77.59

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(b)	185.0	201.1	209.2	215.4	244.4	259.5	290.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	154.8	172.6	180.1	183.7	212.1	231.0	259.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	150.1	159.8	170.6	180.3	203.0	222.8	257.6
Food, drink and tobacco	157.2	167.2	178.3	187.6	208.2	229.0	270.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	153.5	165.7	176.8	183.6	206.4	221.4	257.1
Paper, printing, etc.	169.4	188.1	197.6	203.5	233.0	254.7	291.6
Other manufacturing	155.4	168.6	177.4	185.3	212.3	233.0	268.9
All manufacturing groups	155.6	170.5	179.4	185.4	211.6	231.1	264.4
Building and construction	163.4	179.2	188.1	200.7	225.6	248.0	280.4
Railway services	154.0	164.4	175.8	181.7	206.6	226.7	254.1
Road and air transport	159.9	169.6	181.8	193.5	217.7	240.7	273.5
Shipping and stevedoring(c)	161.0	181.4	197.4	214.3	229.0	298.9	332.5
Communication	186.6	208.1	228.1	244.1	273.7	307.1	363.2
Wholesale and retail trade	158.6	169.9	180.7	190.6	218.0	239.1	278.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	161.2	169.5	186.1	191.6	221.4	240.3	288.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	149.9	158.1	167.2	174.1	200.9	214.6	253.7
All industry groups(d)	159.3	173.4	183.6	191.9	218.0	239.8	274.7

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers. (d) Excludes rural industry. (e) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section IV—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT MALES.
FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(b)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements
(See NOTE at top of page 275.)

End of—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
FEDERAL AWARDS, ETC. (\$)(c)							
1963—December	38.13	36.65	37.31	36.81	38.95	36.79	37.33
1964—	40.16	38.97	39.78	39.00	41.55	39.14	39.54
1965—	40.99	39.88	40.85	39.87	43.12	40.21	40.44
1966—	43.20	42.34	43.10	42.13	45.63	42.71	42.77
1967—	45.38	44.17	45.24	44.15	47.84	44.58	44.77
1968—	49.92	48.67	50.77	49.07	53.13	48.46	49.39
1969—	52.59	51.31	53.86	51.65	57.27	51.48	52.10
1970—	54.01	53.27	55.80	52.82	60.76	53.61	53.77
1971—	61.72	60.79	63.24	60.29	68.35	60.46	61.34
1972—	68.26	67.33	70.32	67.13	78.71	67.06	68.03
1973— (d)	77.13	76.40	82.40	76.18	91.06	76.10	77.23
1973—January	68.54	67.81	70.67	67.30	79.05	67.58	68.38
February	69.13	68.01	71.18	67.59	79.22	68.25	68.78
March	69.13	68.03	71.18	67.65	79.48	68.58	68.81
April	69.37	68.25	71.62	67.85	79.79	68.76	69.05
May	74.08	72.88	76.92	72.33	85.19	73.61	73.75
June	75.40	73.92	77.85	73.70	87.18	74.62	74.95
July(d)	75.61	74.19	77.94	73.80	87.24	74.67	75.15
August(d)	76.35	75.19	81.51	75.07	89.68	75.57	76.24
September(d)	76.44	75.22	81.51	75.07	89.68	75.57	76.29
October(d)	76.71	75.60	81.79	75.42	90.18	75.82	76.61
November(d)	76.79	75.83	81.93	75.70	90.77	75.88	76.78
December(d)	77.13	76.40	82.40	76.18	91.06	76.10	77.23
STATE AWARDS, ETC. (\$)(c)							
1963—December	38.42	38.47	36.92	35.48	37.31	38.08	37.77
1964—	40.40	40.60	39.08	37.98	38.47	40.54	39.76
1965—	41.19	41.38	41.87	38.58	40.14	41.52	41.10
1966—	43.35	43.76	43.68	40.90	43.08	44.14	43.35
1967—	45.31	45.53	45.63	42.96	44.72	46.43	45.24
1968—	48.95	49.26	48.55	46.32	47.01	49.77	48.54
1969—	52.15	52.70	51.41	48.72	49.82	52.80	51.61
1970—	54.84	54.60	54.88	50.54	55.35	55.84	54.65
1971—	61.67	62.79	62.83	57.34	61.15	61.49	61.81
1972—	67.95	69.04	67.92	62.88	64.31	67.36	67.37
1973— (d)	78.90	79.54	79.14	73.00	73.37	77.29	77.99
1973—January	68.76	70.19	68.28	63.38	64.71	67.36	68.05
February	68.80	70.81	69.92	63.62	65.36	67.45	68.65
March	69.00	70.89	70.30	64.42	65.68	67.67	68.92
April	69.29	71.10	70.36	64.95	65.72	67.67	69.12
May	73.61	75.99	73.08	69.66	66.45	73.54	72.79
June	73.91	76.35	74.88	70.07	70.50	75.42	73.95
July(d)	74.51	77.40	75.22	70.10	70.91	75.70	74.51
August(d)	74.78	77.58	75.82	70.69	71.67	75.85	74.92
September(d)	75.40	78.00	76.45	71.43	72.89	76.25	75.58
October(d)	76.11	79.24	76.89	71.84	73.15	76.79	76.25
November(d)	77.29	79.32	79.08	71.84	73.20	76.82	77.22
December(d)	78.90	79.54	79.14	73.00	73.37	77.29	77.99

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural industry (c) For definitions, see page 81 (d) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision

Section IV—continued

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates¹

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)(b)							
1955	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1956	80.89	77.49	75.79	74.16	78.52	78.71	78.41
1957	81.31	79.08	76.10	76.81	80.72	79.79	79.47
1958	82.50	80.02	79.54	78.16	81.31	81.04	80.87
1959	87.73	86.12	83.62	85.07	85.47	86.98	86.29
1960	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1961	93.57	90.63	90.04	88.72	91.27	90.86	91.59
1962	93.62	91.01	90.00	89.23	91.77	91.42	91.80
1963	95.87	93.09	92.59	91.07	94.09	93.40	94.01
1964	100.89	98.78	98.15	96.81	97.37	99.46	99.28
1965	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
1966	108.40	107.80	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.53	107.81
1967	113.32	111.58	114.08	109.58	113.10	113.65	112.59
1968	123.68	122.08	122.38	120.39	119.48	122.88	122.44
1969	130.87	129.22	129.57	126.62	126.84	129.55	129.53
1970	136.08	133.91	137.49	129.74	140.09	135.50	135.35
1971	154.93	153.44	157.60	148.17	155.26	151.92	154.19
1972	170.03	168.82	170.64	163.50	164.47	165.91	168.67
1973(c)	194.86	192.68	199.39	187.01	188.32	189.50	193.54

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1955	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1956	114.3	109.5	107.1	104.8	111.0	111.2	110.8
1957	114.9	111.8	107.6	108.6	114.1	112.8	112.3
1958	116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959	124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1961	132.3	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.4	129.5
1962	132.3	128.6	127.2	126.1	129.7	129.2	129.8
1963	135.5	131.6	130.9	128.7	133.0	132.0	132.9
1964	142.6	139.6	138.7	136.8	137.6	140.6	140.3
1965	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
1966	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.4	152.4
1967	160.2	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.9	160.6	159.1
1968	174.8	172.5	173.0	170.2	168.9	173.7	173.1
1969	185.0	182.6	183.1	179.0	179.3	183.1	183.1
1970	192.3	189.3	194.3	183.4	198.0	191.5	191.3
1971	219.0	216.9	222.8	209.4	219.4	214.7	217.9
1972	240.3	238.6	241.2	231.1	232.5	234.5	238.4
1973(c)	275.4	272.3	281.8	264.3	266.2	267.8	273.6

(a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section V

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT FEMALES

NOTE The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. Similar details for earlier years were published in Labour Report No. 57, 1972 and earlier issues.

For an explanation of the methods of compiling the indexes of wage rates and of the system of weighting, see pages 73-6.

Weekly and hourly rates and index numbers for adult females from March 1951 to June 1972 are published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* (Reference No. 6.17), in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968* (Reference No. 6.21) and in *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1968 to June 1972* (Reference No. 6.33). Figures subsequent to June 1972 are published in monthly bulletins, *Wage Rates and Earnings* (Reference No. 6.16) commencing with the June 1973 issue and in the monthly statements, *Wage Rates Indexes (Preliminary Statement)* (Reference No. 6.31).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (\$)(b)							
1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
1956	22.14	22.02	20.29	20.92	20.62	21.52	21.72
1957	22.37	22.50	20.61	21.95	21.24	21.90	22.12
1958	22.90	22.75	21.52	22.38	21.41	22.12	22.57
1959	24.92	24.12	22.97	23.92	22.41	23.42	24.22
1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
1961	26.92	25.66	25.55	25.20	25.66	24.82	26.12
1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.72	29.80	30.70
1967	33.29	32.04	32.71	31.32	32.01	31.62	32.57
1968	35.53	34.52	34.70	33.60	34.13	33.46	34.85
1969	38.69	37.08	37.64	35.94	36.68	36.94	37.70
1970	40.68	38.65	40.60	37.51	40.02	38.17	39.68
1971	49.18	45.68	46.53	44.16	45.13	44.35	47.06
1972	53.18	51.10	52.27	50.50	51.80	49.07	52.04
1973(c)	67.98	62.70	63.93	62.03	63.50	60.86	64.99

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
1956	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
1957	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
1958	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
1959	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.6	117.7	121.6
1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
1961	135.2	128.9	128.3	126.6	128.9	124.7	131.2
1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
1967	167.2	160.9	164.3	157.3	160.8	158.8	163.6
1968	178.5	173.4	174.3	168.8	171.4	168.1	175.0
1969	194.4	186.2	189.0	180.5	184.2	185.6	189.4
1970	204.3	194.2	203.9	188.4	201.0	191.7	199.3
1971	247.0	229.5	233.7	221.8	226.7	222.8	236.4
1972	267.1	256.7	262.5	253.7	260.2	246.5	261.4
1973(c)	341.5	315.0	321.1	311.6	319.0	305.7	326.4

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section V—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(a), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates
(See NOTE at top of page 279)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973(c)
RATES OF WAGE (\$)(b)							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	31.82	34.15	37.07	40.24	49.40	55.66	65.63
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.60	32.38	34.77	36.59	43.21	46.66	58.97
Food, drink and tobacco	31.47	33.68	36.12	38.22	43.45	48.45	61.97
Other manufacturing	31.69	33.81	36.68	37.79	44.90	50.65	61.83
All manufacturing groups	31.17	33.17	35.77	37.72	44.71	49.36	61.17
Transport and communication	35.31	37.92	40.87	44.19	51.97	58.35	74.17
Wholesale and retail trade	34.21	36.89	39.87	42.12	49.68	54.66	68.31
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	34.64	36.57	40.49	41.92	49.76	56.41	71.78
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	31.40	34.07	36.71	37.97	46.03	50.10	62.54
All industry groups(a)	32.57	34.85	37.70	39.68	47.06	52.04	64.99

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base. Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	159.8	171.5	186.2	202.1	248.1	279.6	329.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	153.7	162.6	174.7	183.8	217.0	234.4	296.2
Food, drink and tobacco	158.1	169.2	181.4	192.0	218.2	243.4	311.3
Other manufacturing	159.2	169.8	184.2	189.8	225.6	254.4	310.6
All manufacturing groups	156.6	166.6	179.7	189.5	224.6	247.9	307.3
Transport and communication	177.4	190.5	205.3	222.0	261.0	293.1	372.5
Wholesale and retail trade	171.8	185.3	200.3	211.6	249.5	274.6	343.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	174.0	183.7	203.4	210.6	249.9	283.4	360.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	157.7	171.1	184.4	190.7	231.2	251.7	314.1
All industry groups(a)	163.6	175.0	189.4	199.3	236.4	261.4	326.4

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying, and building and construction (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends (c) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision

Section V—continued

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a): ADULT FEMALES,
FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS, ETC., ALL GROUPS(b)Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed
in awards, determinations and collective agreements

(See NOTE at top of page 279)

End of—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
FEDERAL AWARDS, ETC. \$(c)							
1965—December	27.76	27.56	29.13	27.67	28.87	27.68	27.79
1966—	29.31	29.13	30.75	29.32	30.65	29.30	29.37
1967—	31.10	30.96	32.94	31.17	32.62	30.86	31.20
1968—	33.37	32.96	35.28	33.15	34.47	33.17	33.34
1969—	35.70	35.21	38.38	35.54	37.44	34.98	35.70
1970—	37.90	37.45	40.30	38.01	39.36	37.40	37.91
1971—	45.70	44.54	49.09	45.84	47.53	43.65	45.47
1972—	50.40	49.38	53.82	51.33	52.75	48.76	50.30
1973— (d)	62.33	61.63	67.52	63.49	65.11	61.94	62.53
1973—January	50.80	49.54	54.15	51.35	52.75	49.35	50.57
February	51.03	49.60	54.35	51.56	52.88	49.57	50.72
March	51.03	49.60	54.35	51.56	52.98	49.57	50.73
April	52.62	50.78	56.12	52.25	54.13	50.33	52.07
May	56.98	55.74	60.20	57.40	58.65	56.61	56.76
June	57.50	56.22	60.80	58.30	59.41	56.85	57.29
July(d)	57.86	56.30	60.93	58.52	59.41	56.85	57.49
August(d)	58.20	56.73	62.28	59.24	60.16	57.41	57.98
September(d)	58.30	56.76	62.28	59.24	60.43	57.41	58.04
October(d)	59.70	58.49	64.26	60.37	61.87	58.63	59.59
November(d)	60.00	59.03	64.98	61.21	62.78	59.12	60.08
December(d)	62.33	61.63	67.52	63.49	65.11	61.94	62.53
STATE AWARDS, ETC. \$(c)							
1965—December	31.72	29.62	29.19	27.80	28.65	28.21	30.20
1966—	33.32	31.23	30.44	29.48	30.74	30.30	31.81
1967—	35.09	33.40	32.62	31.42	31.83	32.38	33.71
1968—	37.29	36.50	34.46	33.90	34.03	33.75	36.11
1969—	41.14	39.45	37.33	36.20	36.46	38.91	39.38
1970—	42.96	40.18	40.72	37.18	40.21	38.94	41.16
1971—	52.10	47.13	45.50	43.01	44.34	45.04	48.42
1972—	55.51	53.29	51.64	49.94	51.48	49.38	53.52
1973— (d)	72.72	64.08	62.47	61.03	62.97	59.79	67.07
1973—January	56.56	54.85	51.67	50.26	51.59	49.38	54.41
February	56.63	54.86	52.72	50.36	51.88	49.38	54.62
March	57.12	54.89	52.88	51.55	52.26	49.38	54.98
April	57.17	55.04	52.97	52.15	52.64	49.38	55.13
May	61.74	61.57	55.44	56.70	53.50	58.89	59.76
June	61.80	61.59	55.71	57.54	57.18	58.95	60.17
July(d)	63.34	62.29	55.73	57.55	57.38	59.70	61.03
August(d)	63.55	62.50	56.43	57.55	58.01	59.70	61.32
September(d)	65.72	62.56	57.44	57.55	60.61	59.70	62.58
October(d)	67.04	64.03	57.64	57.68	61.82	59.70	63.65
November(d)	70.64	64.03	61.37	57.68	62.12	59.70	65.70
December(d)	72.72	64.08	62.47	61.03	62.97	59.79	67.07

(a) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (c) For definitions, see page 86. (d) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section V—continued

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)(b)							
1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1956	56.02	55.32	51.12	52.62	51.85	54.41	54.77
1957	56.58	56.52	51.91	55.19	53.40	55.36	55.77
1958	57.93	57.15	54.22	56.26	53.82	55.92	56.88
1959	63.05	60.60	57.85	60.14	56.31	59.22	61.05
1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1962	68.07	64.47	64.42	63.45	65.91	62.77	65.92
1963	69.84	65.50	65.91	64.16	66.99	63.61	67.28
1964	73.99	69.51	70.91	68.62	69.63	68.22	71.43
1965	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
1966	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.21	75.20	77.39
1967	84.24	80.48	82.40	78.76	80.46	79.79	82.10
1968	89.88	86.71	87.40	84.50	85.79	84.44	87.84
1969	97.89	93.14	94.80	90.37	92.19	93.23	95.04
1970	102.92	97.10	102.26	94.23	100.59	96.32	100.03
1971	124.43	114.75	117.21	111.06	113.45	111.91	118.63
1972	134.54	128.37	131.66	127.00	130.20	123.85	131.18
1973(c)	171.99	157.52	161.03	155.99	159.61	153.60	163.81

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1956	111.6	110.3	101.9	104.9	103.3	108.4	109.2
1957	112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2
1958	115.5	113.9	108.1	112.1	107.3	111.5	113.4
1959	125.7	120.8	115.3	119.9	112.2	118.0	121.7
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1962	135.7	128.5	128.4	126.5	131.4	125.1	131.4
1963	139.2	130.5	131.4	127.9	133.5	126.8	134.1
1964	147.5	138.6	141.3	136.8	138.8	136.0	142.4
1965	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
1966	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2
1967	167.9	160.4	164.3	157.0	160.4	159.0	163.6
1968	179.2	172.8	174.2	168.4	171.0	168.3	175.1
1969	195.1	185.7	189.0	180.1	183.8	185.8	189.4
1970	205.1	193.5	203.8	188.0	200.5	192.0	199.4
1971	248.0	228.7	233.6	221.4	226.1	223.1	236.5
1972	268.2	255.9	262.4	253.1	259.5	246.9	261.5
1973(c)	342.8	314.0	321.0	310.9	318.1	306.2	326.5

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Figures for July 1973 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

Section VI

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Minimum rates of pay for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

The rates of pay and hours of work shown in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and collective agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered collective agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State but they are not necessarily included in the Wage Rates Index. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there are different classes or grades of work or that different rates are payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form '\$68.10 & \$69.70'. In other cases the rates are shown in the form '\$68.10 to \$69.70', indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates are also prescribed. The rates of pay quoted may be subject to revision due to retrospective adjustments to awards, etc.

The weekly rates shown are generally those prescribed in awards, etc. for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly or daily rates are shown. Relevant weekly rates of prescribed minimum wage for adult males (see pages 307-8) are used where applicable. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding specific rates prescribed for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

The rates of pay and hours of work for the occupations shown in this section are published in the half-yearly (June and December) publications, *Minimum Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work—Adult Males and Adult Females, State Capital Cities*, (Reference No. 6. 15).

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION						
<i>Dairying</i>						
General hand	63.40& 64.60	² 60.00	..	..	..	¹ 60.70
<i>Farming, general</i>						
General hand	¹ 66.00	¹ 66.00	..	..	¹ 61.50	¹ 60.70
<i>Forestry</i>						
Axeman	66.70& 69.40	67.30& 78.20	65.41 to 73.04	64.60	66.50& 75.00	68.10& 79.00
General forestry worker	63.40	66.40	67.45	62.30	74.70	67.20
General nursery hand	63.40	66.40	65.41	62.30	67.40	67.20
Propagator	64.20	75.30	..	63.10	..	76.20
<i>Fruit and grape growing, and picking</i>						
Labourer, picker	¹ 60.60	¹ 60.60	63.98	¹ 60.60	..	¹ 60.60
Packer	¹ 60.60	¹ 60.60	..	¹ 60.60	61.50	¹ 60.60
Pruner	¹ 60.60	¹ 60.60	63.98	¹ 60.60	..	¹ 60.60

(¹) 44 hours. (²) 48 hours (³) No limitation of hours prescribed

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—continued						
<i>Grazing</i>						
General station hand(a)	166.00	166.00	172.80	166.00	166.00	166.00
Shearer per 100 flock sheep(b)	31.36	31.36	32.09	31.36	31.36	31.36
Shed hand(b)	100.55	100.55	114.87	100.55	100.55	100.55
Wool presser(b)	110.90	110.90	121.40	110.90	110.90	110.90
<i>Sugar growing and harvesting</i>						
Cane cutter (per day)	12.46	..	16.57 to 16.80	..	..	..
Mechanical cutter driver (per day)	14.16	..	17.99 to 18.22	..	..	..
Field worker	57.90	..	77.36 to 78.41	..	..	..
<i>Timber getting</i>						
Faller	70.80	70.00	66.49	69.60	71.10	70.70
Tractor driver	83.90	79.30	..	78.80	64.40 to 68.90	80.10
MINING AND QUARRYING						
<i>Coal mining(c)</i>						
Carpenter	178.30	..	170.90 to 72.50	..	..	173.60
Deputy	190.70	..	185.50 to 87.10	..	197.77	181.80
Electrical fitter	178.50	..	175.70	..	193.91	178.40
Fitter and/or turner	178.00	..	175.20	..	193.91	177.80
Labourer	165.40	..	162.70 to 64.30	..	166.78	164.10
Miner—						
Machine	178.80	..	176.00 to 77.60	(d)94.15 to 98.60	185.07	178.60
Manual (dry work)	173.60	..	170.80 to 72.40	..	..	173.50
Screen hand	165.40	..	..	..	..	..
Shiftman—						
1st class	173.60	..	170.80 to 72.40	..	180.08	173.50
2nd class	165.40	..	..	..	..	167.70
Wheeler	165.40	..	162.70 to 64.30	..	173.49	165.00

(a) Without keep. (b) Shearers' and wool pressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found' rates were \$17.26 a week less in December 1973, except in Queensland, where they were \$18.17 a week less in December 1973. (c) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (d) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator).

(1) 44 hours (2) No limitation of hours prescribed. (3) 35 hours

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
MINING AND QUARRYING—continued						
<i>Metalliferous mining</i>						
Fitter	(a) 115.40		(c) 125.44		(b)(e) 79.70	(a) 88.80
Labourer	(a) 92.20	(b) 65.00	(c) 103.35	(d) 59.60	(b)(e) 61.50	(a) 64.90
Miner	(a) 96.50	(b) 80.60	(c) 110.92	(d) 60.10	(b)(e) 68.25	(a) 85.20
Mullocker	(a) 92.20	(b) 67.50	(c) 103.94		(b)(e) 61.50	(a) 68.30
Timberman	(a) 98.50	(b) 80.60	(c) 110.33		(b)(e) 66.25	(a) 85.20
Trucker	(a) 92.20	(b) 67.50	(c) 103.94		(b)(e) 61.50	(a) 68.30
<i>Quarrying</i>						
Hammerman	76.35 & 82.10	80.00	77.62	68.40	61.55	66.50
Labourer	76.35 & 80.30	75.10	69.91	64.00	61.50	66.50
Powder monkey	86.70 & 86.95	81.20	82.31	69.50	63.75	70.70
Spaller	76.35 & 82.10	77.00	69.91	64.00	61.55	66.50

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
<i>Agricultural implement making</i>						
Agricultural fitter	78.50	62.70 to 77.70	75.80	62.30 to 77.30	68.65 & 71.40	78.40
Assembler	64.60	60.30 & 62.10	61.90	59.90 & 61.70	66.00 & 68.30	64.50
<i>Machinist—</i>						
1st class	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	77.80	78.40
2nd class	68.00	67.20	65.20	66.70	66.80	67.90
3rd class	63.00	62.10	60.30	61.70	62.20	62.80
Process worker	61.40	60.50	58.50	61.10	61.50	61.30
<i>Aircraft workshops</i>						
Assembler	64.00 to 72.90	63.10 to 71.00	61.30 to 70.20	62.80 to 70.50	63.30 to 71.10	64.10 to 71.80
Checker	88.20	87.30	85.40	86.80	87.40	88.10
Fitter and/or turner	80.90	80.00	78.00	79.50	80.10	80.80
Ground engineer	80.90 to 90.70	80.00 to 89.20	78.00 to 87.90	79.50 to 89.30	80.10 to 89.90	80.80 to 90.50
Machinist, 1st class	80.90	80.00	78.00	79.60	80.10	80.80
Toolmaker	85.10	84.10	82.20	83.70	84.30	85.00
<i>Engineering, general</i>						
Boilermaker	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	77.80	78.40
Dresser and grinder	62.70 & 63.50	61.90 & 62.50	70.37	61.50 & 62.10	62.00	62.60 & 63.30
Electrical fitter	78.50	77.70	86.35	77.30	77.80	78.40
Fitter and/or turner	78.50	77.70	85.93	77.30	77.80	78.40
Jobbing moulder	78.50	77.70	85.93	77.30	77.80	78.40
Labourer	60.80	60.00	66.93	59.60	61.50	60.70
<i>Machinist—</i>						
1st class	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	77.80	78.40
2nd class	68.00	67.20	65.20	66.70	66.80	67.90
3rd class	63.00	62.10	60.30	61.70	62.20	62.80

(a) Silver-lead-zinc mining. Includes lead bonus in New South Wales. (b) Gold mining. (c) Copper mining.
Includes bonus. (d) Iron ore mining. (e) Excludes district allowance.
(1) 35 hours (2) 37½ hours

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—continued						
<i>Engineering, general—continued</i>						
Motor mechanic	78.50	77.70	85.93	77.30	77.80	78.40
Process worker	61.40	60.50	58.50	60.10	61.50	61.30
Sheet metal worker—						
1st class	78.50	77.70	85.93	77.30	77.80	78.40
2nd class	68.00	67.20	72.98	66.70	66.80	67.90
Storeman	66.30	65.40	63.40	65.00	64.45	66.20
Toolmaker	84.00	83.20	91.44	82.80	83.30	83.90
Tradesman's assistant	61.30	60.50	69.20	60.10	61.50	61.20
Welder, 1st class	78.50	77.70	86.87	77.30	77.80	78.40
<i>Iron and steel</i>						
Blast furnace—						
Cast house labourer	(a)65.90	..	..	(b)59.60	..	..
Founder or keeper	(a)82.70	..	..	(b)72.60	..	..
General labourer	(a)63.80	..	..	(b)59.60	..	..
Pig machine hand	(a)65.90	..	..	(b)59.60	..	..
Coke oven screen hand	(a)70.20	..	..	..	..	..
Open hearth—						
Casting—						
Labourer	(a)63.80 to 65.90	..	..	..	..	..
Ladleman, 1st class	(a)76.60	..	..	..	..	..
Melting helper	(a)70.20 to 83.50	..	..	..	..	..
Rolling mill—						
Bloom mill—						
Heater	(a)78.10	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer	(a)63.80	..	..	..	..	..
Merchant mill—						
Continuous furnace hand	(a)64.60 to 79.50	..	..	..	(c)61.50	..
Mill operative	(a)75.00	..	..	..	(c)64.60	..
<i>Motor vehicle manufacture</i>						
Assembler	61.70 to 72.30	60.90 to 71.30	58.90 to 69.50	60.40 to 70.90	61.50	61.60 to 72.20
Bodymaker, 1st class	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	77.80	78.40
Machinist, 2nd class	68.00	67.20	65.30	66.70	..	67.90
Motor mechanic	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	..	78.40
Panel beater	78.50	77.70	75.80	77.30	77.80	78.40
Process worker	61.70	60.90	58.90	60.40	..	61.60
Spray painter	66.40 to 72.30	65.50 to 71.30	63.60 to 69.50	65.00 to 70.90	77.80	66.30 to 72.20
Storeman	68.00	67.20	65.30	66.70	61.50	67.90
Toolmaker	84.00	83.20	82.30	82.80	..	83.90
Trimmer	70.10 to 78.50	69.00 to 77.70	67.20 to 75.80	68.60 to 77.30	77.80	70.00 to 78.40
Welder, 2nd class	72.30	71.30	69.50	70.90	62.20	72.20
Wet rubber and polisher	68.00	67.20	65.30	66.70	..	67.90
<i>Railway workshops</i>						
Boilermaker	85.80& 87.65	77.70& 80.30	85.96	78.70 to 83.10	77.80	84.25 to 86.65
Car and wagon builder	85.30	78.20	85.96	77.20	77.80	83.45
Car cleaner	61.10	60.60	69.04	61.10	61.50	64.90

(a) Industry located at Newcastle and Port Kembla. (b) Industry located at Whyalla (c) Industry located at Kwinana.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—continued						
<i>Railway workshops—continued</i>						
Electrical fitter	85.80 to 88.30	77.70& 82.00	86.42	78.70 to 82.10	77.80	84.25
Fitter and/or turner	85.80	77.70	71.10 to 86.74	78.70	77.80	84.25
Labourer	61.70	60.00	69.16	59.60	61.50	60.70
Painter	84.50	77.80	85.96	77.20	77.80	83.65
Storeman	63.00	67.00	75.26	59.90	63.10 to 72.25	69.50
Tradesman's assistant	62.60 to 64.65	60.50	70.34	60.50	62.10& 68.20	65.70& 66.10
Welder, 1st class	87.90	79.60	87.86	80.50	77.80	85.45& 86.15
<i>Shipbuilding(a)</i>						
Boilermaker	81.30	80.50	86.93	80.10	77.80	81.20
Electrical mechanic	81.30	80.50	85.93	80.10	77.80	81.20
Fitter and/or turner	81.30	80.50	86.93	80.10	77.80	81.20
Ironworker's assistant	64.55	63.65	70.20	63.25	61.50	64.45
Labourer	60.80	60.00	67.93	59.60	61.50	60.70
Painter and docker	63.65	63.65	63.65	63.65	61.50	63.65
Shipwright	82.10	82.10	82.10	82.10	82.10	88.60
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
<i>Clothing trades (ready made)</i>						
Cutter	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Presser	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Tailor	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30
<i>Dry cleaning</i>						
Operator of dry cleaning machine	70.80	70.80	70.80	70.80	70.80	70.80
<i>Footwear manufacturing</i>						
Clicking section employee	68.10 to 76.70	68.10 to 76.70	68.10 to 76.70	68.10 to 76.70	74.00	68.10 to 76.70
Finishing section employee	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	74.00	66.60 to 76.70
Making section employee	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	74.00	66.60 to 76.70
Stuffcutting section employee	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	66.60 to 76.70	74.00	66.60 to 76.70
<i>Textiles</i>						
<i>Cotton mills</i>						
Labourer	62.60	62.60	62.90	61.70	..	62.60
Loom tuner	71.30 to 77.40	71.30 to 77.40	..	70.40 to 76.50	..	71.30 to 77.40
Doffer	62.60	62.60	62.90	61.70	..	62.60
Tenter	63.60& 66.00	63.60& 66.00	62.90	62.70& 65.10	..	63.60& 66.00
Weaver	64.20& 67.20	64.20& 67.20	..	63.20& 66.30	..	64.20& 67.20

(a) Rates for permanent employment

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—continued						
<i>Textiles—continued</i>						
<i>Knitting mills</i>						
Board and/or press hand	66.60	66.60	63.13	65.70	66.60	66.60
Knitter	67.10	67.10	63.84	66.20	67.10	67.10
Operator, full fashioned machine	68.60& 72.60	68.60& 72.60	..	67.70& 71.80	68.60& 72.60	68.60& 72.60
<i>Woollen mills</i>						
Assistant foreman	75.90 to 82.50	75.90 to 82.50	72.51	75.10 to 81.30	75.90 to 82.50	75.90 to 82.50
Gillbox attendant	66.00	66.00	..	65.10	66.00	66.00
Labourer	62.60	62.60	62.90	61.70	62.60	62.60
Loom tuner	68.80 to 77.40	68.80 to 77.40	65.47 to 73.94	68.00 to 76.50	68.80 to 77.40	68.80 to 77.40
Piece scouring machine operator	66.60	66.60	62.90	65.70	66.60	66.60
Plain warper and/or beamer	66.60	66.60	63.13	65.70	66.60	66.60
Weaver	63.80& 66.90	63.80& 66.90	..	62.90& 66.00	63.80& 66.90	63.80& 66.90
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
<i>Aerated water and cordials</i>						
General hand	63.40	62.60	60.50	65.40	65.50	63.30
Truck driver (truck over 25 cwt to 3 tons)	(a)83.80	77.60	76.64	77.10	76.80	78.40
<i>Bacon curing</i>						
Boner	76.00	80.10	62.90	79.60	85.00	89.20
General hand	63.40 to 65.70	70.50	62.90	70.10	69.00	69.10
Slaughterman	81.20	85.10	62.90	84.70	85.00	88.90
<i>Biscuit and cake making</i>						
Biscuit and cake maker	79.80	71.30	75.44	74.30	74.80	85.60
General biscuit factory hand	68.50	62.70	66.90	59.60	62.70	60.70
<i>Bread baking</i>						
Bread carter	83.50	71.70	78.48	77.60	69.90& 73.80	74.40 to 84.30
Doughmaker	87.50	100.50	79.30	84.80	85.03	91.00
<i>Brewing</i>						
General hand	(a)82.90	63.50	85.00	84.86	63.96	60.95
Labourer	(a)82.90	63.50	85.00	84.86	63.96	60.95
Truck driver	(b)83.80	(c)79.50	..	(c)97.65	66.30	65.33
<i>Butter, cheese and milk processing</i>						
Butter maker	77.80	81.00	81.80	77.10	77.63	73.20
General hand	63.90	70.30	70.30	66.70	70.22	61.10
Grader and/or tester	71.40& 74.30	81.00	76.80& 79.30	70.50& 73.30	76.57	72.30& 73.20
Operator of dried milk machine	71.40	73.90	73.80	77.10	70.93	..

(a) Not comparable with rates shown in previous issue. (b) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, over 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb (c) Truck over 3 tons to 6 tons.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—continued						
<i>Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.</i>						
General hand	74.60	67.90	71.80	67.00	63.47	60.70
Storeman	76.10	75.20	71.80	71.00	..	72.70
<i>Confectionery</i>						
Confectioner—						
Group 1	76.80	74.80	72.56	74.30	74.03	75.60
Group 2	73.40	71.20	66.54	69.10	74.03	72.00
<i>Flour milling</i>						
Miller	89.60 to 108.50	89.60 to 108.50	81.90 to 92.50	89.60 to 108.50	89.60 to 108.50	89.60 to 108.50
Packerman	80.60	80.60	73.84	80.60	80.60	80.60
Storeman	77.40	77.40	71.08	77.40	77.40	77.40
Topman	83.70	83.70	76.69	83.70	83.70	83.70
<i>Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving</i>						
General hand	66.80	66.80	69.40	66.80	61.50	66.80
<i>Meat industry</i>						
Boner	72.30	73.20	90.65	80.60	70.00	72.00
Cold storage hand	68.00 to 69.50	78.90	80.25	73.50	64.50	75.30
Labourer (beef)	69.00	72.45	83.35	71.50	64.00	71.10
Labourer (mutton)	66.80	72.45	80.25	71.50	64.00	71.10
Slaughterman (beef)	(a)	84.00	97.35	89.18	76.00	97.10
Slaughterman (mutton)	(a)	84.00	97.35	84.50	76.00	93.80
<i>Pastrycook</i>						
Pastrycook	68.10	81.20	72.09	73.90	78.71	85.60
<i>Sugar milling</i>						
Carrier hand	(b)74.30		(c)86.53	..	..	..
Engine driver, stationary	(b)67.90& 70.10	..	(c)92.05 to 96.87	..	..	..
General mill worker	(b)72.80	..	(c)84.78	..	..	..
Locomotive driver	(b)73.10	..	(c)96.59	..	..	..
Locomotive fireman	(b)66.50	..	(c)90.99	..	..	..
Fugelman	(b)76.40 to 78.90	..	(c)91.22	..	..	..
Tramway construction and maintenance man	(b)74.00	..	(c)85.89	..	..	..
<i>Sugar refining</i>						
General factory hand	72.80	64.40	79.62	..	63.70	..
Loader and stacker	74.30	66.90	84.63	..	63.70	..
Store hand	75.30	68.75	84.63	..	63.70	..
<i>Winemaking</i>						
Adult male	69.00	69.00	..	64.50	68.97	..
Head cellarman	75.00& 77.00	75.00& 77.00	..	82.00	83.41	..

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) Mills operating in northern New South Wales. (c) Weekly equivalent of hourly rates

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
<i>Furniture making</i>						
Assembler	82.70	63.80& 66.10	69.35	70.10& 72.60	65.04	64.60& 66.80
Cabinet maker	82.70	77.30	87.27	85.00	85.24	78.00
French polisher	82.70	77.30	86.47	85.00	83.66	78.00
Glass tradesman	81.30	77.30	87.39	85.00	83.66	78.00
Mattress maker	82.70	64.30 to 77.30	75.15	70.50 to 85.00	64.35	65.00 to 78.00
Wood machinist	82.70	62.90 to 77.30	87.27	69.10 to 85.00	64.35& 83.66	63.60 to 78.00
Wood turner	82.70	77.30	87.27	85.00	83.66	78.00
<i>Sawmilling and timber yards</i>						
Benchman, No. 1	79.70	78.90	79.52	78.50	78.90	79.60
Dockerman and tally man	60.80& 64.90	60.00& 64.10	67.10	59.60& 63.70	61.50 to 64.10	60.70& 64.80
Labourer	60.80	60.00	65.65	59.60	61.50	60.70
Log yardman	62.80	62.00	71.57	61.60	61.50	62.70
Machinist—						
A grade	79.70	78.90	79.52	78.50	78.90	79.60
B grade	68.00	67.20	71.57	66.80	67.20	67.90
Motor truck driver (truck over (25 cwt to 3 tons)	(a)83.70	77.60	..	77.10	73.70	78.40
Orderman	66.10	65.30	71.57	64.90	70.00	66.00
Puller out	60.80 to 68.00	60.00 to 67.20	66.31 to 68.79	59.60 to 66.80	61.50	60.70 to 67.90
Sawyer—						
Band or jig	66.10 to 79.70	65.30 to 78.90	71.92 to 79.52	64.90 to 78.50	65.30& 70.00	66.00 to 79.60
Circular	68.00& 70.80	67.20& 70.00	..	66.80& 69.60	67.20& 70.00	67.90& 70.50
Timber stacker	60.80& 62.80	60.00& 62.00	65.65	59.60& 61.60	62.00	60.70& 62.70
Tractor driver	67.30 to 78.00	66.40 to 77.20	77.70 to 86.17	66.00 to 76.70	68.40	67.20 to 77.90
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.						
<i>Cardboard boxes, containers and cartons</i>						
General hand	62.70	61.80	60.00	61.30	61.90	62.60
Guillotine machine operator	68.50	67.60	65.80	67.20	67.70	68.40
<i>Printing</i>						
<i>General</i>						
Bookbinder	82.60	81.80	79.80	81.40	81.90	82.50
General hand	62.70	61.80	60.00	61.30	61.90	62.60
Hand compositor	82.60	81.80	79.80	81.40	81.90	82.50
Letterpress rotary machinist	82.60	81.80	79.80	81.40	81.90	82.50
Machine compositor	88.10	87.30	85.30	86.90	87.40	88.00
Machine operator	82.60	81.80	79.80	81.40	81.90	82.50
Photo engraver	83.20	82.30	80.30	81.90	82.40	83.10
Storeman	70.40	69.40	67.50	69.00	69.50	70.30

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, over 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.—continued						
<i>Printing—continued</i>						
<i>Newspapers</i>						
Assistant machinist—						
Day work	85.50	98.80	³ 86.41	76.90	¹ 83.25	78.20
Night work	¹ 99.10	¹ 112.80	³ 100.41	¹ 85.90	² 93.05	¹ 87.20
Hand compositor—						
Day work	108.80	112.40	³ 113.93	99.90	¹ 99.40	101.20
Night work	¹ 122.40	¹ 126.40	³ 127.93	¹ 108.90	² 109.20	¹ 110.20
Machine compositor—						
Day work	114.95	¹ 120.00	³ 119.38	103.70	¹ 106.80	104.90
Night work	¹ 128.55	¹ 134.00	³ 133.38	¹ 112.70	² 116.60	¹ 113.90
Machinist—						
Day work	88.80& 108.80	112.40	³ 113.93& 119.38	99.90& 102.10	¹ 99.40	101.20& 103.30
Night work	¹ 102.40& 122.40	¹ 126.40	³ 127.93& 133.38	¹ 108.90& 111.10	² 109.20	¹ 110.20& 112.30
Proof reader—						
Day work	108.80	112.40	³ 113.93	99.90	¹ 99.40	101.20
Night work	¹ 122.40	¹ 126.40	³ 127.93	¹ 108.90	² 109.20	¹ 110.20
Publishing hand—						
Day work	85.50	85.10	³ 91.90 to 96.00	79.00	¹ 78.75	80.20
Night work	¹ 99.10	¹ 99.10	³ 105.90 to 110.00	¹ 88.00	² 88.55	¹ 89.20
<i>Pulp, paper and board making</i>						
Beaterman	84.80	87.30& 89.90	..	..	..	91.30
Bundler, baler	72.60	71.70	74.20	71.10	..	72.50
Fitter	82.40	81.10	..	80.70	..	82.30
Reclerman	73.70	72.80	..	78.20	..	73.50
Tradesman's assistant	65.50	64.50	74.20	63.90	61.50	65.30
Yardman	69.40	68.40	70.75	68.00	61.50	69.30
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
<i>Asbestos cement goods making</i>						
General factory employee	76.50	73.90	76.39	67.30	70.70	60.70
Moulder—						
1st class	82.80	83.30	82.12	73.50	74.10	60.70
2nd class	79.50	78.10	79.21	70.20	71.80	60.70
<i>Brickmaking</i>						
Burner	71.00& 72.20	80.70	76.00	66.30	76.07	67.80
Drawer	76.40	81.40	71.40	67.10	77.45	67.80
Labourer	70.00	77.90	71.40	62.20	74.31	66.80
Pitman	74.60	..	71.40	68.70	74.31	66.80
Setter	79.00	81.80	73.40	67.10	77.45	69.10
Wheeler	73.60	78.20	71.40	62.90& 63.60	77.45	66.80
<i>Cement goods making</i>						
Cement brickmaker	75.50	74.90	71.83	79.70	..	60.70
Moulder	77.20	74.90& 77.10	71.83	77.80	69.45	60.70

(¹) 38 hours (²) 36 hours. (³) 39 hours.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued						
<i>Cement making</i>						
Cement miller	59.00	77.70	69.14	71.25 to 72.85	63.46	61.60
Labourer	55.20	73.10	63.50	68.25	61.50	60.70
<i>Chemical workers</i>						
Factory hand	53.40	74.90	..	65.30	61.50	..
<i>Earthenware making, general</i>						
Labourer	60.70	65.70	71.40	59.60	61.50	63.00
Presser	61.40& 69.30	69.50 to 74.30	72.30& 74.50	59.60	67.54	69.60
Setter	62.40& 63.60	71.30	73.40	59.60	62.92 to 67.38	66.40
<i>Electricity generation and supply</i>						
Conveyor attendant	83.20	85.25	..	..	74.65& 75.95	..
Electrical fitter	102.60	93.50	98.62	92.50	93.80	83.30
Electrician	106.90	93.50	98.18	92.50	93.80	83.30
Engine driver	97.20	92.40	84.66 to 93.04	92.50	96.20	..
Fireman	94.00& 98.60	100.50	81.51	85.50& 92.50	81.70	..
Fitter and/or turner	102.10	93.50	98.18	92.50	93.80	83.30
Linesman	95.80& 102.40	81.20 to 93.50	93.69	81.30& 92.50	85.65& 91.80	72.50 to 83.30
Tradesman's assistant	82.20	74.20	80.00	67.80	71.60	62.60
<i>Engine driving</i>						
Crane driver	64.10 to 75.70	61.30 to 74.80	73.76 to 91.00	60.80 to 74.40	(a)75.68	62.00 to 75.60
Fireman	65.60& 68.30	64.80& 67.40	68.09 to 71.98	64.30& 67.00	(a)70.62& 73.37	65.50& 68.20
Stationary engine driver, steam	68.40 to 73.90	67.50 to 73.00	72.65 to 79.01	67.10 to 72.60	(a)73.92& 76.34	68.30 to 73.80
<i>Gas making and supply</i>						
Gas fitter	86.40	95.55	90.50	87.70	91.60	91.15
Labourer	75.70	71.90	67.92	65.50	67.35	67.40
Meter repairer	56.50& 72.50	92.90	..	86.60	82.50	89.00
Retort operator	87.50	78.40	73.63	72.10	75.90	76.85
<i>Glass making</i>						
General hand	62.10	73.50	71.60	73.10	73.60	74.30
Sorter	65.70	74.60& 77.20	72.80& 75.20	74.10& 76.80	74.80& 77.30	75.40& 78.00
<i>Leather goods manufacture</i>						
Leather handbags, etc.	75.10	74.20	72.30	73.90	74.20	75.00
<i>Oil refining</i>						
Operator	73.80 to 98.60	89.10 to 105.90	81.80 to 100.00	98.10 to 119.90	79.55& 87.90	..

(a) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued						
<i>Paint manufacture</i>						
Labourer	75.80 to 78.90	75.80	..	67.80	75.60	..
Paint mixer	80.50	79.60	82.02	74.50	79.40	..
<i>Pharmaceutical preparations</i>						
General hand	68.70	74.90	..	64.80	62.70	62.20
<i>Plastic moulding</i>						
Operator of plastic press	69.70& 76.30	68.70& 75.40	..	68.30& 75.00	68.80& 75.50	..
<i>Rubber goods</i>						
Builder (pneumatic type)	70.50& 71.90	69.70& 71.10	69.44	69.20	69.80& 71.20	64.00
Moulder	69.20 to 71.90	68.30 to 71.10	69.44	67.80 to 70.60	68.40 to 71.20	64.00
Operator—						
Calender	77.70& 82.00	76.80& 81.10	75.85	76.40& 80.70	77.00& 81.20	..
Forcing machine	69.20& 70.50	68.30& 69.70	66.82	67.80& 69.20	68.40& 69.80	..
Vulcanising press	70.50& 71.90	69.70& 71.10	65.16	69.20& 70.60	69.80& 71.20	..
Other adult	67.20	66.30	65.16	65.90	66.40	64.00
<i>Tanning of leather, etc.</i>						
Drum hand	73.50	72.50	70.60	72.00	72.60	73.30
Leather dresser	71.70& 73.00	70.70& 72.00	68.90& 70.10	70.30& 71.60	70.80& 72.10	71.60& 72.90
Glazer	71.80	71.00	69.00	70.50	71.10	71.70
Stramer	70.00& 71.60	69.20& 70.60	67.10& 68.80	68.70& 70.20	69.30& 70.70	69.90& 71.50
Table hand	71.70& 73.00	70.70& 72.00	68.90& 70.10	70.30& 71.60	70.80& 72.10	71.60& 72.90
Tan pit hand	70.20 to 72.10	69.30 to 71.30	67.50 to 69.40	68.80 to 70.80	69.40 to 71.40	70.10 to 72.00
<i>Wool scouring and fell mongering</i>						
Labourer	63.60& 65.30	62.80& 64.50	61.00& 62.70	62.40& 64.10	76.91	63.10& 64.80
Wool scourer	71.10	70.30	68.60	69.90	87.96	70.70

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

<i>Building(a)</i>						
Bricklayer	103.40	108.60	98.56	96.11	97.22	106.53
Builder's labourer—						
Skilled	94.57 to 104.28	98.60	77.90	86.83 to 94.72	89.18	89.10
Unskilled	83.67	89.40	77.90	77.83	72.40	79.90
Carpenter	104.20	108.20	99.25	100.90	97.86	107.66
Electrician, installation	(b)102.75	(b)77.70	86.96	(b)77.30	80.60	(b)90.10
Painter	101.80	106.60	97.70	98.94	96.63	106.37
Plasterer	104.20	109.00	98.74	100.06	97.33	106.53
Plumber	105.93	114.21	99.25	(b)101.42	101.13	(b)92.10
Roof tiler	107.00	100.87	98.74	(b)63.40	67.78	106.53

(a) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc. (b) Weekly rates prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—continued						
<i>Road and bridge construction and maintenance (municipal)</i>						
Bitumen sprayer	76.10	78.85	73.12	76.45	74.70	68.60
Ganger	93.10	..	82.30 to 89.03	83.65 to 95.35	..	..
Grader driver	84.60 to 87.40	87.65 to 92.05	73.12	85.25 to 89.55	83.50	77.00 to 81.30
Labourer	74.60 to 77.80	70.65	65.41	69.05	62.90	60.00
Tractor driver	84.60 to 89.10	80.85 to 89.55	77.70 to 86.17	78.45 to 87.05	74.20	72.20 to 77.00
<i>Water supply and sewerage</i>						
Concrete worker	74.07 to 90.95	70.65& 78.85	73.12& 74.75	65.50& 73.70	66.50 to 74.70	65.80& 72.60
Excavator driver	87.50 to 94.70	86.40	73.12 to 77.81	78.50& 84.30	85.40& 87.90	..
Ganger . . . . .	..	..	84.37 to 93.62	75.80& 78.50	81.80 to 90.30	..
Labourer	74.07	70.65	65.41	65.50	66.50	60.00
Maintenance man	84.71& 87.37	78.85	79.54	73.70 to 78.90	74.70 to 75.65	..
Pipe layer	84.71	84.65	74.75	73.70	76.30& 81.80	68.90
Tractor driver	87.60 to 91.30	76.60 to 86.30	77.70 to 86.17	77.50 to 84.30	76.70 to 85.40	72.20 to 77.00
RAILWAY SERVICES						
<i>Permanent way</i>						
Fettler, labourer, etc.	62.10 to 64.10	61.60	70.72	69.05	61.50	65.90
Ganger, fettling gang	70.55 to 79.65	69.80 to 78.90	80.12	70.55 to 77.15	68.65 to 76.40	74.10 to 85.30
<i>Traffic</i>						
Guard	72.55 to 81.75	71.30 to 81.00	87.48 to 95.46	72.55 to 81.75	71.80 to 78.90	75.10 to 83.20
Locomotive cleaner	60.80	60.00	68.88	59.60	61.50	61.40
Locomotive engine driver	87.45 to 94.65	85.80 to 93.00	96.16 to 101.18	85.95 to 93.15	75.40 to 90.90	90.65 to 97.85
Locomotive fireman	61.30 to 71.95	60.00 to 70.40	74.14& 77.76	59.50 to 70.55	61.50 to 67.10	64.05 to 75.15
Porter	60.80 to 65.70	60.00 to 65.20	69.04& 70.08	60.10 to 72.55	61.50 to 65.20	63.85 to 80.15
Shunter—						
Head	185.85 to 90.95	..	..	..	71.95 to 78.90	..
Leading	175.65 to 82.25	174.90 to 87.60	91.04 to 95.88	75.65& 78.15	..	280.15& 82.65
Ordinary	165.70 to 71.05	165.20 to 70.30	80.02& 81.22	72.05	65.20& 70.30	270.45 to 75.55
Signalman	369.20 to 90.95	368.20 to 86.60	79.30 to 98.32	66.70 to 85.85	65.20 to 83.00	71.95 to 77.55

(1) 76 hours a fortnight. (2) 78 hours a fortnight. (3) 76 hours a fortnight for special and 1st class. (4) 36 hours a week for special class.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT						
<i>Air transport</i>						
Clerk	83.25 to 119.95	83.25 to 119.95	83.25 to 119.95	83.25 to 119.95	83.25 to 119.95	83.25 to 119.95
Maintenance engineer	117.95& 125.60	117.95& 125.60	117.95& 125.60	117.95& 125.60	117.95& 125.60	117.95& 125.60
Loader, porter	76.40& 77.70	75.50& 76.90	75.60& 76.90	75.00& 76.40	75.60& 76.90	76.40& 77.70
<i>Road transport</i>						
Assistant	80.70	68.40	69.50	67.90	64.60	69.30
Motor mechanic	78.50	77.70	85.93	77.30	77.80	78.40
Motor truck driver—						
Truck 25 cwt or less	(a)80.70	75.70	74.81	75.10	71.80	76.60
Truck over 25 cwt to 3 tons	(b)83.80	77.60	76.64	77.10	73.70	78.40
Truck over 3 tons to 6 tons	(c)84.70 to 88.00	79.50	78.68	79.00	75.60	80.50
<i>Tramways and buses(d)</i>						
Bus driver—						
One-man operator	84.65	79.60	85.63 to 87.36	81.40	81.95	82.50
Other	78.10	75.30	79.63& 81.36	..	75.40	..
Conductor	62.40& 66.70	61.50& 65.80	69.20 to 72.12	61.00& 65.40	65.90	..
Tram driver . . . . .	..	69.60	..	69.00	..	..
Track repairer . . . . .	..	62.40	..	..	..	..
Vehicle cleaner	63.60	62.40	67.25	60.70	61.50	61.90
Industry and occupation	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING

<i>Harbour services</i>						
Carpenter's labourer . . . . .	..	69.40	..	72.50	73.45	61.20
Crane driver	88.70	85.50	73.76	76.60 to 80.30	..	79.30 to 87.90
General labourer . . . . .	..	68.50	65.41	61.50	73.45	61.70
Wharf carpenter	(e)99.20	84.70	86.64	76.10	76.80	87.10
Wharf storeman	68.80	77.70	73.94	71.80	61.50	72.70
Wharf watchman	73.80	63.25	63.78	65.74	(f) 2.37	(f) 1.96
<i>Shipping, cargo vessels(g)(h)(i)</i>						
Able seaman	153.37 to 156.73	153.37 to 156.73	153.37 to 156.73	153.37 to 156.73	153.37 to 156.73	153.37 to 156.73
Greaser or oiler	145.04 to 156.73	145.04 to 156.73	145.04 to 156.73	145.04 to 156.73	145.04 to 156.73	145.04 to 156.73
Assistant cook	145.56& 160.98	145.56& 160.98	145.56& 160.98	145.56& 160.98	145.56& 160.98	145.56& 160.98
Engineer, 2nd	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62
Master	255.15 to 318.75	255.15 to 318.75	255.15 to 318.75	255.15 to 318.75	255.15 to 318.75	255.15 to 318.75
Chief officer	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62	201.92 to 281.62
Chief steward	179.81& 195.90	179.81& 195.90	179.81& 195.90	179.81& 195.90	179.81& 195.90	179.81& 195.90

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (b) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb. (c) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 13,750 lb to 27,250 lb. (d) Government operated services only. (e) Rates include allowances for sick leave and tools. (f) Hourly rate of pay for casuals. (g) 8 hours a day. (h) Rates of pay include keep and accommodation valued at \$6.50 a week in December 1973. (i) Not comparable with rates shown in previous issue.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING—continued						
<i>Stevedoring</i>						
Wharf clerk, per hour(a)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Wharf labourer, per hour(a)	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
Wharf labourer, permanent	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50	(b)77.00
<i>Tugs</i>						
Master	92.20	73.00	73.00	73.00	74.15	87.70
Deckhand	85.00	77.40	72.62	66.20	81.30	63.10
Fireman	85.00	79.10	73.01	68.80	81.30	60.70

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
COMMUNICATION						
<i>Post Office</i>						
Mail officer	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85
Motor driver	88.41	88.41	88.41	88.41	88.41	88.41
Postal officer(c)	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85	83.85
Postman(c)	81.66	81.66	81.66	81.66	81.66	81.66
<i>Telephone services</i>						
Lineman, grade I.	78.77 to 87.05	78.77 to 87.05	78.77 to 87.05	78.77 to 87.05	78.77 to 87.05	78.77 to 87.05
Lineman, grade II	98.45	98.45	98.45	98.45	98.45	98.45
Telecommunications technical officer, grade I.	128.30	128.30	128.30	128.30	128.30	128.30
Telecommunications tradesman	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15	92.15
Telecommunications assistant	83.39	83.39	83.39	83.39	83.39	83.39

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
<i>Butchers, retail</i>						
General butcher	83.80	82.90	81.00	82.40	77.99	85.60
<i>Cold storage</i>						
Inside hand	71.50	70.90	69.80	72.60	67.00	73.70
<i>Commercial travellers(d)</i>						
Commercial traveller	98.00	91.90	83.40	82.80	82.05	67.20 to 77.90
<i>Milk distribution</i>						
General hand	70.50	83.14	70.30	66.70	70.83	60.70
Milk carter (vehicle 25 cwt or less)	75.70	88.30	74.81	82.09	72.80	89.20
<i>Oil stores</i>						
Clerk	80.80 to 123.70	80.80 to 123.70	80.80 to 123.70	80.80 to 123.70	80.80 to 123.70	80.80 to 123.70
Storeman	53.10	81.40	74.50	81.00	61.50	82.10
<i>Petrol service stations</i>						
Attendant	61.70	72.13	69.60	59.60	61.50	60.70
<i>Retail stores</i>						
Clerk	82.00	79.93	82.72	76.00 to 105.90	79.40	62.20 to 73.90

(a) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work (b) Weekly equivalent of guaranteed wage for four-week period for average weekly hours of 20 or more (c) 36½ hours for postmen and post office counter staff (d) Local or city

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—continued						
<i>Retail stores—continued</i>						
Motor truck driver—						
Truck 25 cwt or less	(a)80.70	75.70	74.81	75.10	71.80	76.60
Truck over 25 cwt to 3 tons	(b)83.80	77.60	76.64	77.10	73.70	78.40
Shop assistant—						
Assistant-in-charge	83.10	79.22& 81.97	79.54	75.14 to 76.87		79.80 to 91.60
Drapery	81.50	72.09	75.27	71.58	75.50	62.20 to 73.90
Grocery	81.50	72.09	75.27	71.58	75.50	62.20 to 73.90
Hardware	81.50	72.09	75.27	71.58	75.50	62.20 to 73.90
Storeman	71.70	75.20	75.27	71.80	73.87	72.70
<i>Wholesale warehouses</i>						
Adult male	74.50	74.00	72.52	70.00	73.40	62.20
<i>Wool stores</i>						
Clerk	77.88 to 93.27	77.88 to 93.27	77.88 to 93.27	77.88 to 93.27	77.88 to 93.27	77.88 to 93.27
Storeman	78.30	76.80	78.74	76.30	76.90	77.60
Wool classer	81.60	86.50	89.84	86.00	86.60	87.20
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
<i>Australian Public Service (c)</i>						
Clerk, class 1, 21 years	86.67	86.67	86.67	86.67	86.67	86.67
Clerical assistant	75.11 to 109.00	75.11 to 109.00	75.11 to 109.00	75.11 to 109.00	75.11 to 109.00	75.11 to 109.00
<i>Fire brigades</i>						
Fireman	91.60 to 114.90	77.27 to 102.30	83.86 to 112.52	67.15 to 81.20	87.04 to 104.64	(d)89.75 to 109.10
<i>Hospitals</i>						
Cook	85.60& 90.50	73.70 to 92.70	84.80	65.30 to 71.50	75.50 to 84.40	71.03 to 82.46
Kitchenman	79.20	70.30	76.20	59.60	65.00	67.71
Laundry employee	81.80	70.20	72.80& 75.10	62.00	65.00	68.31& 70.15
Orderly	82.30	73.30	72.80 to 77.20	60.40 to 66.80	65.00	68.06& 72.71
Porter	79.00& 80.00	73.30	72.80 to 75.70	59.60 to 61.90	65.00	64.80
<i>Office services (private)</i>						
Clerk, 21 years	76.20	78.50	75.07	76.00	71.40	61.50
<i>Other services</i>						
Graduate engineer	104.15 to 141.90	104.15 to 141.90	104.15 to 141.90	104.15 to 141.90	104.15 to 141.90	104.15 to 141.90
Graduate scientist	103.65 to 154.23	103.65 to 154.23	103.65 to 154.23	103.65 to 154.23	103.65 to 154.23	103.65 to 154.23

(a) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb (b) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, over 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb (c) 36½ hours (d) Rates prescribed for 40 hours in four shifts Firemen also paid for 42 hours in three shifts

(1) 42 hours.

Section VI—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.						
<i>Commercial broadcasting</i>						
Announcer	94.30& 104.50	94.30& 104.50	84.10& 94.30	84.10& 94.30	84.10& 94.30	80.00& 88.20
<i>Hairdressing</i>						
Hairdresser (men's)	83.60	73.10	73.94	80.34	72.00	82.20
<i>Hotels(a)</i>						
Barman	71.80	70.80	69.00	69.50 to 73.80	66.55	71.50
Cellarman	75.30	74.40	72.60	72.70	..	75.00
Cook, first	90.20	89.30	64.29& 68.50	79.50 to 84.90	69.30 to 71.35	89.80
Cook, all others	72.20 to 78.60	71.20 to 77.70	62.90	68.80 to 75.00	66.35 to 67.85	71.90 to 78.30
Porter (day)	67.30	66.40	62.90	66.00	63.25	67.00
Useful	67.30	66.40	62.90	66.00	63.25	67.00
Waiter	68.60	67.70	65.70	67.40	64.55	68.30
<i>Laundries</i>						
General hand	75.70	64.10	62.90	68.70	61.50	60.90
<i>Restaurants(a)</i>						
Cook (one cook only employed)	66.40	74.50	74.20	73.40	68.05	71.70
Pantryman	59.20	66.20	65.80	61.50	63.25	65.60
Waiter	60.10	67.50	68.19	65.70	64.55	66.90
<i>Theatres</i>						
Projectionist	83.30& 90.00	83.30& 90.00	93.42	83.30& 90.00	83.30& 90.00	83.30& 90.00
Usher, ticket taker, etc.	60.10	60.10	65.85	60.10	60.10	60.10
<i>T. V. transmission</i>						
Cameraman	79.80 to 94.20	79.80 to 94.20	79.80 to 94.20	79.80 to 94.20	79.80 to 94.20	79.80& 86.20
Technician	86.20& 94.20	86.20& 94.20	86.20& 94.20	86.20& 94.20	86.20& 94.20	86.20& 94.20
<i>Watchmen, cleaners, etc.</i>						
Lift attendant	74.00	62.10	62.90	59.60	68.10	60.70
Office cleaner (day)	73.60	73.20	62.90	59.60	70.40	60.70
Watchman	73.80	70.60	62.90	64.00	69.20	..

(a) Rates of pay represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided

Section VII

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973

Minimum rates of pay for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

(See Explanatory Note on page 283)

Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
<i>Engineering, general</i>						
Process worker	61.40	60.50	58.50	60.10	55.60	61.30
Other adults	56.50	55.50	53.60	55.10	..	57.20
<i>Motor vehicle manufacture</i>						
Process worker	61.70	60.90	58.90	60.40	..	61.60
Sewing machinist	64.90	63.90	62.10	63.50	..	64.70
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
<i>Dry cleaning</i>						
Examiner	58.30	58.30	58.30	58.30	58.30	58.30
Presser	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
Receiver and despatcher	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70
Repairer	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10	57.10
Spotter	59.70	59.70	59.70	59.70	59.70	59.70
Other adults	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
<i>Footwear manufacturing</i>						
Adult female	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.70
<i>Millinery</i>						
Milliner	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50
<i>Order dressmaking</i>						
Cutter	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Machinist	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
<i>Order tailoring (men's)</i>						
Coat machinist or table hand	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50
Cutter	85.40	85.40	85.40	85.40	85.40	85.40
Tailoress	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30
Trouser machinist or table hand	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20
<i>Ready made clothing (men's)</i>						
Coat machinist or table hand	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90
Cutter	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Examiner	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90
Hand sewer of buttons	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30
Head of table	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10
Presser	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Trouser machinist or table hand	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.50

Section VII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—continued						
<i>Ready made dressmaking</i>						
Cutter	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Examiner	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90
Finisher	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30	56.30
Head of table	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10
Table hand or machinist	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90
Presser	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90	58.90
Other adults	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
<i>Textiles</i>						
<i>Cotton mills</i>						
Spinner	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	..	55.80
Winder and/or reeler	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	..	55.80
<i>Knitting mills</i>						
Examiner	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	55.80	55.80
Finisher	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	55.80	55.80
Grader	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	55.80	55.80
Knitter	58.00	58.00	49.96	57.30	58.00	58.00
Machinist	57.50	57.50	49.56	56.90	57.50	57.50
Welter and/or overlocker	56.80	56.80	49.56	56.20	56.80	56.80
<i>Woollen mills</i>						
Gillbox attendant	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	55.80	55.80
Mender	56.80	56.80	49.86	56.20	56.80	56.80
Weaver	58.00	58.00	49.86	57.20	58.00	58.00
Winder	55.80	55.80	47.92	55.30	55.80	55.80
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO						
<i>Biscuit and cake making</i>						
Adult female	65.10	52.85	54.46	53.40	51.00	47.80
<i>Cereals, condiments, etc.</i>						
General factory hand	66.60	54.00	55.63	53.50	51.00	57.90
<i>Confectionery</i>						
General hand	57.40	53.70	49.91	53.40	47.10	54.30
<i>Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving</i>						
General hand	57.90	57.90	55.63	57.90	46.50	57.90
<i>Meat preserving</i>						
General hand	49.40	51.80	70.78	70.78	..	..
<i>Pastrycooking</i>						
Packer	58.20	57.90	57.48	51.60	53.90	..
Pastrycook	63.50	68.45	..	52.50	62.80	76.50
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.						
<i>Furniture making</i>						
Carpet sewer	51.50	54.70	..	59.70	44.62	55.20
Machinist (bedding)	50.30	54.30	56.00	59.30	46.58	54.80

Section VII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.						
<i>Printing, general</i>						
Bookbinder	54.60 to 55.00	54.00 to 54.30	52.60 to 52.90	53.70 to 54.00	54.10 to 54.40	54.50 to 54.80
Cardboard box machinist	53.70	52.90	51.50	52.60	53.00	53.60
General hand	52.40	51.80	50.40	51.40	51.90	52.40
Packer	53.10& 53.40	52.50& 52.70	51.10& 51.30	52.20& 52.40	52.60& 52.80	53.10& 53.20
Paper pattern maker	52.40	51.80	50.40	51.40	51.90	52.40
Printing machine feeder	54.60	54.00	52.60	53.70	54.10	54.50
OTHER MANUFACTURING						
<i>Leather goods manufacture</i>						
Leather handbags, etc.	75.10	74.20	72.30	73.90		75.00
<i>Pharmaceutical preparations</i>						
Filler	58.70				47.50	64.80
General hand	58.20	64.70			47.50	58.60
<i>Potteries</i>						
Adult female	50.50	54.60	71.40	42.70	51.00	
<i>Rubber goods</i>						
Adult female	62.54	61.76	55.28	61.40	61.86	
<i>Soap making</i>						
General hand	57.70	54.00	50.24	53.50	61.22	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
<i>Air transport</i>						
Air hostess(a)	62.54 to 79.75	62.54 to 79.75	62.54 to 79.75	62.54 to 79.75	62.54 to 79.75	62.54 to 79.75
Clerk(b)	76.75 to 89.05	76.75 to 89.05	76.75 to 89.05	76.75 to 89.05	76.75 to 89.05	76.75 to 89.05
<i>Post Office</i>						
Monitor(c)	95.27	95.27	95.27	95.27	95.27	95.27
Phonogram operator(c)	79.92	79.92	79.92	79.92	79.92	79.92
Telephonist	(d)79.92	(d)79.92	(d)79.92	(d)79.92	(e)79.92	(e)79.92
Typist(c)	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99
<i>Railway refreshment services</i>						
Canteen hand	52.10	49.00	56.44	49.35	51.05	
Cook	53.60 to 56.10	50.40 to 54.60	73.24	50.45 to 54.65	53.45	
Pantrymaid	52.10	49.00	56.44	49.35		
Waitress	53.00	49.00	55.74	49.35	51.05	

(a) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day; (ii) 48 in any one week; (iii) 80 in any two weeks (b) 37½ hours
 (c) 36½ hours (d) 34 hours in main exchange, 36 hours in suburban exchanges (e) 36 hours

Section VII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued						
Shipping offices Clerk	62.30 to 72.27	62.30 to 72.27	62.30 to 72.27	62.30 to 72.27	62.30 to 72.27	62.30 to 72.27
Tramways and buses(a) Conductress	(b)62.40& 66.70	61.50& 65.80	..	..	(b)65.90	..
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE						
Butchers, retail Cashier	67.60	66.90	65.40	66.60	68.10	58.40
Oil stores Clerk	64.00 to 81.20	64.00 to 81.20	64.00 to 81.20	64.00 to 81.20	64.00 to 81.20	64.00 to 81.20
Retail stores Calculating machine operator	73.95	71.79	70.94	65.00	66.10	55.30 to 67.00
Clerk	70.75	66.08	68.39	61.70	64.10	53.10 to 64.80
Departmental manageress .	79.15 to 95.50	69.85 to 81.97	70.72& 80.40	..	..	73.70 to 91.60
Ledger machine operator .	72.60	71.79	70.94	65.00	66.10	55.30 to 67.00
Shop assistant— Confectionery	75.05	62.93	66.53	62.36	65.90	53.10
Drapery	81.50	72.09	75.27	62.36& 71.58	65.90	62.20 to 73.90
Switchboard attendant .	70.75	68.63	62.27	61.70	66.10	53.10 to 64.80
Wholesale warehouses Adult female	68.00	60.00& 74.00	55.32	60.95	64.05	53.10
Wool stores Clerk	60.00 to 72.69	60.00 to 72.69	60.00 to 72.69	60.00 to 72.69	60.00 to 72.69	60.00 to 72.69
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES						
Australian Public Service(c) Accounting machinist, grade I	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99
Accounting machinist, grade III	102.92	102.92	102.92	102.92	102.92	102.92
Typist	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99	80.99
Stenographer, grade I	90.69	90.69	90.69	90.69	90.69	90.69
Hospitals Cook	85.60& 90.50	73.70 to 92.70	84.80& 86.70	58.40 to 61.70	75.50 to 84.40	71.03 to 82.46
Housemaid	70.10	70.30	59.65	54.40 to 58.90	60.00	67.77
Kitchenmaid	70.10	70.30	64.95	54.40 to 58.90	60.00	67.77
Laundry worker	71.60	70.20	59.65	55.50	60.00	68.31
Nurse (qualified), first year	82.90	85.80	86.85	82.43	92.10	77.40
Nursing aide	60.60 to 66.50	75.30& 77.90	63.95	62.30 to 66.10	65.00	62.60
Wardmaid	70.10	73.30	59.65	54.40 to 58.90	60.00	67.71
Washing machine attendant .	71.60	71.20	59.65	55.50	66.90	70.15

(a) Government operated services only. (b) Motor bus conductress only. (c) 36½ hours.

Section VII—continued

MINIMUM RATES OF PAY: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1973—continued
(\$)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1973					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES—continued						
<i>Office services (private)</i>						
Accounting machinist	73.00	70.50	64.82	65.00	66.10	48.50
Clerk, 21 years	70.00	67.40	62.27	61.70	64.10	46.50
Stenographer	73.00	70.50	64.82	65.00	66.10	48.50
Typist	70.00	67.40	62.27	61.70	64.10	46.50
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.						
<i>Boarding houses</i>						
Cook	79.30 to 85.00	69.00 to 84.10	69.40& 83.08	52.60 to 79.00	66.35 to 71.35	59.10 to 68.20
Housemaid	61.00	57.50	57.87	54.40	59.55	54.40
Waitress	68.40	67.50	57.87	54.60	64.55	56.50
<i>Cleaners</i>						
Office cleaner (day)	66.60& 67.30	68.00	52.06	(a)50.90	58.80	51.40
<i>Commercial broadcasting</i>						
Announcer	94.30& 104.50	94.30& 104.50	84.10& 94.30	84.10& 94.30	84.10& 94.30	..
<i>Hairdressing</i>						
Hairdresser	78.80	75.24	63.89	60.10	69.00	70.05
<i>Hotels(b)</i>						
Barmaid	71.80	70.80	69.00	69.50 to 73.80	66.55	70.40
Cook	90.20	89.30	48.33 to 57.74	68.80 to 84.90	66.35 to 71.35	69.00 to 88.90
Housemaid	58.10	57.50	44.02	57.10	56.55	56.90
Kitchenmaid	58.10	57.50	44.02	57.10	56.55	56.90
Waitress	68.60	67.70	45.09	67.40	64.55	67.30
<i>Laundries</i>						
Ironer	63.60	52.30	48.56	55.30& 56.00	44.00	48.20
Washing machine attendant	64.60	62.20	51.11	62.90	45.50	51.80
Other adult	63.60	49.70	46.98	54.80	44.00	43.90
<i>Restaurants(b)</i>						
Cook (one cook only employed)	66.40	74.50	74.20	64.40	68.05	59.60
Pantrymaid	53.00	58.40	55.81	52.50	56.55	54.40
Waitress	60.10	67.50	57.44	54.60	64.55	55.60
<i>Theatres(c)</i>						
Ticket seller	52.90	52.90	64.06	52.90	52.90	52.90
Usher, ticket taker, etc.	52.50& 53.50	52.50& 53.50	63.47	52.50& 53.50	52.50& 53.50	52.50& 53.50

(a) 38 hours. (b) Rates of pay represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are *not* provided.
(c) 36 hours.

Section VIII

BASIC WAGES, MINIMUM WAGES, AND INCREASES IN AWARD TOTAL WAGES

Federal Basic Wages. Tables showing weekly basic wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females in awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission during the period 1923 to 1967 were published in Labour Report No. 57, 1972 and earlier issues.

In June 1967 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Following this decision, award rates for adult males and adult females have been increased at various times by granting general increases in award total wages (see page 309).

In July 1966 provisions were inserted in Federal awards prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males and in May 1974 the provision of a minimum wage was extended to adult females (see page 307). Weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed in Federal awards and State awards are set out in the tables on pages 307-8.

State Basic Wages. The following tables show weekly basic wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females in State awards, etc. Tables showing rates for earlier periods were published in Labour Report No. 57, 1972 and earlier issues.

Details of the determination of wage rates (including basic wage rates) in State awards are given in the text on pages 125-8. For rates of minimum wage for adult males and adult females prescribed in State awards see page 308. Details of general increases in award 'total wages' are shown on page 309.

NEW SOUTH WALES BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1963—			1968—		
February . . .	30.10	22.60	1 January(c) . . .	34.50	26.10
May . . .	30.20	22.65	25 October . . .	35.85	27.45
August . . .	30.30	22.75	1969—		
November . . .	30.30	22.75	19 December . . .	36.90	28.30
1964—			1971—		
February . . .	30.30	22.75	1 January . . .	39.10	30.00
May(a) . . .	30.50	22.90	1972—		
19 June(b) . . .	31.50	23.60	19 May . . .	41.10	32.00
1966—			1973—		
11 July(b) . . .	33.50	25.10	29 May . . .	44.40	35.10
1967—			1974—		
1 July . . .	(c)	(c)	23 May(d) . . .	47.80	38.50

(a) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (b) Commonwealth basic wage rates adopted. (c) Fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females. This loading operated from 1 July 1967 to 1 January 1968 when the loading was absorbed in basic wages. (d) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

VICTORIAN BASIC WAGE

Basic wages and margins were deleted from Victorian Wages Board determinations in July 1967 and wage rates expressed as total wages. Following this, wage rates for adult males and adult females in determinations have been increased, at various times, by granting general increases in award total wages (see page 309).

A table showing weekly basic wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations for the period November 1953 to July 1966 was published in Labour Report No. 57, 1972 and earlier issues.

Section VIII—continued

QUEENSLAND BASIC WAGE: BRISBANE RATES(a)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1963—			1971—		
6 May(b)	28.60	21.45	4 January	38.85	29.75
1964—			20 December	39.80	30.50
13 July(b)	30.00	22.50	1972—		
7 December(b)	30.60	22.95	20 March	40.60	31.10
1965—			29 May	41.00	31.85
29 March(b)	30.90	23.20	1973—		
20 September(b)	31.40	23.55	19 February	42.30	32.85
1966—			29 May	44.20	34.90
23 May(b)	32.70	24.55	27 August	44.80	35.35
1967—			26 November	46.60	36.70
10 April(b)	33.20	24.90	1974—		
3 July	(c)	(c)	11 March	48.20	37.90
1968—			27 May	49.40	38.80
28 October(b)(c)	35.55	27.25	2 September	51.20	40.15
1969—					
22 December	36.65	28.05			

(a) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (see page 127). (b) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry (c) Fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LIVING WAGE(a)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1961—			1969—		
10 July	28.30	21.20	19 December	(b)	(b)
1964—			1971—		
22 June	30.30	22.70	4 January	37.85	29.00
1966—			1972—		
11 July	32.30	24.20	19 May	39.85	31.00
1967—			1973—		
3 July	33.30	25.20	29 May(c)	43.15	34.10
1968—			1974—		
28 October	34.65	26.55	23 May(c)	46.50	37.30

(a) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May 1947, a loading of 50c a week for adult males has been payable (b) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay (c) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown

Section VIII—continued

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BASIC WAGE: PERTH RATES

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1965—			1969—		
26 April . . .	31.47	23.60	24 November . . .	36.45	27.88
26 July . . .	31.78	23.84	1970—		
16 November . . .	31.96	23.97	26 October(b) . . .	38.45	29.40
1966—			1971—		
25 January . . .	32.38	24.28	26 October . . .	39.45	30.90
2 May . . .	32.65	24.49	1972—		
2 August . . .	33.26	24.95	26 June . . .	40.45	32.40
24 October . . .	33.50	25.13	1973—		
1967—			8 June . . .	44.00	36.00
1 July . . .	(a)	(a)	17 September . . .	44.00	39.00
1968—			1974—		
25 October . . .	(a)	(a)	31 May . . .	48.50	43.50
19 November(a) . . .	35.45	27.08			

(a) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from 25 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wages. (b) Some Western Australian awards include provisions for additions to minimum wage rates for adult males equal to 10 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margins. These provisions were first prescribed in October 1970. See text on page 127.

TASMANIAN BASIC WAGE: HOBART RATES

Tasmanian State Wages Boards usually specify basic wages when determining wage rates. Basic wages usually prescribed in wages board determinations are set out below.

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1964—			1971—		
19 June(b) . . .	31.40	23.55	1 January . . .	39.00	29.90
1966—			1972—		
11 July(b) . . .	33.40	25.05	19 May . . .	41.00	31.90
1967—			1973—		
July . . .	34.40	26.05	29 May . . .	43.50	34.40
1968—			1974—		
25 October . . .	35.75	27.40	23 May . . .	46.00	36.90
1969—					
19 December . . .	36.80	28.20			

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Section VIII—continued

Federal Minimum Wages. In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males which stated that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The weekly rates of minimum wage prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus \$3.75 a week. For further details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males in Federal awards see pages 123-4.

In its decision in the National Wage Case 1974, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to award the same minimum wage to adult males and adult females. The minimum wage for adult males would be extended to adult females in three steps—85 per cent of the male minimum wage would be payable to adult females from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974; 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurs; and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June occurs. For further details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult females in Federal awards see page 124.

MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES, WEEKLY RATES
FEDERAL AWARDS
(\$)

Date operative(a)	Sydney	Mel- bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin (b)
ADULT MALES								
1966—11 July	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15		
1967—1 July	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15		
1968—25 October	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50		
1969—19 December	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00	42.60	45.30
1971—1 January	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00	46.60	49.30
1972—19 May	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70	51.30	54.00
1973—29 May	60.80	60.00	58.30	59.60	60.10	60.70	60.30	63.00
1974—23 May	68.80	68.00	66.30	67.60	68.10	68.70	68.30	71.00
ADULT FEMALES								
1974—								
23 May	58.50	57.80	56.40	57.50	57.90	58.40	58.10	60.40
30 September(c)	61.90	61.20	59.70	60.80	61.30	61.80	61.50	63.90

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rates shown for Darwin are applicable north of the 20th parallel of south latitude. Rates for south of this parallel are \$1.60 a week less for adult males. (c) Rates are operative from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September occurred.

Section VIII—continued

State Minimum Wages. State awards in all States include provisions prescribing rates of minimum wage for adult males and adult females similar in concept to the Federal award provision of minimum wage (see page 307). The first date shown is the date when the concept was first adopted in the State. Subsequently similar provisions were adopted for other awards, etc. For details of the determination of rates of minimum wage for adult males and adult females in State awards see pages 125-8.

**MINIMUM WAGE, ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES, WEEKLY RATES
STATE AWARDS
(\$)**

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
NEW SOUTH WALES			SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
1974—23 May(a)	68.00	58.50	1966—September	36.05	..
30 September(b)	68.00	61.90	1967—3 July	37.05	..
			1968—28 October	38.40	..
			1969—22 December	41.90	..
			1971—4 January	45.90	..
VICTORIA			1972—19 May	50.60	..
1969—19 December(a)	42.30	..	1973—29 May(a)	59.60	..
1971—1 January(a)	46.30	..	1974—23 May(a)	67.60	57.50
1972—19 May(a)	51.00	..	30 September(b)	67.60	60.80
1973—29 May(a)	60.00	..			
1974—23 May(a)	68.00	57.80	WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
30 September(b)	68.00	61.20	1967—April	36.55	..
			July(a)	37.55	..
			1968—25 October(a)	38.90	..
QUEENSLAND(c)			1969—19 December(a)	42.40	..
1970—8 May	42.80	..	1970—26 October	49.00	..
1971—4 January	46.80	..	1971—26 October	51.50	..
1972—29 May	51.50	..	1972—26 June	53.50	..
1973—19 February	52.80	..	1973—8 June	57.00	..
29 May	60.50	..	17 September	61.50	..
27 August	61.10	..	1974—31 May	69.00	57.90
26 November	62.90	..			
1974—11 March	64.50	..	TASMANIA		
27 May	68.50	58.23	1967—July	38.15	..
2 September	70.30	59.58	1968—25 October(a)	40.45	..
30 September	70.30	63.27	1969—19 December(a)	43.00	..
			1971—1 January(a)	47.00	..
			1972—19 May(a)	51.70	..
			1973—29 May(a)	60.70	..
			1974—23 May(a)	68.70	58.40
			30 September(b)	68.70	61.80

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rates are operative from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurs. (c) Rate shown is operative in the Southern Division—Eastern District (including Brisbane). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to these rates—see page 127 for allowances for adult males, Adult females receiving the minimum wage received 85 per cent of these allowances in May 1974 and 90 per cent from 30 September 1974.

Section VIII—continued

Total Wages. All weekly rates of total wages for adult males and adult females in awards of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and in Victorian Wages Board determinations have generally been increased as set out below since basic wages and margins were eliminated from these awards, etc. For further details of these increases see text on pages 123 and 125.

GENERAL WEEKLY INCREASES IN AWARD 'TOTAL WAGES'

Date operative(a)	Adult males	Adult females
FEDERAL AWARDS		
1967—1 July	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968—25 October	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969—19 December	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971—1 January	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972—19 May	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973—29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50
VICTORIAN WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS		
1967—1 July	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968—25 October	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969—19 December	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971—1 January	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972—19 May	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973—29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Section IX

SURVEY OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1972

For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc. in this section of the Appendix see text on pages 104-6.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)

Industry group(b)	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	103.90	53.20	65.60	44.40	44.0	40.4	40.0	39.3
Engineering and metalworking	96.30	45.90	64.10	42.20	43.3	40.4	39.9	39.4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	93.40	45.00	65.90	44.40	42.2	39.8	40.0	39.7
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	96.80	46.80	64.40	42.80	43.2	40.3	39.9	39.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	89.00	44.40	53.90	33.20	43.4	39.8	39.3	38.6
Food, drink and tobacco	91.00	47.10	57.90	38.40	43.2	40.4	39.8	38.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	101.70	50.90	59.20	36.30	42.5	41.0	39.7	38.8
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	101.70	53.60	61.90	43.50	42.9	40.7	38.6	38.5
Other	93.80	42.90	58.70	39.90	44.0	40.8	39.7	39.8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	95.50	46.60	58.80	37.60	43.3	40.4	39.6	39.0
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	126.40	67.90	70.50	46.20	43.9	41.7	39.0	38.8
Electricity, gas, etc.	95.30	51.30	68.10	43.70	42.2	40.9	39.0	39.5
Building and construction	107.70	50.70	64.60	38.00	44.4	40.9	39.1	39.6
Transport, storage and com- munication	104.30	52.50	67.80	42.10	44.2	41.8	39.5	39.4
Finance and property	99.60	53.10	67.20	44.10	39.2	39.0	37.7	38.2
Wholesale trade, etc.	88.40	44.90	61.60	40.50	41.6	40.6	38.7	39.1
Retail trade	81.10	42.70	59.30	36.10	41.6	41.0	39.7	39.8
Public authority and com- munity, etc. services	98.50	49.90	69.80	44.70	40.5	38.5	38.8	38.4
Other	86.20	44.30	61.30	37.30	42.9	40.7	40.1	39.8
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	97.10	47.50	64.40	40.80	42.4	40.5	39.1	39.0
All industry groups	96.20	47.10	61.90	40.10	42.9	40.5	39.3	39.0

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972
on page 107

(b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF, OCTOBER 1972(a)**
(**\$**)

MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF—INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Industry group(c)	Average weekly earnings	Industry group(c)	Average weekly earnings
Manufacturing—		Non-manufacturing—	
Extracting, refining and founding of metals		Mining and quarrying	189.90
Engineering and metal-working	171.30	Electricity, gas, etc.	167.30
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	150.00	Building and construction	151.40
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	142.30	Transport, storage and communication	143.10
Textiles, clothing and footwear	150.30	Finance and property	173.20
Food, drink and tobacco	142.70	Wholesale trade, etc.	146.50
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	146.60	Retail trade	125.20
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	151.70	Public authority and community, etc. services	159.50
Other	167.30	Other	122.50
	145.70	All non-manufacturing groups	148.60
All manufacturing groups	149.60	All industry groups	149.00

MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF—INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES

Industry group(c)	Males							Females
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust.(b)	Aust.(b)
Manufacturing	157.10	149.50	134.30	141.00	133.20	136.80	149.60	87.30
Non-manufacturing	154.80	151.60	136.80	129.50	148.00	129.80	148.60	91.90
All industry groups	155.70	150.70	136.10	133.90	143.80	132.30	149.00	90.90

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: OCTOBER 1972(a)**

	N.S.W	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust (b)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(\$)							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.							
Adult males	99.70	97.10	88.30	91.90	92.10	100.20	96.80
Junior males	48.90	47.00	45.50	47.50	37.20	40.30	46.80
Adult females	66.80	64.00	57.20	60.70	55.20	61.90	64.40
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	42.80
Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.)							
Adult males	98.70	94.30	88.60	88.80	90.30	83.90	94.30
Junior males	46.60	48.30	43.80	46.60	42.10	46.80	46.30
Adult females	59.00	55.60	53.80	53.20	53.90	53.00	56.60
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	36.30
Total manufacturing							
Adult males	99.20	95.60	88.50	90.80	91.10	88.30	95.50
Junior males	48.00	47.60	44.50	47.10	39.50	44.50	46.60
Adult females	61.50	57.60	54.50	56.30	54.20	54.10	58.80
Junior females	39.40	38.20	33.90	36.50	35.80	35.40	37.60
Non-manufacturing							
Adult males	99.80	93.80	96.10	87.30	102.80	88.70	97.10
Junior males	49.40	48.10	47.30	44.70	43.30	43.90	47.50
Adult females	66.90	66.20	57.70	57.80	61.00	56.80	64.40
Junior females	42.40	42.50	37.70	39.10	37.90	35.50	40.80
All industry groups							
Adult males	99.50	94.90	92.80	89.40	98.40	88.50	96.20
Junior males	48.70	47.90	46.10	46.00	41.80	44.10	47.10
Adult females	64.60	61.50	56.80	57.10	59.40	55.60	61.90
Junior females	41.70	41.40	37.10	38.30	37.60	35.50	40.10

For footnotes see page 313

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued**

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc							
Adult males	43.4	43.4	41.8	42.3	43.4	42.4	43.2
Junior males	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3
Adult females	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.2	39.3	39.6	39.9
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	39.4
Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc)							
Adult males	43.4	43.6	42.2	43.8	44.1	41.9	43.4
Junior males	39.8	41.4	39.6	41.8	41.9	39.8	40.6
Adult females	39.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	40.2	38.8	39.5
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	38.9
Total manufacturing							
Adult males	43.4	43.5	42.1	42.8	43.9	42.1	43.3
Junior males	40.0	40.9	39.8	41.1	41.1	40.0	40.4
Adult females	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.6	40.0	38.9	39.6
Junior females	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.6	38.6	39.0
Non-manufacturing							
Adult males	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.4	44.3	41.4	42.4
Junior males	40.1	40.7	40.4	41.3	40.9	40.1	40.5
Adult females	38.8	38.9	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.3	39.1
Junior females	38.9	38.8	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.6	39.0
All industry groups							
Adult males	42.8	42.9	42.3	42.6	44.1	41.7	42.9
Junior males	40.0	40.8	40.1	41.2	41.0	40.0	40.5
Adult females	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.9	39.1	39.3
Junior females	38.9	38.8	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.0

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory
(c) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS(a)
PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL
ETC. STAFF: INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(b)**

Industry group(c)	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES						
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding metals	16 60	87 30	103 90	5 3	38 6	44 0	4 20	49 10	53 20	1 9	38 4	40 4
Engineering and metalworking	15 50	80 80	96 30	5 0	38 4	43 3	3 80	42 10	45 90	2 1	38 4	40 4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	12 20	81 20	93 40	3 8	38 4	42 2	2 50	42 50	45 00	1 4	38 4	39 8
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc</i>	14 80	82 00	96 80	4 7	38 4	43 2	3 50	43 30	46 80	1 9	38 4	40 3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13 00	76 00	89 00	4 8	38 7	43 4	3 20	41 10	44 40	1 9	37 9	39 8
Food, drink and tobacco	15 00	76 10	91 00	4 9	38 3	43 2	5 70	41 40	47 10	3 0	37 4	40 4
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	11 60	90 10	101 70	3 4	39 1	42 5	3 80	47 10	50 90	2 0	39 0	41 0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	14 40	87 30	101 70	4 3	38 6	42 9	4 30	49 30	53 60	2 1	38 5	40 7
Other	15 80	77 90	93 80	5 4	38 5	44 0	4 50	38 50	42 90	2 8	38 0	40 8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	14 70	80 80	95 50	4 8	38 5	43 3	4 00	42 60	46 60	2 2	38 2	40 4
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	25 20	101 20	126 40	7 2	36 7	43 9	8 40	59 50	67 90	3 9	37 7	41 7
Electricity, gas, etc	9 90	85 50	95 30	3 1	39 1	42 2	2 90	48 40	51 30	1 7	39 2	40 9
Building and construction	20 50	87 20	107 70	5 8	38 6	44 4	3 40	47 30	50 70	1 7	39 2	40 9
Transport, storage and communication	20 20	84 10	104 30	6 2	37 9	44 2	6 70	45 80	52 50	3 4	38 4	41 8
Finance and property	2 40	97 20	99 60	0 7	38 5	39 2	0 90	52 10	53 10	0 4	38 6	39 0
Wholesale trade, etc	8 00	80 40	88 40	2 7	38 9	41 6	3 00	41 90	44 90	1 7	38 9	40 6
Retail trade	5 60	75 50	81 10	2 0	39 5	41 6	2 70	40 00	42 70	1 7	39 4	41 0
Public authority and community, etc services	6 70	91 80	98 50	2 1	38 4	40 5	1 70	48 20	49 90	0 8	37 7	38 5
Other	10 80	75 40	86 20	3 9	39 00	42 9	4 00	40 30	44 30	2 3	38 5	40 7
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	12 30	84 70	97 10	3 8	38 6	42 4	2 70	44 70	47 50	1 6	38 9	40 5
All industry groups	13 60	82 60	96 20	4 3	38 5	42 9	3 40	43 70	47 10	1 9	38 6	40 5
ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES						
Manufacturing groups	3 70	55 00	58 80	1 8	37 8	39 6	1 40	36 20	37 60	1 0	38 0	39 0
Non-manufacturing groups	1 80	62 60	64 40	0 8	38 3	39 1	0 70	40 00	40 80	0 5	38 5	39 0
All industry groups	2 60	59 30	61 90	1 2	38 1	39 3	0 90	39 20	40 10	0 6	38 4	39 0

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours paid for are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 106) (b) Last pay-period in October 1972 (c) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS^(a) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: OCTOBER 1972^(b)**

APPENDIX

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	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust.(c)
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS ^(a)								AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR ^(a)						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc	15.50	16.10	12.40	11.50	13.00	11.80	14.80	4.9	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.7
Other	15.60	14.60	13.00	13.70	14.30	9.00	14.50	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.0	4.8
Total manufacturing	15.60	15.20	12.80	12.30	13.80	9.70	14.70	5.0	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	3.2	4.8
Non-manufacturing	12.50	9.90	13.60	9.40	17.60	7.40	12.40	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	5.6	2.2	3.8
All industry groups	14.20	13.20	13.30	11.10	16.20	8.50	13.60	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.7	4.3
Junior males	3.30	3.60	3.10	4.30	2.90	2.10	3.40	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.9
Adult females	2.90	2.80	1.90	2.30	2.10	1.80	2.60	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Junior females	0.90	0.90	0.80	1.00	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS ^(a)								AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR ^(a)						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc	84.20	81.10	75.90	80.40	79.10	88.30	82.00	38.5	38.2	37.8	38.7	39.2	38.8	38.4
Other	83.10	79.70	75.70	75.20	76.00	74.90	79.80	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.6
Total manufacturing	83.70	80.40	75.80	78.50	77.30	78.50	80.80	38.5	38.5	37.9	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.5
Non-manufacturing	87.30	84.00	82.50	78.00	85.20	81.20	84.70	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.1	38.7	39.2	38.6
All industry groups	85.30	81.70	79.60	78.30	82.30	80.00	82.60	38.4	38.6	38.3	38.9	38.9	39.0	38.5
Junior males	45.40	44.30	43.00	41.70	38.90	42.00	43.70	38.3	38.8	38.5	38.6	39.1	38.7	38.6
Adult females	61.70	58.70	54.90	54.70	57.30	53.80	59.30	38.0	37.9	38.6	38.3	38.7	38.2	38.1
Junior females	40.90	40.50	36.30	39.30	36.90	34.60	39.20	38.4	38.3	38.8	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS								AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	99.70	97.10	88.30	91.90	92.10	100.20	96.80	43.4	43.4	41.8	42.3	43.4	42.4	43.2
Other	98.70	94.30	88.60	88.80	90.30	83.90	94.30	43.4	43.6	42.2	43.8	44.1	41.9	43.4
Total manufacturing	99.20	95.60	88.50	90.80	91.10	88.30	95.50	43.4	43.5	42.1	42.8	43.9	42.1	43.3
Non-manufacturing	99.80	93.80	96.10	87.30	102.80	88.70	97.10	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.4	44.3	41.4	42.4
All industry groups	99.50	94.90	92.80	89.40	98.40	88.50	96.20	42.8	42.9	42.3	42.6	44.1	41.7	42.9
Junior males	48.70	47.90	46.10	46.00	41.80	44.10	47.10	40.0	40.8	40.1	41.2	41.0	40.0	40.5
Adult females	64.60	61.50	56.80	57.10	59.40	55.60	61.90	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.9	39.1	39.3
Junior females	41.70	41.40	37.10	38.30	37.60	35.50	40.10	38.9	38.8	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.0

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. See page 106. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

Industry group(b)	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)							Average Weekly Hours Paid For						
	Males	Adult males	Junior males	Females	Adult females	Junior females	Persons	Males	Adult males	Junior males	Females	Adult females	Junior females	Persons
Manufacturing—														
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	99.30	103.70	53.20	59.90	62.90	44.10	96.60	43.6	43.9	40.4	38.6	38.6	39.0	43.3
Engineering and metalworking	91.20	95.60	45.70	60.30	61.90	41.00	83.80	42.8	43.1	40.3	38.5	38.6	38.3	41.8
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	88.90	93.30	44.50	60.60	62.00	44.40	85.30	41.9	42.1	39.4	37.9	37.7	39.6	41.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc</i>	92.00	96.40	46.60	60.30	62.00	41.90	86.00	42.7	43.0	40.1	38.4	38.4	38.6	41.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	84.90	88.40	43.60	50.80	53.00	33.20	61.00	42.8	43.1	39.1	38.7	38.7	38.5	39.9
Food, drink and tobacco	86.20	89.20	45.90	53.50	55.40	38.10	76.30	42.2	42.4	39.3	38.1	38.1	38.7	40.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	93.30	98.30	49.20	50.80	53.60	36.10	79.90	41.0	41.1	39.7	36.2	35.7	38.6	39.5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	99.50	101.20	53.60	58.90	60.60	43.50	88.50	42.7	42.8	40.7	37.8	37.7	38.5	41.4
Other	89.10	93.00	42.80	54.60	56.30	39.70	81.80	43.4	43.7	40.6	38.2	38.0	39.6	42.3
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	90.60	94.60	46.10	54.60	56.70	37.40	80.10	42.6	42.9	40.0	38.2	38.1	38.7	41.3
Non-manufacturing—														
Mining and quarrying	124.00	126.20	67.60	61.20	64.40	46.20	119.40	43.8	43.8	41.5	36.2	35.7	38.8	43.2
Electricity, gas, etc.	93.10	94.60	51.00	59.40	63.80	42.80	88.80	41.8	41.9	40.7	37.1	36.7	38.6	41.2
Building and construction	101.10	106.70	50.10	51.60	54.20	38.00	96.70	43.6	44.0	40.4	34.1	33.0	39.6	42.4
Transport, storage and communication	97.90	99.20	52.20	58.50	61.80	42.10	92.30	42.1	42.1	41.6	36.6	36.0	39.4	41.3
Finance and property	88.90	97.90	53.00	55.40	63.30	43.60	70.70	38.7	38.6	39.0	36.4	35.5	37.7	37.5
Wholesale trade, etc.	82.20	85.70	44.20	54.50	57.90	40.10	73.50	40.4	40.5	40.0	36.8	36.4	38.7	39.3
Retail trade	63.30	76.00	29.60	42.20	49.80	27.70	52.10	36.1	39.0	28.7	32.0	32.8	30.5	34.0
Public authority and community, etc services	88.50	92.10	48.20	58.20	61.20	43.60	64.90	37.7	37.7	37.1	34.2	33.5	37.4	35.0
Other	56.10	57.10	35.20	44.40	45.30	29.80	49.90	28.2	28.0	32.0	28.3	28.1	30.7	28.2
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	84.10	89.90	40.30	50.60	55.00	36.10	69.40	38.8	39.4	34.6	33.3	32.9	34.6	36.4
All industry groups	87.40	92.30	42.70	52.00	55.60	36.40	74.20	40.7	41.2	36.8	35.0	34.9	35.4	38.6

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972.

(b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1972(a)

	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)							Average Weekly Hours Paid For						
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust (b)	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust (b)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC														
Males	95.00	93.00	81.50	88.00	83.60	90.90	92.00	42.9	43.0	41.3	42.1	42.7	41.7	42.7
Adults	99.20	96.70	87.90	91.70	91.30	98.60	96.40	43.2	43.2	41.6	42.2	43.1	41.9	43.0
Juniors	48.90	46.90	44.50	47.10	37.20	40.30	46.60	40.1	40.4	39.3	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1
Females	63.20	60.40	53.20	55.40	47.80	53.40	60.30	38.8	38.2	38.8	38.4	36.2	37.3	38.4
Adults	64.60	61.40	55.70	58.60	50.30	58.10	62.00	38.8	38.2	38.7	38.8	35.3	37.2	38.4
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	41.90	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	38.6
Persons	88.70	86.30	77.60	82.90	78.70	86.90	86.00	42.1	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.8	41.2	41.9
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC)														
Males	94.20	90.10	82.10	83.10	84.30	79.20	89.30	42.7	42.9	41.2	43.1	43.2	41.2	42.5
Adults	97.40	93.00	86.90	87.70	88.60	82.60	92.90	42.9	43.0	41.4	43.3	43.3	41.3	42.8
Juniors	45.50	47.20	43.30	46.20	42.00	46.50	45.50	38.8	40.5	39.1	41.4	41.8	39.7	39.9
Females	55.20	52.30	47.80	47.30	48.60	47.00	52.50	38.2	38.3	37.8	37.4	38.4	37.1	38.1
Adults	56.90	54.10	51.40	50.40	51.50	50.30	54.60	38.2	38.2	37.5	37.1	38.2	36.8	38.0
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	36.10	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	38.7
Persons	79.20	74.60	73.60	70.90	74.20	71.10	75.90	41.0	41.0	40.3	41.2	41.8	40.2	40.9
TOTAL MANUFACTURING														
Males	94.60	91.40	81.90	86.20	84.00	82.40	90.60	42.8	42.9	41.2	42.4	43.0	41.3	42.6
Adults	98.40	94.70	87.20	90.30	89.70	86.90	94.60	43.1	43.1	41.5	42.6	43.2	41.5	42.9
Juniors	47.60	47.10	43.80	46.70	39.40	44.30	46.10	39.6	40.4	39.2	40.8	41.1	39.9	40.0
Females	57.60	54.20	48.90	50.40	48.40	47.70	54.60	38.4	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.2	38.2
Adults	59.30	55.90	52.30	53.70	51.30	51.20	56.70	38.4	38.2	37.8	37.8	37.6	36.8	38.1
Juniors	39.20	38.10	33.80	35.40	35.80	35.10	37.40	38.6	38.9	38.9	38.0	39.6	38.3	38.7
Persons	83.60	79.00	74.80	77.80	75.90	75.00	80.10	41.5	41.4	40.5	41.3	41.8	40.4	41.3
NON-MANUFACTURING														
Males	86.60	79.50	85.80	72.40	91.70	78.50	84.10	38.4	37.6	40.3	37.4	41.9	39.3	38.8
Adults	91.80	84.80	92.30	79.50	98.10	84.90	89.90	38.9	38.0	40.9	38.6	42.4	39.8	39.4
Juniors	41.20	41.00	42.10	33.20	40.10	40.10	40.30	33.7	34.9	36.0	31.0	37.8	36.8	34.6
Females	53.70	51.60	45.30	43.80	47.70	42.70	50.60	33.1	32.9	34.5	32.4	34.2	33.8	33.3
Adults	57.70	55.80	51.10	46.50	52.00	46.40	55.00	33.0	32.4	34.6	31.3	33.6	32.0	32.9
Juniors	36.90	37.80	32.60	35.80	35.10	34.00	36.10	34.0	34.6	34.1	35.7	36.0	37.8	34.6
Persons	71.70	66.60	69.80	60.40	72.40	68.00	69.40	36.0	35.4	38.0	35.3	38.6	37.7	36.4
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS														
Males	90.70	86.30	84.10	80.00	88.90	80.20	87.40	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.2	42.3	40.2	40.8
Adults	95.20	90.60	90.20	85.60	95.10	85.80	92.30	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.9	42.7	40.5	41.2
Juniors	43.90	43.60	42.80	39.00	39.80	41.70	42.70	36.2	37.3	37.3	35.3	39.0	37.9	36.8
Females	55.10	52.70	46.20	46.10	47.80	44.50	52.00	35.0	35.2	35.3	34.2	34.8	35.0	35.0
Adults	58.30	55.80	51.40	49.10	51.80	48.20	55.60	35.0	35.1	35.5	33.6	34.3	33.8	34.9
Juniors	37.30	37.90	32.80	35.70	35.20	34.30	36.40	34.8	35.6	34.9	36.3	36.5	37.9	35.4
Persons	77.00	73.00	71.60	68.80	73.50	71.00	74.20	38.5	38.5	38.9	38.2	39.5	38.9	38.6

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (c) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)
 (\$)

Industry group(b)	Total	Adult	Junior	Total full-time employees	Adult full-time employees	Junior full-time employees
MALES						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	103.00	107.40	53.20	103.10	107.60	53.20
Engineering and metalworking	97.80	102.30	45.70	98.40	102.90	45.90
Ships, vehicles, parts and acces- sories	92.90	97.40	44.50	93.10	97.50	45.00
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	97.40	101.90	46.60	97.80	102.30	46.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	93.80	97.40	43.60	94.40	97.90	44.40
Food, drink and tobacco	92.50	95.60	45.90	94.30	97.40	47.10
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	99.90	104.90	49.20	102.90	108.10	50.90
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	110.90	112.70	53.60	111.40	113.20	53.60
Other	95.10	99.00	42.80	95.70	99.70	42.90
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	96.80	100.90	46.10	97.70	101.80	46.60
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	130.10	132.30	67.60	130.30	132.50	67.90
Electricity, gas, etc.	97.60	99.20	51.00	98.30	99.90	51.30
Building and construction	107.40	112.80	50.10	108.40	113.70	50.70
Transport, storage and com- munication	103.40	104.60	52.20	108.00	109.50	52.50
Finance and property	113.20	123.20	53.00	114.50	124.90	53.10
Wholesale trade, etc.	93.90	97.60	44.20	96.40	100.30	44.90
Retail trade	72.70	85.70	29.60	82.30	90.50	42.70
Public authority and com- munity, etc. services	108.70	112.50	48.20	114.30	118.40	49.90
Other	64.70	65.90	35.20	92.50	94.90	44.30
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	94.80	100.80	40.30	102.20	107.50	47.50
All industry groups	95.80	100.80	42.70	99.90	104.60	47.10

For footnotes see page 320.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued

(\$)

Industry group(b)	Total	Adult	Junior	Total full-time employees	Adult full-time employees	Junior full-time employees
FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	60.30	63.30	44.10	62.40	66.00	44.40
Engineering and metalworking	60.50	62.20	41.00	62.50	64.30	42.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and acces- sories	61.30	62.80	44.40	64.70	66.60	44.40
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	60.60	62.30	41.90	62.90	64.70	42.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	51.50	53.90	33.20	52.20	54.70	33.20
Food, drink and tobacco	53.90	55.80	38.10	56.00	58.30	38.40
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	51.70	54.60	36.10	55.90	60.30	36.30
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	60.30	62.00	43.50	61.40	63.40	43.50
Other	55.50	57.30	39.70	57.50	59.60	39.90
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	55.20	57.30	37.40	57.00	59.50	37.60
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	63.10	66.60	46.20	67.60	72.60	46.20
Electricity, gas, etc.	60.00	64.50	42.80	63.10	68.80	43.70
Building and construction	53.60	56.30	38.00	60.70	66.10	38.00
Transport, storage and com- munication	59.30	62.60	42.10	63.60	68.50	42.10
Finance and property	56.10	64.20	43.60	58.10	68.00	44.10
Wholesale trade, etc.	55.60	59.20	40.10	58.30	62.90	40.50
Retail trade	43.40	51.20	27.70	52.40	60.80	36.10
Public authority and com- munity, etc. services	60.10	63.40	43.60	66.70	72.10	44.70
Other	45.90	46.80	29.80	61.00	62.90	37.30
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	52.00	56.50	36.10	59.70	66.00	40.80
All industry groups	53.10	56.80	36.40	58.60	63.20	40.10

For footnotes see page 320

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued
 (\$)

Industry group(b)	Total	Adult	Junior	Total full-time employees	Adult full-time employees	Junior full-time employees
PERSONS						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	100.10	104.70	52.10	100.60	105.20	52.20
Engineering and metalworking	89.60	93.40	44.70	90.80	94.70	45.10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	89.10	93.20	44.50	90.00	94.10	44.90
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	91.00	94.90	45.80	92.00	96.10	46.10
Textiles, clothing and footwear	66.50	68.90	35.50	66.50	69.90	35.70
Food, drink and tobacco	81.50	84.60	42.70	83.90	87.20	43.50
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	85.70	90.90	43.80	90.40	96.40	44.70
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	98.70	101.10	48.50	99.60	102.10	48.50
Other	87.20	91.00	41.90	88.50	92.40	42.10
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	86.10	89.30	43.00	87.10	91.10	43.40
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	125.40	128.30	61.80	126.40	129.40	62.00
Electricity, gas, etc.	92.90	95.50	47.10	94.30	97.00	47.80
Building and construction	103.10	108.50	48.50	105.30	111.00	49.00
Transport, storage and communication	97.50	99.80	47.10	102.50	105.10	47.20
Finance and property	86.60	100.70	46.40	89.00	104.40	46.80
Wholesale trade, etc.	83.30	88.00	42.10	86.40	91.50	42.70
Retail trade	58.20	69.90	28.50	68.90	78.70	38.70
Public authority and community, etc. services	73.70	78.30	44.20	81.50	88.20	45.40
Other	55.10	56.20	32.00	77.00	79.40	40.10
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	77.60	84.50	37.80	86.90	94.40	43.30
All industry groups	81.10	86.70	39.40	87.00	92.80	43.40

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 on page 107.

(b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table, see table

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(b)

	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
			Manu- facturing	Non- manu- facturing	All industry groups	
Average weekly earnings (\$)	29.90	8.20	31.00	30.90	30.90	7.00
Average weekly hours paid for	14.3	8.0	20.2	17.3	17.7	6.9
Average hourly earnings (\$)	2.10	1.03	1.53	1.79	1.75	1.01

(a) Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: OCTOBER 1972(a)**
(£)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.							
Males	100.80	99.00	85.20	92.20	88.70	94.80	97.40
Adults	105.10	102.60	91.60	96.00	96.30	102.20	101.90
Juniors	48.90	46.90	44.50	47.10	37.20	40.30	46.60
Full-time employees	101.20	99.40	85.80	92.40	89.30	95.90	97.80
Adults	105.60	103.10	92.00	96.20	97.00	103.70	102.30
Juniors	48.90	47.00	45.50	47.50	37.20	40.30	46.80
Females	63.50	60.70	54.50	55.50	48.60	53.60	60.60
Adults	64.90	61.70	57.00	58.80	51.20	58.40	62.30
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	41.90
Full-time employees	65.50	63.00	55.70	57.90	52.00	56.10	62.90
Adults	67.10	64.30	58.60	60.90	56.00	62.20	64.70
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	42.80
Persons	93.90	91.60	81.10	86.80	83.60	90.70	91.00
Adults	97.60	94.80	86.90	90.90	90.80	98.30	94.90
Juniors	48.20	46.60	43.60	44.60	37.10	39.60	45.80
Full-time employees	94.80	92.80	81.90	87.60	85.10	92.20	92.00
Adults	98.70	96.00	87.70	91.60	92.80	100.30	96.10
Juniors	48.20	46.70	44.50	45.90	37.10	39.60	46.10
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.)							
Males	102.10	97.50	86.90	88.50	89.80	84.10	96.30
Adults	105.40	100.50	91.70	93.20	94.10	87.70	100.00
Juniors	45.50	47.20	43.30	46.20	42.00	46.50	45.50
Full-time employees	103.40	98.70	88.40	89.50	91.20	85.20	97.60
Adults	106.60	101.70	93.50	94.20	95.70	88.90	101.30
Juniors	46.60	48.30	43.80	46.60	42.10	46.80	46.30
Females	56.00	53.10	48.50	47.80	49.20	47.30	53.20
Adults	57.70	54.90	52.20	50.90	52.20	50.70	55.40
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	36.10
Full-time employees	57.90	54.30	50.10	49.60	50.90	49.30	54.80
Adults	59.90	56.40	54.50	53.60	54.60	53.50	57.40
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	36.30
Persons	85.70	80.40	77.90	75.50	79.10	75.40	81.60
Adults	88.80	83.50	83.20	80.70	84.00	79.90	85.30
Juniors	41.80	41.70	39.50	40.80	39.20	41.50	41.10
Full-time employees	87.80	82.10	79.80	77.50	81.00	77.00	83.50
Adults	91.10	85.30	85.50	83.20	86.30	81.90	87.40
Juniors	42.40	42.10	39.90	41.10	39.30	41.80	41.50

For footnotes see page 323

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued

(\$)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
TOTAL MANUFACTURING							
Males	101.40	98.10	86.30	90.80	89.30	87.10	96.80
Adults	105.20	101.40	91.70	95.00	95.00	91.60	100.90
Juniors	47.60	47.10	43.80	46.70	39.40	44.30	46.10
Full-time employees	102.20	99.00	87.50	91.30	90.40	88.20	97.70
Adults	106.10	102.30	93.00	95.50	96.30	93.00	101.80
Juniors	48.00	47.70	44.50	47.10	39.50	44.50	46.60
Females	58.30	54.80	49.70	50.70	49.10	48.10	55.20
Adults	59.90	56.60	53.20	54.00	52.00	51.70	57.30
Juniors	39.20	38.10	33.80	35.40	35.80	35.10	37.40
Full-time employees	60.20	56.30	51.30	52.80	51.10	50.10	57.00
Adults	62.20	58.30	55.40	56.60	54.90	54.50	59.50
Juniors	39.40	38.20	33.90	36.50	35.80	35.40	37.60
Persons	89.40	84.70	78.90	81.90	80.80	79.20	85.50
Adults	92.80	87.80	84.30	86.60	86.60	84.40	89.30
Juniors	44.90	43.40	40.90	42.60	38.30	41.00	43.00
Full-time employees	91.10	86.20	80.50	83.30	82.60	80.90	87.10
Adults	94.60	89.50	86.20	88.10	88.80	86.50	91.10
Juniors	45.30	43.80	41.40	43.30	38.30	41.20	43.40
NON-MANUFACTURING							
Males	97.80	93.60	93.40	81.30	100.20	84.70	94.90
Adults	103.10	99.20	99.80	88.40	106.40	91.20	100.80
Juniors	41.20	41.00	42.10	33.20	40.10	40.10	40.30
Full-time employees	105.90	102.40	97.50	90.70	104.60	88.70	102.20
Adults	110.60	107.80	103.30	95.70	110.70	94.70	107.50
Juniors	49.40	48.10	47.30	44.70	43.30	43.90	47.50
Females	55.00	46.70	46.30	45.20	49.30	43.20	52.00
Adults	59.10	57.70	52.30	48.20	53.80	47.10	56.50
Juniors	36.90	37.80	32.60	35.80	35.10	34.00	36.10
Full-time employees	63.00	61.40	52.20	53.40	55.70	49.10	59.70
Adults	68.40	68.10	58.90	59.70	63.00	57.40	66.00
Juniors	42.40	42.50	37.80	39.10	37.90	35.50	40.80

For footnotes see page 323.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued
(\$)

	N.S.W	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
NON-MANUFACTURING (continued)							
Persons	79.90	76.60	76.20	67.30	79.50	73.60	77.60
Adults	85.90	83.30	85.10	74.20	87.30	81.10	84.50
Juniors	38.60	39.00	36.30	34.60	36.90	37.30	37.80
Full-time employees	89.70	86.80	82.60	77.90	87.00	79.80	86.90
Adults	96.10	94.60	91.20	85.40	96.10	88.40	94.40
Juniors	45.10	44.50	41.60	41.20	39.80	39.90	43.30
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS							
Males	99.60	96.10	90.50	86.30	96.40	85.80	95.80
Adults	104.20	100.50	96.50	92.00	102.40	91.40	100.80
Juniors	43.90	43.60	42.80	39.00	39.80	41.70	42.70
Full-time employees	104.00	100.50	93.40	91.00	99.50	88.50	99.90
Adults	108.30	104.60	99.10	95.60	105.50	93.90	104.60
Juniors	48.70	47.90	46.10	46.00	41.80	44.10	47.10
Females	56.10	53.90	47.10	47.10	49.20	44.90	53.10
Adults	59.40	57.20	52.50	50.30	53.50	48.80	56.80
Juniors	37.30	37.90	32.80	35.70	35.20	34.30	36.40
Full-time employees	61.90	58.90	52.00	53.20	54.80	49.50	58.60
Adults	65.70	62.80	57.90	58.30	61.20	56.10	63.20
Juniors	41.70	41.40	37.10	38.30	37.60	35.50	40.10
Persons	84.10	80.70	77.20	74.20	79.90	75.90	81.10
Adults	89.10	85.70	84.80	80.30	87.10	82.50	86.70
Juniors	40.50	40.40	37.60	37.40	37.20	38.50	39.40
Full-time employees	90.40	86.50	81.80	80.70	85.60	80.30	87.00
Adults	95.40	91.70	89.30	86.90	93.80	87.50	92.80
Juniors	45.10	44.20	41.50	42.10	39.40	40.40	43.40

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
(c) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

Industry group(b)	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	84.40	(c)	(c)	(c)	43.7	(c)	(c)	(c)
Engineering and metalworking	92.20	55.50	73.60	50.60	39.2	39.8	38.5	36.6
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	86.70	42.40	73.50	49.80	41.1	38.3	37.6	36.9
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc	87.30	44.00	73.20	49.80	40.9	38.5	38.3	36.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	99.50	(c)	62.80	(c)	42.1	(c)	39.0	(c)
Food, drink and tobacco	90.70	48.10	62.60	47.50	44.6	42.6	40.3	37.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	99.90	50.30	62.20	36.20	42.3	41.5	39.0	38.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	105.80	55.90	79.00	49.30	39.4	39.1	38.5	37.3
Other	90.40	41.80	63.50	(c)	41.0	39.6	38.7	(c)
Manufacturing groups	90.30	45.80	69.40	45.50	41.8	39.9	38.8	37.6
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	128.70	61.80	78.50	(c)	39.6	38.8	36.9	(c)
Electricity, gas, etc.	100.70	55.30	70.40	46.00	40.6	39.4	37.0	37.1
Building and construction	87.20	49.90	67.00	44.70	41.4	39.8	37.8	37.4
Transport, storage and communication	106.40	50.10	92.20	47.30	41.9	40.9	40.9	40.5
Finance and property	101.70	58.20	71.70	47.50	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.5
Wholesale trade, etc.	103.00	(c)	72.00	(c)	42.0	(c)	36.3	(c)
Retail trade	80.30	(c)	59.30	41.20	39.9	(c)	39.4	38.0
Public authority and community, etc. services	108.00	54.60	85.20	46.60	38.6	37.5	37.0	37.4
Other	88.00	49.20	72.00	50.70	40.3	39.6	37.7	37.0
Non-manufacturing groups	102.30	53.00	84.80	46.90	40.3	39.3	37.5	38.3
All industry groups	101.20	51.90	84.40	46.90	40.4	39.4	37.6	38.3

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107. (c) Information not available because relatively few employees reported.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(b)**

	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
			Manu- facturing	Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups	
Average weekly earnings (\$)	31.80	18.40	34.00	31.00	31.00	16.00
Average weekly hours paid for	10.7	16.0	16.6	14.4	14.4	9.6
Average hourly earnings (\$)	2.96	1.15	2.04	2.15	2.15	1.67

(a) Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>							
Adult males	91.70	91.80	80.90	79.30	73.20	76.60	87.30
Junior males	47.00	45.90	41.30	42.00	33.90	(c)	44.00
Adult females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
<i>Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.)</i>							
Adult males	88.70	99.40	83.80	104.20	95.00	88.10	94.20
Junior males	46.80	49.00	40.30	57.00	43.60	(c)	48.60
Adult females	63.00	67.20	71.70	72.90	62.90	(c)	67.70
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
<i>Total manufacturing</i>							
Adult males	90.20	93.50	81.60	95.60	81.20	81.10	90.30
Junior males	46.90	46.20	41.10	51.00	35.70	45.50	45.80
Adult females	67.70	70.10	70.70	72.40	62.20	(c)	69.40
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
<i>Non-manufacturing</i>							
Adult males	102.60	105.90	98.40	95.50	98.00	97.00	102.30
Junior males	53.60	52.60	52.80	51.20	52.70	50.30	53.00
Adult females	83.70	90.80	82.20	80.00	83.10	76.50	84.80
Junior females	47.60	47.70	46.60	43.80	47.80	44.20	46.90
<i>All industry groups</i>							
Adult males	101.40	104.90	97.10	95.50	96.60	96.40	101.20
Junior males	52.20	51.80	51.60	51.20	50.70	50.00	51.90
Adult females	83.40	89.90	82.10	79.70	82.60	76.50	84.40
Junior females	47.60	47.70	46.50	43.80	47.70	44.20	46.90

For footnotes see page 326

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS STATES, OCTOBER, 1972 (a)—continued**

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR							
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.							
Adult males	41.6	40.1	41.4	41.1	39.6	39.2	40.9
Junior males	38.6	38.4	37.7	39.7	39.0	(c)	38.6
Adult females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.)							
Adult males	44.1	40.4	40.5	42.2	45.9	40.9	43.0
Junior males	42.6	39.9	39.9	41.4	42.1	(c)	42.0
Adult females	39.0	38.4	38.8	39.2	43.4	(c)	39.1
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total manufacturing							
Adult males	42.9	40.2	41.2	41.8	41.9	39.9	41.8
Junior males	40.8	38.5	38.2	40.8	39.5	41.2	39.9
Adult females	38.3	38.5	38.5	39.2	43.1	(c)	38.8
Junior females	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Non-manufacturing							
Adult males	40.3	40.4	39.9	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.3
Junior males	39.1	40.0	38.5	39.9	39.6	38.8	39.3
Adult females	36.6	38.6	37.9	38.5	36.5	37.1	37.5
Junior females	37.9	38.7	37.9	39.2	38.9	38.1	38.3
All industry groups							
Adult males	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.4
Junior males	39.5	39.8	38.5	40.1	39.6	39.0	39.4
Adult females	36.6	38.6	37.9	38.6	36.7	37.1	37.6
Junior females	37.9	38.7	37.9	39.2	38.9	38.1	38.3

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory
(c) Information not available because relatively few employees reported

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS^(a)
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA 1972^(b)

Industry group (c)	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES						
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	14 60	69 80	84 40	4 8	38 9	43 7	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Engineering and metalworking	2 90	89 30	92 20	0 9	38 3	39 2	0 90	54 50	55 50	0 4	39 3	39 8
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8 20	78 50	86 70	2 6	38 5	41 1	1 10	41 20	42 40	0 6	37 7	38 3
Founding engineering, vehicles, etc	7 60	79 70	87 30	2 4	38 5	40 9	1 20	42 80	44 00	0 6	38 0	38 5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8 60	90 80	99 50	2 6	39 5	42 1	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Food, drink and tobacco	16 10	74 50	90 70	5 3	39 3	44 6	7 30	40 80	48 10	3 4	39 2	42 6
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	12 10	87 80	99 90	3 3	39 0	42 3	5 60	44 70	50 30	2 6	38 9	41 5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	4 30	101 50	105 80	1 1	38 2	39 4	0 20	55 70	55 90	0 1	38 9	39 1
Other	6 20	84 10	90 40	2 1	38 8	41 0	2 20	39 50	41 80	1 4	38 2	39 6
Manufacturing groups	9 60	80 60	90 30	3 1	38 7	41 8	3 20	42 60	45 80	1 5	38 4	39 9
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	15 00	113 70	128 70	3 7	35 9	39 6	3 10	58 80	61 80	1 2	37 5	38 8
Electricity, gas, etc	6 80	93 90	100 70	1 8	38 9	40 6	1 20	54 00	55 30	0 5	38 9	39 4
Building and construction	8 40	78 80	87 20	2 7	38 7	41 4	2 00	47 90	49 90	1 0	38 8	39 8
Transport, storage and communication	10 50	96 00	106 40	2 9	39 0	41 9	3 90	46 30	50 10	1 9	39 1	40 9
Finance and property	2 00	99 70	101 70	0 5	38 4	38 9	0 60	57 60	58 20	0 3	38 7	38 9
Wholesale trade, etc	9 60	93 30	103 00	2 5	39 6	42 0	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Retail trade	1 90	78 40	80 30	0 6	39 2	39 9	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Public authority and community, etc services	4 30	103 70	108 00	1 2	37 4	38 6	0 90	53 60	54 60	0 4	37 1	37 5
Other	5 40	82 60	88 00	1 8	38 5	40 3	1 90	47 30	49 20	1 1	38 5	39 6
Non-manufacturing groups	7 00	95 30	102 30	2 0	38 3	40 3	2 10	50 80	53 00	1 0	38 3	39 3
All industry groups	7 30	93 90	101 20	2 1	38 3	40 4	2 30	49 60	51 90	1 1	38 3	39 4
ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES						
Manufacturing groups	2 80	66 70	69 40	1 1	37 7	38 8	0 90	44 60	45 50	0 5	37 1	37 6
Non-manufacturing groups	1 70	83 10	84 80	0 6	37 0	37 5	1 00	45 90	46 90	0 5	37 8	38 3
All industry groups	1 70	82 70	84 40	0 6	37 0	37 6	1 00	45 90	46 90	0 5	37 8	38 3

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours paid for are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 106) (b) Last pay-period in October 1972. (c) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107 (d) Information not available because relatively few employees reported

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS^(a) GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1972^(b)**

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APPENDIX

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust (c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust (c)
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS ^(a)								AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR ^(a)						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total manufacturing	11.10	7.20	6.90	11.40	10.70	2.30	9.60	3.8	2.0	2.2	3.4	3.4	0.6	3.1
Non-manufacturing	7.50	7.00	6.30	5.90	6.90	4.50	7.00	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.0
All industry groups	7.90	7.10	6.30	6.70	7.20	4.40	7.30	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.1
Junior males	2.70	2.30	1.50	2.80	2.00	1.10	2.30	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.1
Adult females	1.80	1.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.70	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Junior females	1.20	1.00	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS ^(a)								AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR ^(a)						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total manufacturing	79.00	86.30	74.70	84.20	70.50	78.80	80.60	39.1	38.1	38.9	38.4	38.5	39.2	38.7
Non-manufacturing	95.10	98.90	92.10	89.60	91.10	92.50	95.30	38.2	38.6	38.0	38.7	38.2	38.8	38.3
All industry groups	93.50	97.80	90.80	88.80	89.40	92.00	93.90	38.3	38.5	38.0	38.6	38.2	38.8	38.3
Junior males	49.60	49.50	50.10	48.40	48.80	48.80	49.60	38.2	38.7	37.8	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.3
Adult females	81.60	88.00	80.90	78.30	81.30	75.20	82.70	36.1	37.9	37.5	38.0	36.2	36.7	37.0
Junior females	46.50	46.70	45.80	43.00	46.70	43.50	45.90	37.3	38.2	37.5	38.7	38.3	37.7	37.8
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS								AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR						
Adult males														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total manufacturing	90.20	93.50	81.60	95.60	81.20	81.10	90.30	42.9	40.2	41.2	41.8	41.9	39.9	41.8
Non-manufacturing	102.60	105.90	98.40	95.50	98.00	97.00	102.30	40.3	40.4	39.9	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.3
All industry groups	101.40	104.90	97.10	95.50	96.60	96.40	101.20	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.4
Junior males	52.20	51.80	51.60	51.20	50.70	50.00	51.90	39.5	39.8	38.5	40.1	39.6	39.0	39.4
Adult females	83.40	89.90	82.10	79.70	82.60	76.50	84.40	36.6	38.6	37.9	38.6	36.7	37.1	37.6
Junior females	47.60	47.70	46.50	43.80	47.70	44.20	46.90	37.9	38.7	37.9	39.2	38.9	38.1	38.3

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. See page 106. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972 (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Information not available because relatively few employees reported.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

Industry group(b)	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	Males	Adult males	Junior males	Females	Adult females	Junior females	Persons	Males	Adult males	Junior males	Females	Adult females	Junior females	Persons
Manufacturing—														
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	80.60	84.00	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	77.60	43.4	43.3	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43.0
Engineering and metal-working	88.10	92.20	55.50	71.80	73.40	50.60	84.90	39.3	39.2	39.8	38.1	38.2	36.6	39.0
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	82.00	86.70	42.40	65.70	69.70	49.80	81.70	40.8	41.1	38.3	36.4	36.2	36.9	40.7
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	82.70	87.30	44.00	69.10	71.70	49.80	82.10	40.6	40.9	38.6	37.5	37.6	36.8	40.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	96.60	99.50	(c)	62.80	62.80	(c)	70.40	42.0	42.1	(c)	38.9	39.0	(c)	39.6
Food, drink and tobacco	84.40	89.60	48.20	57.90	60.50	47.50	83.30	43.8	44.1	41.3	38.9	39.1	37.9	43.6
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	95.10	99.90	50.30	57.50	61.70	36.10	84.00	42.2	42.3	41.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	41.2
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	103.00	105.50	55.90	74.10	77.10	49.30	96.70	39.3	39.3	39.1	37.7	37.7	37.3	38.9
Other	87.80	90.40	41.80	57.00	60.70	(c)	86.80	40.9	41.0	39.6	36.7	36.6	(c)	40.7
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	85.40	90.00	45.90	65.50	68.20	45.40	83.80	41.5	41.7	39.6	38.1	38.2	37.6	41.2
Non-manufacturing—														
Mining and quarrying	125.40	128.20	61.50	70.20	75.80	(c)	123.20	39.4	39.5	38.5	36.2	35.9	(c)	39.3
Electricity, gas, etc.	98.20	100.60	55.30	59.90	65.80	46.00	95.10	40.5	40.5	39.4	35.5	34.8	37.1	40.1
Building and construction	85.90	86.90	49.90	52.20	54.30	44.70	85.30	41.3	41.3	39.8	32.8	31.5	37.4	41.1
Transport, storage and communication	101.50	106.10	50.10	77.00	85.30	47.20	97.60	41.7	41.8	40.9	38.7	38.2	40.4	41.2
Finance and property	92.70	101.20	58.20	53.70	60.60	47.50	76.20	38.8	38.8	38.9	36.4	33.3	39.2	37.8
Wholesale trade, etc.	99.50	100.60	(c)	61.80	67.10	(c)	97.60	41.2	41.2	(c)	34.5	34.0	(c)	40.8
Retail trade	62.90	64.00	(c)	42.90	44.20	30.00	51.60	32.5	32.5	(c)	29.9	30.1	28.2	31.0
Public authority and community, etc. services	101.40	104.00	53.80	74.50	78.20	46.10	89.70	37.1	37.1	37.1	34.5	34.2	37.1	36.0
Other	84.10	85.70	47.80	45.00	46.20	32.60	70.60	39.1	39.1	38.4	23.3	23.3	23.5	33.6
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	97.70	100.60	52.70	71.70	76.50	46.30	90.30	39.6	39.6	39.2	34.7	34.1	37.7	38.2
All industry groups	96.50	99.60	51.70	71.50	76.30	46.20	89.80	39.7	39.8	39.2	34.8	34.2	37.7	38.4

APPENDIX

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(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107. employees reported.

(c) Information not available because relatively few

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W A	Tas	Aust (b)	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S A	W A	Tas	Aust (b)
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.														
Males	87 00	87 00	76 70	75 70	68 10	72 90	82 70	41 3	40 0	41 0	41 0	39 5	39 3	40 6
Adults	91 70	91 80	80 90	79 30	73 20	76 60	87 30	41 6	40 1	41 4	41 1	39 6	39 2	40 9
Juniors	47 00	45 90	41 30	42 00	33 90	(c)	44 00	38 6	38 4	37 7	39 7	39 0	(c)	38 6
Females	69 30	71 80	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	69 10	36 9	38 3	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	37 5
Adults	72 00	74 00	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	71 70	37 0	38 4	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	37 6
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	49 80	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	36 8
Persons	86 20	85 80	76 60	75 40	67 70	72 80	82 10	41 1	39 8	40 9	41 0	39 4	39 3	40 5
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.)														
Males	82 50	96 90	79 50	100 10	91 30	84 20	88 90	43 4	40 3	40 4	42 0	45 5	40 9	42 5
Adults	87 90	99 40	83 80	103 90	94 50	87 80	93 50	43 7	40 3	40 5	42 1	45 9	40 7	42 7
Juniors	47 30	49 00	40 30	57 00	40 60	(c)	48 70	41 3	39 9	39 9	41 4	38 8	(c)	41 0
Females	58 40	65 10	64 40	67 60	59 30	(c)	63 50	38 0	38 2	38 2	38 3	42 4	(c)	38 4
Adults	61 40	66 70	70 60	71 40	62 30	(c)	66 60	38 1	38 2	38 2	38 4	43 1	(c)	38 4
Juniors	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43 70	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	37 9
Persons	81 30	87 40	77 90	96 20	86 30	80 50	85 90	43 1	39 7	40 2	41 6	45 0	40 9	42 1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING														
Males	84 70	89 10	77 40	91 50	76 40	77 30	85 40	42 4	40 0	40 8	41 7	41 6	40 0	41 5
Adults	89 80	93 50	81 60	95 40	80 10	81 00	90 00	42 7	40 2	41 2	41 7	41 9	39 8	41 7
Juniors	47 20	46 20	41 10	51 00	35 30	45 50	45 90	40 2	38 5	38 2	40 8	38 9	41 2	39 6
Females	63 30	67 90	62 40	67 00	57 20	(c)	65 20	37 5	38 3	37 4	38 2	41 2	(c)	38 1
Adults	66 30	69 70	67 80	70 60	60 20	(c)	68 20	37 6	38 2	37 2	38 3	41 8	(c)	38 2
Juniors	48 80	47 20	(c)	43 20	42 20	(c)	45 40	36 9	38 3	(c)	37 8	38 2	(c)	37 6
Persons	83 60	86 20	76 90	89 50	74 90	76 10	83 80	42 2	39 8	40 7	41 4	41 6	40 0	41 2
NON-MANUFACTURING														
Males	98 50	101 60	93 20	91 40	91 50	92 10	97 70	39 6	39 9	39 1	39 9	38 7	39 1	39 6
Adults	101 10	104 70	96 60	94 00	94 40	94 90	100 60	39 6	39 9	39 2	39 9	38 6	39 2	39 6
Juniors	53 40	52 40	52 10	50 90	52 60	50 00	52 70	39 1	39 8	38 2	39 6	39 5	38 6	39 2
Females	71 80	79 20	66 50	64 80	66 40	63 30	71 70	34 0	36 1	34 5	35 0	32 3	34 3	34 7
Adults	75 70	84 00	73 00	70 60	70 10	68 30	76 50	33 5	35 8	33 7	34 3	31 0	33 6	34 1
Juniors	47 40	47 10	45 50	42 60	47 60	43 30	46 30	37 7	38 1	37 1	38 1	38 7	37 1	37 7
Persons	91 40	95 60	85 80	83 10	84 50	82 50	90 30	38 1	38 9	37 8	38 4	36 9	37 5	38 2
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS														
Males	97 00	100 50	92 00	91 40	90 20	91 60	96 50	39 9	39 9	39 2	40 1	38 9	39 2	39 7
Adults	99 30	103 80	95 50	94 20	93 30	94 40	99 60	39 9	40 0	39 3	40 1	38 9	39 2	39 8
Juniors	52 10	51 60	51 00	50 90	50 50	49 70	51 70	39 3	39 7	38 2	39 9	39 5	38 8	39 2
Females	71 70	78 70	66 50	64 90	66 20	63 20	71 50	34 1	36 2	34 5	35 1	32 5	34 3	34 8
Adults	75 50	83 40	73 00	70 60	69 90	68 30	76 30	33 5	35 9	33 7	34 4	31 2	33 6	34 2
Juniors	47 40	47 10	45 50	42 60	47 50	43 30	46 20	37 6	38 1	37 1	38 1	38 7	37 1	37 7
Persons	90 70	94 90	85 30	83 80	83 90	82 30	89 80	38 5	39 0	38 0	38 7	37 2	37 6	38 4

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (c) Information not available because relatively few employees reported.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)
EMPLOYMENT, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

Industry group(b)	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)				AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—								
Extracting, refining and found- ing of metals	103.80	53.20	65.50	44.30	44.0	40.4	40.0	39.3
Engineering and metalworking	96.20	46.10	64.20	42.30	43.2	40.4	39.9	39.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	91.60	44.20	66.20	45.00	41.9	39.4	39.9	39.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	95.90	46.50	64.60	43.00	42.9	40.1	39.9	39.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	89.00	44.40	53.90	33.30	43.4	39.8	39.3	38.6
Food, drink and tobacco	91.00	47.40	58.00	38.60	43.4	40.9	39.8	38.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	101.60	50.90	59.40	36.30	42.5	41.0	39.7	38.8
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	102.20	53.90	63.60	44.10	42.5	40.4	38.6	38.4
Other	93.70	42.90	58.70	39.90	43.9	40.7	39.7	39.8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	95.10	46.50	59.00	37.80	43.1	40.4	39.6	39.0
Non-manufacturing—								
Mining and quarrying	126.60	67.40	70.80	46.60	43.6	41.4	38.9	38.7
Electricity, gas, etc.	100.30	55.10	70.10	45.80	40.7	39.5	37.3	37.3
Building and construction	97.10	50.50	65.00	39.30	42.9	40.7	38.9	39.2
Transport, storage and com- munication	105.80	50.40	85.50	46.10	42.5	41.0	40.5	40.2
Finance and property	100.20	54.50	67.80	44.90	39.1	39.0	37.8	38.4
Wholesale trade, etc.	88.60	44.90	61.60	40.60	41.6	40.6	38.7	39.1
Retail trade	81.10	42.70	59.30	36.20	41.6	41.0	39.7	39.7
Public authority and com- munity, etc. services	106.70	53.60	79.20	45.60	38.9	37.7	37.7	37.9
Other	86.70	45.50	62.10	39.00	42.1	40.5	39.9	39.5
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	99.80	49.50	71.90	42.40	41.3	40.1	38.5	38.8
All industry groups	98.00	48.30	67.50	41.60	42.0	40.2	38.9	38.8

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)
EMPLOYMENT, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(b)**

	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
			Manu- facturing	Non-manu- facturing	All industry groups	
Average weekly earnings (\$)	30.20	8.90	31.00	31.00	31.00	7.30
Average weekly hours paid for	13.8	8.4	20.2	16.7	17.1	7.0
Average hourly earnings (\$)	2.19	1.06	1.53	1.86	1.82	1.05

(a) Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week (b) Last pay-period in October 1972.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND
GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

	N S.W	Vic.	Qld	S A	W A.	Tas.	N.T.	A C.T.	Aust
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.									
Adult males	99.00	96.60	86.90	91.10	88.80	98.10	119.60	105.60	95.90
Junior males	48.70	46.80	44.90	47.10	36.70	40.40	(b)	(b)	46.50
Adult females	66.90	64.40	57.30	60.70	55.20	61.90	(b)	(b)	64.60
Junior females	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	43.00
Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.)									
Adult males	97.80	94.40	88.50	91.80	90.70	84.00	107.70	107.20	94.30
Junior males	46.60	48.30	43.70	48.10	42.10	46.80	(b)	(b)	46.50
Adult females	59.10	55.80	54.00	54.50	54.30	53.20	(b)	(b)	56.80
Junior females	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	36.40
Total manufacturing									
Adult males	98.40	95.50	87.90	91.40	89.80	88.00	113.50	106.80	95.10
Junior males	47.90	47.50	44.20	47.60	39.10	44.50	(b)	(b)	46.50
Adult females	61.60	57.90	54.70	57.00	54.50	54.20	(b)	(b)	59.00
Junior females	39.60	38.40	34.00	36.70	36.00	35.50	(b)	(b)	37.80
Non-manufacturing									
Adult males	101.20	100.10	97.20	91.70	100.40	92.80	121.40	118.00	99.80
Junior males	50.90	49.70	49.30	47.10	46.80	45.80	(b)	(b)	49.50
Adult females	72.30	74.80	67.20	67.70	68.60	68.90	(b)	(b)	71.90
Junior females	43.60	43.50	40.60	40.70	40.20	39.20	(b)	(b)	42.40
All industry groups									
Adult males	100.10	98.00	94.50	91.60	97.70	91.30	120.50	116.80	98.00
Junior males	49.70	48.80	47.60	47.30	44.40	45.40	56.40	55.60	48.30
Adult females	68.60	67.20	64.70	64.30	66.30	65.30	80.90	81.60	67.50
Junior females	42.90	42.30	39.80	39.90	39.80	38.50	50.80	48.20	41.60

For footnotes see page 333.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND
GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued**

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.									
Adult males	43.3	43.1	41.7	42.2	42.8	42.1	48.1	43.7	42.9
Junior males	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.5	40.2	40.3	(b)	(b)	40.1
Adult females	40.0	39.7	39.9	40.2	39.3	39.6	(b)	(b)	39.9
Junior females	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	39.3
Manufacturing (Other than founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.)									
Adult males	43.5	43.5	42.1	43.5	44.3	41.9	46.6	42.9	43.3
Junior males	40.3	41.4	39.6	41.8	41.9	39.9	(b)	(b)	40.7
Adult females	39.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	40.3	38.8	(b)	(b)	39.5
Junior females	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	38.9
Total manufacturing									
Adult males	43.4	43.3	42.0	42.7	43.6	42.0	47.3	43.1	43.1
Junior males	40.1	40.7	39.7	41.1	40.9	40.0	(b)	(b)	40.4
Adult females	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.6	40.1	38.9	(b)	(b)	39.6
Junior females	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.5	38.7	(b)	(b)	39.0
Non-manufacturing									
Adult males	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	42.3	40.7	45.7	41.2	41.3
Junior males	39.8	40.4	39.7	40.8	40.4	39.7	(b)	(b)	40.1
Adult females	38.1	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	37.9	(b)	(b)	38.5
Junior females	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.9	(b)	(b)	38.8
All industry groups									
Adult males	42.0	42.1	41.4	42.0	42.6	41.1	45.9	41.4	42.0
Junior males	39.9	40.6	39.7	40.9	40.6	39.8	41.4	39.9	40.2
Adult females	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.2	39.6	38.1	38.9
Junior females	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.1	38.8

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 (b) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS(a)
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(b)**

Industry group(c)	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES						
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	16 60	87 20	103 80	5 3	38 6	44 0	4 20	49 00	53 20	2 0	38 5	40 4
Engineering and metalworking	15 20	80 90	96 20	4 9	38 4	43 2	3 70	42 40	46 10	2 0	38 4	40 4
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	11 10	80 50	91 60	3 5	38 4	41 9	2 10	42 10	44 20	1 2	38 2	39 4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc</i>	14 10	81 80	95 90	4 5	38 4	42 9	3 20	43 30	46 50	1 7	38 3	40 1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13 00	76 10	89 00	4 7	38 7	43 4	3 20	41 20	44 40	1 9	37 9	39 8
Food, drink and tobacco	15 10	75 90	91 00	5 0	38 4	43 4	6 10	41 30	47 40	3 1	37 7	40 9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	11 60	90 00	101 60	3 4	39 1	42 5	3 90	47 00	50 90	2 0	39 0	41 0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	13 10	89 10	102 20	3 9	38 6	42 5	3 60	50 40	53 90	1 8	38 6	40 4
Other	15 50	78 10	93 70	5 3	38 5	43 9	4 40	38 50	42 90	2 7	38 0	40 7
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	14 20	80 80	95 10	4 6	38 5	43 1	3 90	42 60	46 50	2 1	38 2	40 4
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	24 50	102 10	126 60	7 0	36 6	43 6	8 00	59 50	67 40	3 7	37 7	41 4
Electricity, gas, etc.	7 00	93 30	100 30	1 9	38 8	40 7	1 30	53 80	55 10	0 6	38 9	39 5
Building and construction	14 30	82 80	97 10	4 2	38 6	42 9	3 10	47 40	50 50	1 6	39 1	40 7
Transport, storage and communication	13 30	92 50	105 80	3 9	38 7	42 5	4 20	46 20	50 40	2 0	39 0	41 0
Finance and property	2 30	97 90	100 20	0 6	38 5	39 1	0 80	53 60	54 50	0 4	38 6	39 0
Wholesale trade, etc.	8 00	80 60	88 60	2 7	38 9	41 6	3 00	41 90	44 90	1 7	38 9	40 6
Retail trade	5 60	75 60	81 10	2 0	39 5	41 6	2 70	40 00	42 70	1 7	39 4	41 0
Public authority and community, etc. services	4 70	102 10	106 70	1 3	37 6	38 9	1 10	52 50	53 60	0 5	37 2	37 7
Other	9 10	77 60	86 70	3 2	38 9	42 1	3 50	42 00	45 50	2 0	38 5	40 5
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	9 60	90 10	99 80	2 9	38 4	41 3	2 60	46 90	49 50	1 4	38 7	40 1
All industry groups(c)	11 40	86 60	98 00	3 6	38 5	42 0	3 10	45 20	48 30	1 7	38 5	40 2
ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES						
Manufacturing groups	3 70	55 30	59 00	1 8	37 8	39 6	1 40	36 40	37 80	0 9	38 0	39 0
Non-manufacturing groups	1 70	70 20	71 90	0 7	37 8	38 5	0 80	41 60	42 40	0 5	38 3	38 8
All industry groups(c)	2 40	65 10	67 50	1 1	37 8	38 9	0 90	40 70	41 60	0 5	38 3	38 8

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours paid for are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 106). (b) Last pay-period in October 1972. (c) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table, see table on page 107.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a)
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(b)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS(a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	15 00	15 20	11 50	11 20	11 40	10 90	32 60	18 20	14 10
Other	15 40	14 40	12 70	13 70	15 00	8 90	21 80	14 50	14 40
Total manufacturing	15 20	14 80	12 20	12 20	13 40	9 40	27 00	15 40	14 20
Non-manufacturing	10 00	8 40	9 90	7 50	12 40	5 90	25 10	10 50	9 60
All industry groups	12 00	11 30	10 60	9 50	12 60	7 00	25 30	10 90	11 40
Junior males	3 10	3 20	2 70	3 80	2 60	1 90	5 20	2 80	3 10
Adult females	2 60	2 60	1 70	2 00	1 90	1 60	3 40	2 60	2 40
Junior females	0 90	0 90	0 80	0 90	0 80	0 80	2 00	1 40	0 90
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	84 00	81 40	75 40	79 90	77 30	87 20	87 00	87 40	81 80
Other	82 40	80 10	75 80	78 20	75 70	75 10	85 90	92 70	79 90
Total manufacturing	83 30	80 70	75 70	79 20	76 40	78 50	86 40	91 40	80 80
Non-manufacturing	91 20	91 70	87 30	84 30	88 10	86 90	96 30	107 50	90 10
All industry groups	88 10	86 70	83 90	82 10	85 10	84 30	95 30	105 90	86 60
Junior males	46 50	45 60	44 90	43 30	41 80	43 50	51 20	52 80	45 20
Adult females	66 00	64 60	63 00	62 30	64 40	63 70	77 60	79 00	65 10
Junior females	42 00	41 40	39 00	38 90	39 00	37 70	48 80	46 80	40 70
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	99 00	96 60	86 90	91 10	88 80	98 10	119 60	105 60	95 90
Other	97 80	94 40	88 50	91 80	90 70	84 00	107 70	107 20	94 30
Total manufacturing	98 40	95 50	87 90	91 40	89 80	88 00	113 50	106 80	95 10
Non-manufacturing	101 20	100 10	97 20	91 70	100 40	92 80	121 40	118 00	99 80
All industry groups	100 10	98 00	94 50	91 60	97 70	91 30	120 50	116 80	98 00
Junior males	49 70	48 80	47 60	47 30	44 40	45 40	56 40	55 60	48 30
Adult females	68 60	67 20	64 70	64 30	66 30	65 30	80 90	81 60	67 50
Junior females	42 90	42 30	39 80	39 90	39 80	38 50	50 80	48 20	41 60

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. See page 106. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS(a)
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(b)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR								
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	ACT	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR(a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	4.8	4.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	9.0	5.2	4.5
Other	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.3	3.0	6.6	4.3	4.8
Total manufacturing	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.0	4.6	3.1	7.8	4.5	4.6
Non-manufacturing	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.9	1.8	7.5	3.0	2.9
All industry groups	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.2	7.6	3.1	3.6
Junior males	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.7
Adult females	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.1
Junior females	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR(a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	38.5	38.2	38.0	38.7	39.0	38.8	39.1	38.5	38.4
Other	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.8	39.0	38.9	40.0	38.6	38.6
Total manufacturing	38.5	38.4	38.0	38.7	39.0	38.9	39.5	38.6	38.5
Non-manufacturing	38.2	38.7	38.2	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.2	38.2	38.4
All industry groups	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.8	38.6	38.9	38.3	38.2	38.5
Junior males	38.3	38.8	38.3	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.5
Adult females	37.6	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.5	38.1	37.3	37.8
Junior females	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.2	37.5	37.4	38.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR									
Adult males									
Manufacturing—									
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	43.3	43.1	41.7	42.2	42.8	42.1	48.1	43.7	42.9
Other	43.5	43.5	42.1	43.5	44.3	41.9	46.6	42.9	43.3
Total manufacturing	43.4	43.3	42.0	42.7	43.6	42.0	47.3	43.1	43.1
Non-manufacturing	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	42.3	40.7	45.7	41.2	41.3
All industry groups	42.0	42.1	41.4	42.0	42.6	41.1	45.9	41.4	42.0
Junior males	39.9	40.6	39.7	40.9	40.6	39.8	41.4	39.9	40.2
Adult females	38.7	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.2	39.6	38.1	38.9
Junior females	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.1	38.8

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time hours paid for are averages for all employees represented in the survey. See page 106. (b) Last pay-period in October 1972

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

Industry group(b)	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)							AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	Males	Adult Males	Junior Males	Females	Adult Females	Junior Females	Persons	Males	Adult Males	Junior Males	Females	Adult Females	Junior Females	Persons
Manufacturing—														
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	99 20	103.60	53 20	59 80	62 80	44 00	96 50	43 6	43 9	40 4	38 6	38 6	39.0	43.2
Engineering and metal-working	91 10	95 50	46 00	60 50	62 10	41.20	83 80	42.7	43 0	40 3	38 5	38 6	38 3	41 7
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	87 00	91 60	43 90	60 90	62 40	45.00	84 40	41.6	41 9	39 1	37.7	37 7	39.4	41 2
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc</i>	91 00	95 50	46 30	60 50	62.20	42.10	85.70	42 5	42 8	39.9	38.4	38 4	38 5	41 8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	84 90	88 50	43 70	50 80	53 10	33 20	61.10	42 8	43 1	39 1	38.7	38 7	38 5	39 9
Food, drink and tobacco	86 00	89 30	46 40	53 60	55 50	38.40	77 00	42 4	42 6	39 7	38 1	38 1	38 6	41 2
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	93 40	98 40	49 30	51 10	54 00	36 10	80 10	41 0	41 2	39.8	36.3	35.9	38 6	39 5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	99 90	101 80	53 90	60 40	62 20	44 10	89 40	42 2	42 3	40 4	37 8	37 7	38.4	41.1
Other	89 10	93 00	42 70	54 60	56 40	39 70	81.90	43 3	43 6	40 6	38 2	38 0	39.6	42.3
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	90.10	94.20	46.10	54.80	56 90	37 50	80.40	42 5	42 8	40.0	38 2	38 2	38 7	41 3
Non-manufacturing—														
Mining and quarrying	124 10	126 30	67 10	61 50	64 90	46 50	119.70	43.5	43 5	41 2	36.2	35 7	38 7	42 9
Electricity, gas, etc	97 80	100 10	55 10	59 80	65 50	45.70	94 60	40 6	40.6	39 5	35.7	35 1	37 2	40 2
Building and construction	93 60	96 50	50 10	51 70	54 20	39 30	91 40	42 5	42 6	40 3	33 9	32.8	39.2	42 0
Transport, storage and communication	100 40	104 00	50 40	72 00	78 70	46 10	96 10	41 8	41 9	41 0	38 1	37 6	40 2	41 2
Finance and property	90 00	98 80	54 50	55 10	62 90	44 50	71 90	38 7	38 7	39 0	36 4	35 2	38 1	37 5
Wholesale trade, etc	82 30	85 80	44 20	54 50	57 90	40 20	73 70	40 5	40 5	40 0	36.8	36 4	38 7	39 3
Retail trade	63 30	75 90	29 70	42 20	49 80	27 70	52.10	36 1	38 9	28 7	32.0	32 8	30 5	34 0
Public authority, and community, etc services	99 60	102 30	52 60	67 30	71 00	44 80	82 20	37.2	37 2	37 1	34 4	33 9	37.3	35 7
Other	61.50	62.60	37 50	44 50	45.40	30.30	52 80	30 3	30 1	33.2	27.8	27 7	29 6	29.0
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	90.60	95 10	44 20	57 20	62 10	38.60	78 10	39 2	39.5	36 0	33.7	33.3	35 4	37.1
All industry groups(b)	90.40	94.80	44.90	56.60	60.60	38.40	78.90	40.4	40.7	37.4	35.0	34.7	35.9	38.6

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 (b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on page 107

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME)
EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL,
ETC. STAFF**

INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)

	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.									
<i>Males</i>	94.30	92.40	80.60	87.10	80.90	89.40	117.30	100.20	91.00
Adults	98.60	96.20	86.60	90.90	88.10	96.70	119.20	105.40	95.50
Juniors	48.70	46.70	44.10	46.70	36.70	40.40	(b)	(b)	46.30
<i>Females</i>	63.30	60.80	53.20	55.30	47.80	53.40	56.60	51.20	60.50
Adults	64.70	61.90	55.70	58.60	50.20	58.10	(b)	(b)	62.20
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	42.10
<i>Persons</i>	88.50	86.20	77.40	82.40	77.00	85.80	112.20	94.70	85.70
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ETC.)									
<i>Males</i>	93.00	90.20	82.00	86.30	84.70	79.30	101.80	100.80	89.30
Adults	96.60	93.20	86.80	90.90	89.10	82.70	106.40	103.70	93.00
Juniors	45.80	47.30	43.20	47.70	41.90	46.60	(b)	(b)	45.80
<i>Females</i>	55.20	52.40	48.00	48.50	49.00	47.00	61.80	60.30	52.70
Adults	56.90	54.30	51.70	51.70	52.00	50.40	(b)	(b)	54.80
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	36.30
<i>Persons</i>	79.40	74.90	73.70	74.70	74.90	71.30	93.00	91.20	76.40
TOTAL MANUFACTURING									
<i>Males</i>	93.70	91.30	81.50	86.80	83.00	82.20	109.10	100.70	90.10
Adults	97.60	94.60	86.70	90.90	88.70	86.70	112.60	104.10	94.20
Juniors	47.50	47.00	43.60	47.20	39.00	44.40	(b)	(b)	46.10
<i>Females</i>	57.70	54.40	49.10	51.00	48.70	47.80	60.60	59.20	54.80
Adults	59.30	56.10	52.50	54.30	51.60	51.30	(b)	(b)	56.90
Juniors	39.40	38.30	33.90	35.60	36.00	35.20	(b)	(b)	37.50
<i>Persons</i>	83.60	79.40	75.00	78.90	75.80	75.00	101.30	91.90	80.40
NON-MANUFACTURING									
<i>Males</i>	92.10	89.90	89.30	81.70	91.60	84.90	115.10	110.10	90.60
Adults	96.20	94.50	94.50	86.90	96.30	89.90	118.10	114.40	95.10
Juniors	45.00	44.50	45.60	38.00	44.50	42.90	(b)	(b)	44.20
<i>Females</i>	58.70	59.10	52.80	51.70	53.40	53.50	73.10	71.50	57.20
Adults	62.90	64.30	59.30	55.90	57.90	58.60	(b)	(b)	62.10
Juniors	39.10	39.40	36.40	38.00	37.90	38.00	(b)	(b)	38.60
<i>Persons</i>	79.40	78.00	76.80	70.50	77.40	75.10	102.20	94.40	78.10
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS									
<i>Males</i>	92.70	90.50	87.00	83.80	89.40	84.10	114.40	109.20	90.40
Adults	96.80	94.60	92.20	88.60	94.40	88.90	117.50	113.40	94.80
Juniors	46.00	45.40	44.90	41.50	42.80	43.30	48.60	50.00	44.90
<i>Females</i>	58.40	57.40	52.20	51.50	52.80	52.30	72.50	71.00	56.60
Adults	61.80	61.10	58.10	55.50	57.10	57.00	74.70	74.80	60.60
Juniors	39.20	39.20	36.10	37.50	37.70	37.40	49.20	45.50	38.40
<i>Persons</i>	80.90	78.60	76.30	73.60	77.00	75.10	102.10	94.20	78.90

For footnotes see page 339.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME)
EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL
ETC. STAFF
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)**

	Average Weekly Hours Paid For								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.									
<i>Males</i>	42.8	42.7	41.2	42.0	42.2	41.5	47.5	43.3	42.5
Adults	43.1	42.9	41.6	42.2	42.5	41.6	47.9	43.6	42.8
Juniors	39.9	40.1	39.1	40.3	40.2	40.3	(b)	(b)	39.9
<i>Females</i>	38.8	38.2	38.8	38.4	36.1	37.3	34.2	31.4	38.4
Adults	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.8	35.3	37.2	(b)	(b)	38.4
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	38.5
<i>Persons</i>	42.0	41.8	40.9	41.5	41.5	41.0	46.4	42.0	41.8
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ETC.)									
<i>Males</i>	42.7	42.8	41.1	42.9	43.3	41.1	45.1	41.5	42.5
Adults	43.0	42.9	41.4	43.0	43.5	41.3	46.1	41.5	42.8
Juniors	39.3	40.5	39.2	41.4	41.7	39.7	(b)	(b)	40.0
<i>Females</i>	38.2	38.3	37.8	37.5	38.6	37.2	36.0	35.7	38.1
Adults	38.2	38.2	37.5	37.2	38.4	36.8	(b)	(b)	38.1
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	38.7
<i>Persons</i>	41.1	40.9	40.3	41.2	42.0	40.2	43.1	40.1	41.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING									
<i>Males</i>	42.8	42.8	41.2	42.3	42.8	41.2	46.3	41.9	42.5
Adults	43.0	42.9	41.4	42.5	43.1	41.4	47.0	42.0	42.8
Juniors	39.7	40.3	39.1	40.8	40.8	39.9	(b)	(b)	40.0
<i>Females</i>	38.4	38.2	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.2	35.6	35.2	38.2
Adults	38.4	38.2	37.8	37.8	37.7	36.9	(b)	(b)	38.2
Juniors	38.6	38.9	38.9	37.9	39.5	38.4	(b)	(b)	38.7
<i>Persons</i>	41.5	41.3	40.5	41.3	41.8	40.4	44.5	40.5	41.3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
<i>Males</i>	39.0	38.7	39.7	38.6	40.4	39.2	44.2	39.7	39.2
Adults	39.3	39.0	40.1	39.2	40.6	39.5	44.6	40.1	39.5
Juniors	35.4	36.4	36.8	33.4	38.4	37.3	(b)	(b)	36.0
<i>Females</i>	33.4	33.8	34.5	33.4	33.6	34.0	36.9	35.2	33.7
Adults	33.1	33.4	34.3	32.4	32.7	32.9	(b)	(b)	33.3
Juniors	34.7	35.2	35.0	36.5	36.6	37.5	(b)	(b)	35.4
<i>Persons</i>	36.8	36.8	37.9	36.7	37.9	37.6	42.0	37.9	37.1
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS									
<i>Males</i>	40.4	40.5	40.1	40.2	41.0	39.8	44.5	40.0	40.4
Adults	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.6	41.2	40.1	44.8	40.3	40.7
Juniors	37.0	37.8	37.5	36.2	39.2	38.1	36.3	36.0	37.4
<i>Females</i>	34.8	35.4	35.1	34.5	34.2	34.7	36.8	35.2	35.0
Adults	34.7	35.3	34.9	33.9	33.4	33.7	36.8	35.1	34.7
Juniors	35.3	36.0	35.4	36.8	36.9	37.7	37.6	36.1	35.9
<i>Persons</i>	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.4	42.2	38.1	38.6

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972. (b) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)**
(£)

Industry group(b)	Total	Adult	Junior	Total full-time employees	Adult full-time employees	Junior full-time employees
MALES						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	102.90	107.30	53.20	103.00	107.50	53.20
Engineering and metalworking	97.70	102.10	46.00	98.20	102.70	46.10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	90.40	94.90	43.90	90.50	95.00	44.20
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	96.20	100.70	46.30	96.50	101.00	46.50
Textiles, clothing and footwear	93.80	97.40	43.70	94.40	97.90	44.40
Food, drink and tobacco	91.70	95.10	46.40	93.40	96.80	47.40
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	99.80	104.80	49.30	102.70	107.90	50.90
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	110.70	112.60	53.90	111.10	113.10	53.90
Other	94.90	98.80	42.70	95.60	99.50	42.90
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	96.10	100.20	46.10	96.90	101.00	46.50
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	130.10	132.30	67.10	130.30	132.60	67.40
Electricity, gas, etc.	103.80	106.30	55.10	104.00	106.50	55.10
Building and construction	98.40	101.40	50.10	99.00	102.00	50.50
Transport, storage and communication	104.30	107.90	50.40	105.90	109.70	50.40
Finance and property	111.40	121.30	54.50	112.40	122.70	54.50
Wholesale trade, etc.	94.00	97.60	44.20	96.50	100.30	44.90
Retail trade	72.60	85.60	29.70	82.30	90.50	42.70
Public authority and community, etc services	114.20	117.20	52.60	118.30	121.60	53.60
Other	68.80	70.10	37.50	91.90	94.10	45.50
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	99.90	104.60	44.20	104.70	109.10	49.50
All industry groups(b).	98.50	103.00	44.90	101.80	106.10	48.30
FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	60.20	63.20	44.00	62.30	65.90	44.30
Engineering and metalworking	60.70	62.40	41.20	62.70	64.40	42.30
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	61.50	63.00	45.00	64.80	66.90	45.00
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	60.80	62.50	42.10	63.00	64.90	43.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	51.60	54.00	33.20	52.30	54.80	33.30
Food, drink and tobacco	54.00	55.90	38.40	56.10	58.40	38.60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	52.00	54.90	36.10	56.00	60.40	36.30
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	61.60	63.50	44.10	62.80	64.90	44.10
Other	55.50	57.30	39.70	57.50	59.60	39.90
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	55.40	57.50	37.50	57.20	59.60	37.80

For footnotes see page 341.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL EMPLOYEES

INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued

(\$)

Industry group(b)	Total	Adult	Junior	Total full-time employees	Adult full-time employees	Junior full-time employees
FEMALES (continued)						
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	63.40	67.00	46.50	67.80	72.90	46.60
Electricity, gas, etc.	60.40	66.10	45.70	63.00	70.70	45.80
Building and construction	53.50	56.20	39.30	60.80	66.40	39.30
Transport, storage and communication	72.10	78.70	46.10	76.50	85.50	46.10
Finance and property	55.70	63.70	44.50	58.00	68.60	44.90
Wholesale trade, etc.	55.60	59.20	40.20	58.30	62.90	40.60
Retail trade	43.40	51.20	27.70	52.50	60.70	36.20
Public authority and community, etc. services	69.50	73.40	44.80	76.10	81.80	45.60
Other	45.90	46.80	30.30	61.70	63.70	39.00
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>58.70</i>	<i>63.80</i>	<i>38.60</i>	<i>66.60</i>	<i>73.70</i>	<i>42.40</i>
All industry groups(b)	57.80	62.00	38.40	63.70	69.00	41.60
PERSONS						
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	100.00	104.60	52.10	101.60	106.40	52.10
Engineering and metalworking	89.50	93.30	45.00	90.70	94.60	45.30
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	87.60	91.80	44.00	88.20	92.50	44.30
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>90.30</i>	<i>94.40</i>	<i>45.60</i>	<i>91.30</i>	<i>95.40</i>	<i>45.90</i>
Textiles, clothing and footwear	65.60	68.90	35.60	66.50	69.90	35.80
Food, drink and tobacco	81.80	85.10	43.50	84.10	87.50	44.20
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	85.70	90.90	43.80	90.20	96.20	44.70
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	99.00	101.50	49.20	100.00	102.50	49.20
Other	87.30	91.00	41.90	88.50	92.40	42.10
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	<i>85.50</i>	<i>89.40</i>	<i>43.30</i>	<i>87.00</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>43.60</i>
Non-manufacturing						
Mining and quarrying	125.60	128.50	61.60	126.60	129.50	61.80
Electricity, gas, etc.	100.40	103.90	51.90	101.00	104.60	52.00
Building and construction	96.10	99.30	48.60	97.40	100.80	49.00
Transport, storage and communication	99.50	104.20	48.80	101.90	106.90	48.90
Finance and property	86.40	100.70	47.50	88.90	104.70	47.90
Wholesale trade, etc.	83.40	88.00	42.20	86.50	91.60	42.70
Retail trade	58.20	69.80	28.50	68.90	78.70	38.70
Public authority and community, etc. services	91.90	96.40	46.80	98.50	104.00	47.70
Other	57.60	58.90	33.30	78.80	81.10	41.80
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>85.50</i>	<i>91.70</i>	<i>41.00</i>	<i>92.80</i>	<i>99.40</i>	<i>45.30</i>
All industry groups(b)	85.50	90.90	41.60	90.80	96.30	44.90

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972
page 107.

(b) For details of coverage of industry groups shown in this table see table on

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL EMPLOYEES

INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)

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	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust
FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC									
Males	99.80	98.00	84.00	91.10	85.60	93.20	121.20	103.70	96.20
Adults	104.20	101.70	89.90	95.00	92.80	100.40	123.00	108.80	100.70
Juniors	48.70	46.70	44.10	46.70	36.70	40.40	(b)	(b)	46.30
Full-time employees	100.20	98.30	84.50	91.40	86.10	94.30	122.50	103.90	96.50
Adults	104.60	102.20	90.30	95.20	93.40	101.70	123.40	109.00	101.00
Juniors	48.70	46.80	44.90	47.10	36.70	40.40	65.50	54.20	46.50
Females	63.60	61.00	54.40	55.50	48.60	53.70	(b)	(b)	60.80
Adults	65.00	62.10	57.00	58.70	51.10	58.40	(b)	(b)	62.50
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	42.10
Full-time employees	63.60	63.30	55.70	57.90	52.00	56.20	(b)	(b)	63.00
Adults	67.10	64.60	58.60	60.90	56.00	62.20	(b)	(b)	64.90
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	43.00
Persons	93.40	91.20	80.60	86.20	81.40	89.60	116.20	98.20	90.30
Adults	97.20	94.50	86.20	90.30	88.40	96.90	118.00	102.80	94.40
Juniors	48.10	46.50	43.30	44.40	36.70	39.70	47.10	53.70	45.60
Full-time employees	94.30	92.30	81.30	86.90	82.70	91.00	118.50	100.90	91.30
Adults	98.20	95.70	86.80	90.90	90.00	98.70	119.50	105.90	95.40
Juniors	48.20	46.60	44.10	45.60	36.70	39.70	62.80	53.70	45.90
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC)									
Males	100.50	97.60	86.70	91.10	89.90	84.20	106.50	109.30	96.00
Adults	104.10	100.60	91.50	95.70	94.30	87.70	110.80	112.40	99.70
Juniors	45.80	47.30	43.20	47.70	41.90	46.60	(b)	(b)	45.80
Full-time employees	101.80	98.80	88.20	92.00	91.40	85.30	109.40	112.50	97.30
Adults	105.30	101.80	93.20	96.60	95.80	89.00	112.00	115.90	101.00
Juniors	46.60	48.30	43.70	48.10	42.10	46.80	(b)	(b)	46.50
Females	56.00	53.20	48.70	48.90	49.60	47.40	(b)	(b)	53.40
Adults	57.80	55.10	52.40	52.10	52.60	50.80	(b)	(b)	55.60
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	36.30
Full-time employees	57.90	54.50	50.30	50.80	51.20	49.40	(b)	(b)	55.00
Adults	59.90	56.60	54.80	54.90	54.90	53.60	(b)	(b)	57.60
Juniors	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	36.40
Persons	85.50	80.60	77.90	78.80	79.70	75.50	97.60	98.50	81.90
Adults	88.70	83.70	83.20	84.00	84.50	80.10	101.20	102.00	85.60
Juniors	42.40	41.70	39.60	42.10	39.30	41.60	(b)	(b)	41.50
Full-time employees	87.60	82.30	79.80	80.70	81.50	77.30	101.90	102.70	83.80
Adults	91.00	85.50	85.50	86.30	86.70	82.10	104.60	106.80	87.70
Juniors	42.90	42.20	39.90	42.40	39.40	41.90	(b)	(b)	41.90
TOTAL MANUFACTURING									
Males	100.20	97.70	85.70	91.10	88.00	86.80	113.30	108.00	96.10
Adults	104.10	101.10	90.90	95.30	93.60	91.30	116.50	111.60	100.20
Juniors	47.50	47.00	43.60	47.20	39.00	44.40	(b)	(b)	46.10
Full-time employees	101.00	98.60	86.80	91.60	89.00	87.90	115.50	110.40	96.90
Adults	104.90	102.00	92.10	95.80	94.80	92.60	117.40	114.30	101.00
Juniors	47.90	47.50	44.20	47.60	39.10	44.50	(b)	(b)	46.50
Females	58.40	55.10	49.90	51.30	49.40	48.20	(b)	(b)	55.40
Adults	60.00	56.80	53.40	54.60	52.30	51.70	(b)	(b)	57.50
Juniors	39.40	38.30	33.90	35.60	36.00	35.20	(b)	(b)	37.50
Full-time employees	60.30	56.60	51.40	53.50	51.40	50.20	(b)	(b)	57.20
Adults	62.20	58.60	55.60	57.20	55.20	54.60	(b)	(b)	59.60
Juniors	39.60	38.40	34.00	36.70	36.00	35.50	(b)	(b)	37.80
Persons	89.10	84.80	78.80	82.80	80.40	79.20	105.60	98.40	85.50
Adults	92.60	88.00	84.20	87.50	86.00	84.40	108.50	102.20	89.40
Juniors	45.20	43.60	40.90	43.20	38.10	41.10	(b)	(b)	43.30
Full-time employees	90.70	86.30	80.30	84.20	82.00	80.80	109.20	102.30	87.00
Adults	94.30	89.60	85.90	88.90	88.00	86.40	111.30	106.60	91.00
Juniors	45.50	43.90	41.40	43.90	38.10	41.30	(b)	(b)	43.60

For footnotes see page 343.

Section IX—continued

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL EMPLOYEES
INDUSTRY GROUPS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1972(a)—continued

(\$)

	N S W	Vic.	Qld	S A.	W.A	Tas	N.T.	A C T	Aust.
NON-MANUFACTURING									
Males	101.60	100.80	96.60	89.00	99.40	93.70	120.60	128.00	99.90
Adults	105.80	105.60	101.70	94.30	104.20	98.80	123.50	132.40	104.60
Juniors	45.00	44.50	45.60	38.00	44.50	42.90	(b)	(b)	44.20
Full-time employees	106.80	106.50	99.60	94.90	103.30	96.90	124.20	132.00	104.70
Adults	110.70	111.10	104.40	99.00	108.20	101.80	126.60	135.80	109.10
Juniors	50.90	49.70	49.30	47.10	46.80	45.80	(b)	(b)	49.50
Females	60.10	60.90	54.00	52.90	54.80	56.10	(b)	(b)	58.70
Adults	64.50	66.20	60.70	57.30	59.60	61.90	(b)	(b)	63.80
Juniors	39.10	39.40	36.40	38.00	37.90	38.00	(b)	(b)	38.60
Full-time employees	68.30	69.20	60.40	61.50	62.40	63.10	(b)	(b)	66.60
Adults	74.00	76.60	68.60	69.20	70.30	72.70	(b)	(b)	73.70
Juniors	43.60	43.50	40.60	40.70	40.20	39.20	(b)	(b)	42.40
Persons	86.80	86.50	82.80	76.40	83.80	82.90	106.90	107.90	85.50
Adults	92.20	92.70	90.50	82.70	90.20	89.50	110.10	113.20	91.70
Juniors	41.70	41.50	40.20	38.00	40.60	40.30	(b)	(b)	41.00
Full-time employees	94.50	94.50	88.10	84.60	90.70	88.30	111.80	114.10	92.80
Adults	100.10	101.30	95.80	91.20	98.20	95.60	114.80	119.40	99.40
Juniors	46.70	46.00	44.30	43.20	42.90	42.40	(b)	(b)	45.30
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS									
Males	101.00	99.50	93.40	89.80	96.50	91.70	119.80	126.20	98.50
Adults	105.20	103.70	98.70	94.70	101.60	96.60	122.80	130.60	103.00
Juniors	46.00	45.40	44.90	41.50	42.80	43.30	48.60	50.00	44.90
Full-time employees	104.50	103.10	95.90	93.50	99.60	94.20	123.30	130.00	101.80
Adults	108.50	107.10	100.90	97.60	104.80	99.00	125.60	133.90	106.10
Juniors	49.70	48.80	47.60	47.30	44.40	45.40	56.40	55.60	48.30
Females	59.60	58.80	53.30	52.50	54.10	54.50	73.00	72.50	57.80
Adults	63.10	62.50	59.40	56.60	58.60	59.80	75.20	76.30	62.00
Juniors	39.20	39.20	36.10	37.50	37.70	37.40	49.20	45.50	38.40
Full-time employees	65.80	64.10	58.70	59.20	60.80	60.20	78.50	78.40	63.70
Adults	70.00	68.70	66.00	65.50	67.80	68.40	81.30	83.20	69.00
Juniors	42.90	42.30	39.80	39.90	39.80	38.50	50.80	48.20	41.60
Persons	87.60	85.80	81.80	78.70	83.10	81.90	106.80	107.20	85.50
Adults	92.30	90.80	88.90	84.50	89.30	88.10	109.90	112.40	90.90
Juniors	42.60	42.10	40.30	39.50	40.10	40.50	48.90	47.50	41.60
Full-time employees	93.10	91.00	86.10	84.40	88.70	86.20	111.50	113.20	90.80
Adults	97.90	96.20	93.10	90.30	95.80	93.00	114.50	118.40	96.30
Juniors	46.30	45.40	43.60	43.40	41.90	42.10	53.70	51.30	44.90

(a) Last pay-period in October 1972 (b) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

NOTE. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc. see pages 104-6.

Section X

For definitions, particulars of scope of the statistics, etc. in this section of the appendix, see text on pages 204-5.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
1913	208	33.5	16.8	50.3	622.5	12.4	576
1914	337	43.1	28.0	71.0	993.2	14.0	1,001
1915	358	57.0	24.3	81.3	683.0	8.4	700
1916	508	128.5	42.1	170.7	1,644.8	9.6	1,890
1917	444	154.1	19.9	174.0	4,689.3	27.0	5,284
1918	298	42.6	13.9	56.4	539.6	9.6	690
1919	460	100.3	57.3	157.6	4,303.7	27.3	5,238
1920	554	102.5	53.0	155.6	3,587.3	23.1	4,741
1921	624	120.2	44.9	165.1	1,286.2	7.8	1,941
1922	445	100.3	16.1	116.3	858.7	7.4	1,503
1923	274	66.1	10.2	76.3	1,146.0	15.0	2,551
1924	504	132.6	19.9	152.4	918.6	6.0	1,835
1925	499	154.6	22.1	176.7	1,128.6	6.4	2,215
1926	360	80.8	32.3	113.0	1,310.3	11.6	2,832
1927	441	157.6	43.2	200.8	1,713.6	8.5	3,353
1928	287	82.3	14.1	96.4	777.3	8.1	1,551
1929	259	87.5	17.1	104.6	4,461.5	42.7	9,139
1930	183	52.0	2.3	54.2	1,511.2	27.9	3,185
1931	134	34.5	3.1	37.7	246.0	6.5	456
1932	127	29.3	3.6	32.9	212.3	6.5	331
1933	90	27.0	3.1	30.1	112.0	3.7	190
1934	155	47.0	3.9	50.9	370.4	7.3	636
1935	183	44.8	2.5	47.3	495.1	10.5	781
1936	235	57.1	3.5	60.6	497.2	8.2	938
1937	342	92.1	4.1	96.2	557.1	5.8	1,014
1938	376	132.5	11.5	144.0	1,338.0	9.3	2,608
1939	416	143.2	9.6	152.8	459.2	3.0	911
1940	350	178.9	13.7	192.6	1,507.3	7.8	3,432
1941	567	240.8	7.3	248.1	984.2	4.0	2,000
1942	602	166.2	3.1	169.3	378.2	2.2	912
1943	785	288.0	8.1	296.1	990.2	3.3	2,307
1944	941	260.8	15.6	276.4	912.8	3.3	2,224
1945	945	299.6	16.3	315.9	2,119.6	6.7	5,135
1946	869	331.9	16.7	348.5	1,947.8	5.6	4,580
1947	982	280.7	46.4	327.1	1,338.7	4.1	3,796
1948	1,141	301.0	16.1	317.1	1,662.7	5.2	4,598
1949	849	260.7	3.9	264.6	1,334.0	5.0	5,223
1950	1,276	391.5	40.2	431.7	2,062.9	4.8	8,333
1951	1,344	380.4	28.2	408.6	873.0	2.1	4,512
1952	1,627	488.2	17.6	505.7	1,163.5	2.3	6,880
1953	1,459	483.8	12.2	496.0	1,050.8	2.1	6,675
1954	1,490	355.6	14.5	370.1	901.6	2.4	6,042
1955	1,532	424.3	20.3	444.6	1,010.9	2.3	6,621
1956	1,306	414.6	13.4	428.0	1,121.4	2.6	7,934
1957	1,103	326.0	11.0	337.0	630.2	1.9	4,617
1958	987	275.6	7.3	282.8	439.9	1.6	3,181
1959	869	229.5	8.0	237.5	365.0	1.5	2,754
1960	1,145	592.1	11.2	603.3	725.1	1.2	5,854
1961	815	288.5	11.8	300.4	606.8	2.0	5,448
1962	1,183	330.8	23.0	353.9	508.8	1.4	4,244
1963	1,250	398.6	14.1	412.7	581.6	1.4	4,992
1964	1,334	528.8	16.8	545.6	911.4	1.7	8,561
1965	1,346	460.2	14.8	475.0	815.9	1.7	8,198
1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	1.9	7,302
1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	1.5	7,263
1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	1.5	12,115
1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	1.5	22,986
1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	1.8	30,883
1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	2.3	45,241
1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	1.8	32,074
1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	3.3	45,206

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

NOTE. Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1959 TO DECEMBER 1973

Month	Number of disputes		Workers involved(b) (^{'000})		Working days lost (^{'000})	Estimated loss in wages (\$ ^{'000})
	Beginning in month	Total	Beginning in month(c)	Total(d)		
1959—						
January	51	51	15.5	15.5	21.3	150.1
February	69	74	10.8	11.5	26.9	177.6
March	76	81	16.4	17.2	45.6	370.5
April	95	101	18.8	19.8	37.6	273.6
May	63	72	12.3	14.1	15.0	113.4
June	76	81	25.3	26.0	30.5	242.5
July	89	98	35.5	37.1	46.2	331.5
August	87	94	21.3	21.5	29.0	241.4
September	72	79	11.3	12.1	24.6	194.2
October	74	79	14.9	15.6	21.9	160.4
November	71	78	28.3	29.7	40.6	306.6
December	46	54	27.0	27.4	26.0	192.7
1960—						
January	60	60	17.5	17.5	28.9	222.2
February	99	101	26.2	26.4	38.2	276.9
March	90	105	38.5	41.3	47.2	377.6
April	73	77	70.8	71.8	69.1	517.9
May	94	106	39.3	46.8	54.9	435.5
June	86	96	26.1	29.0	46.2	336.6
July	116	122	34.9	37.6	84.6	831.2
August	108	120	34.2	39.6	62.7	564.9
September	126	136	166.3	167.4	108.5	847.3
October	117	123	35.3	35.6	49.9	396.1
November	122	135	98.0	99.2	118.4	919.1
December	54	58	16.5	17.3	16.7	128.3
1961—						
January	61	61	30.0	30.0	145.2	1,147.7
February	91	99	23.7	25.9	39.8	321.0
March	91	100	61.6	62.6	55.7	450.8
April	61	65	19.1	19.9	28.9	234.5
May	75	79	43.9	44.0	47.9	376.2
June	60	64	27.6	28.1	31.2	267.7
July	68	68	16.5	16.5	18.1	148.2
August	77	83	21.8	22.7	31.5	253.0
September	56	63	17.6	22.1	45.6	456.0
October	69	73	14.4	17.7	90.2	1,035.0
November	72	76	20.3	23.1	67.3	711.6
December	34	35	3.9	4.0	5.4	45.9
1962—						
January	50	50	5.2	5.2	9.1	85.0
February	85	91	12.1	12.5	20.3	173.2
March	88	96	17.4	18.0	30.7	259.2
April	90	95	40.7	41.9	33.7	279.2
May	109	115	40.1	41.1	41.5	340.8
June	85	90	23.8	25.9	36.4	296.4
July	132	134	46.0	46.1	63.0	523.5
August	129	141	25.5	28.9	40.4	339.9
September	129	143	53.2	58.1	73.8	593.4
October	149	155	56.9	58.7	79.0	641.4
November	99	113	25.1	31.2	68.6	602.5
December	38	45	8.0	10.1	12.4	109.6
1963—						
January	62	62	12.4	12.4	11.3	94.4
February	82	88	18.6	19.1	28.2	243.2
March	136	144	49.6	50.1	63.1	530.1
April	82	92	33.4	34.6	37.4	316.1
May	104	110	42.6	45.7	62.3	544.0
June	90	91	15.6	15.7	17.4	150.8
July	131	134	32.6	33.2	48.8	438.0
August	114	120	42.6	43.5	57.9	505.5
September	134	139	26.2	27.1	58.8	542.0
October	146	156	54.3	60.5	99.9	855.6
November	111	122	49.5	55.6	61.0	490.5
December	58	63	35.4	35.9	35.5	281.3

Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1959 TO DECEMBER 1973—continued

Month	Number of disputes		Workers involved(b) (‘000)		Working days lost (‘000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$’000)
	Beginning in month	Total	Beginning in month(c)	Total(d)		
1964—						
January	87	87	17.5	17.5	16.1	146.2
February	132	140	58.8	59.5	57.5	476.4
March	94	107	54.3	62.0	80.7	673.8
April	112	116	38.5	41.8	59.8	533.9
May	125	135	96.9	101.0	101.5	885.8
June	94	102	22.0	24.3	34.6	321.1
July	124	132	60.1	63.2	55.0	501.1
August	139	152	38.7	43.8	44.5	423.3
September	138	151	66.5	85.8	80.1	784.8
October	126	131	29.7	35.2	248.2	2,446.2
November	102	116	34.5	37.5	67.6	660.6
December	61	66	28.1	31.6	65.7	707.7
1965—						
January	67	67	19.1	19.1	59.0	703.0
February	100	106	49.5	52.9	91.3	1,008.3
March	144	163	54.6	71.4	109.8	1,146.1
April	90	98	38.3	44.5	78.9	784.0
May	93	104	27.0	28.0	24.5	243.1
June	110	118	46.8	48.5	39.5	380.9
July	153	159	90.8	93.2	126.9	1,164.0
August	164	175	49.5	85.8	103.0	997.7
September	144	156	40.8	42.0	58.7	573.6
October	104	109	23.6	32.4	43.8	418.6
November	117	130	26.5	33.2	66.3	632.8
December	60	66	8.6	9.8	14.1	146.4
1966—						
January	66	66	14.6	14.6	21.7	216.5
February	120	125	64.1	64.7	127.1	1,235.0
March	125	136	60.2	62.6	72.4	753.7
April	97	102	23.8	24.9	34.1	320.5
May	141	151	51.5	55.9	71.2	693.4
June	96	115	21.2	25.5	55.0	550.4
July	107	115	19.8	21.4	44.6	448.6
August	127	134	32.6	34.1	58.2	578.0
September	107	114	33.6	34.5	73.7	736.4
October	103	112	40.4	44.7	51.4	503.0
November	124	136	20.2	24.0	53.1	624.8
December	60	69	12.8	14.6	69.7	642.1
1967—						
January	89	89	16.0	16.0	17.6	176.7
February	123	133	39.7	41.2	45.2	440.6
March	120	132	16.5	20.7	34.5	356.1
April	119	124	82.4	82.8	72.8	707.4
May	133	143	28.5	29.4	30.3	314.6
June	115	130	58.9	77.5	63.2	601.2
July	112	131	111.2	164.1	114.6	1,175.4
August	142	152	45.6	73.8	159.1	1,715.0
September	94	107	31.8	40.8	60.0	606.0
October	129	136	19.9	24.4	38.1	399.4
November	115	128	25.3	28.7	56.1	624.6
December	49	60	7.6	11.3	13.8	146.0
1968—						
January	98	98	62.5	62.5	94.5	985.7
February	129	149	118.4	156.0	205.9	2,195.6
March	143	171	44.2	55.3	78.2	849.3
April	117	130	28.4	36.5	43.5	475.7
May	180	190	48.2	49.3	78.3	969.0
June	154	174	61.5	71.5	100.6	1,312.2
July	159	180	36.6	47.1	56.9	626.1
August	153	173	90.4	106.1	111.8	1,203.5
September	156	179	36.7	41.4	68.7	797.9
October	193	203	120.2	122.4	148.2	1,611.4
November	168	183	60.7	65.2	72.9	808.5
December	63	72	12.3	13.2	20.0	280.4

For footnotes see page 347.

Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1959 TO DECEMBER 1973—continued

Month	Number of disputes		Workers involved(b) (⁰ 000)		Working days lost (⁰ 000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$ ⁰ 000)
	Beginning in month	Total	Beginning in month(c)	Total(d)		
1969—						
January	144	144	59.1	59.1	105.7	1,164.8
February	159	176	95.5	98.9	125.3	1,365.2
March	195	209	53.3	56.1	101.8	1,407.7
April	123	132	66.0	66.8	84.2	962.5
May	156	170	644.4	645.9	848.9	9,355.1
June	122	137	23.7	25.2	35.5	465.3
July	197	214	47.1	53.4	87.9	1,055.8
August	184	206	47.3	52.9	78.1	996.7
September	192	211	48.3	50.1	118.8	1,440.5
October	198	231	80.4	88.5	129.6	1,694.8
November	223	250	79.0	93.4	188.1	2,344.8
December	121	137	40.9	44.8	54.0	732.8
1970—						
January	140	140	42.2	42.2	68.5	867.2
February	272	286	82.4	84.1	110.4	1,339.2
March	231	250	98.3	110.4	209.7	2,506.6
April	245	267	82.6	107.2	158.3	1,995.2
May	217	240	188.4	216.2	425.4	5,400.5
June	192	288	48.0	78.8	175.6	2,335.8
July	250	273	80.6	87.7	191.1	2,449.9
August	284	301	452.9	466.4	332.5	4,073.6
September	241	267	63.9	84.5	143.5	1,846.0
October	265	279	85.7	88.6	220.2	3,052.8
November	253	283	89.4	99.2	247.7	3,487.9
December	148	168	52.9	60.0	110.9	1,528.7
1971—						
January	160	160	48.3	48.3	85.3	1,206.4
February	222	235	102.3	103.3	138.6	1,991.1
March	248	276	100.8	104.5	179.0	2,508.9
April	133	145	56.4	58.9	156.4	2,210.0
May	190	201	106.6	110.5	648.1	10,042.4
June	224	244	80.2	84.8	121.1	1,737.2
July	296	314	437.8	449.3	516.7	7,431.3
August	257	283	121.2	149.4	358.0	5,415.2
September	185	209	73.9	94.7	409.4	6,261.8
October	215	222	87.7	89.5	154.4	2,101.6
November	173	190	61.9	63.0	109.7	1,641.3
December	101	106	49.4	53.8	191.8	2,694.3
1972—						
January	125	125	38.3	38.3	53.8	773.7
February	177	182	67.2	70.7	132.3	2,062.7
March	153	167	56.6	63.4	116.9	1,881.2
April	197	202	81.7	81.8	122.2	1,733.1
May	292	315	206.4	213.2	266.6	4,189.3
June	219	241	75.8	79.9	167.9	2,616.2
July	229	236	75.4	77.6	244.5	4,111.0
August	195	233	220.7	235.3	356.0	5,651.9
September	185	199	112.1	214.6	188.9	3,040.5
October	207	213	77.5	80.7	137.2	2,303.5
November	210	230	77.8	83.7	170.8	2,777.6
December	109	121	24.2	29.0	53.2	933.7
1973—						
January	153	153	39.9	39.9	82.1	1,365.7
February	278	290	59.2	66.8	248.4	4,095.9
March	268	300	73.9	82.7	231.7	3,941.6
April	146	155	75.9	78.7	192.0	3,134.2
May	212	223	100.4	113.6	304.3	5,026.5
June	165	181	48.1	81.9	363.7	6,148.5
July	196	207	111.4	139.6	225.0	3,962.1
August	216	239	56.0	83.3	218.6	3,714.1
September	252	273	59.5	63.1	215.9	3,639.0
October	289	313	66.2	79.1	245.2	4,397.3
November	241	274	87.9	101.6	257.9	4,884.3
December	122	138	24.6	29.8	49.8	897.1

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers directly and indirectly involved. Workers indirectly involved are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Workers who became involved in disputes for the first time in the month. (d) All workers involved in disputes in the month.

Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES

Year	NEW SOUTH WALES				VICTORIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	134	40.0	448.0	11.2	29	6.2	77.6	12.6
1914	235	56.3	727.7	12.9	44	7.1	93.9	13.3
1915	272	69.6	565.1	8.1	38	6.2	63.7	10.2
1916	336	123.4	1,174.0	9.5	55	15.7	167.9	10.7
1917	296	134.0	3,335.4	24.9	52	18.1	820.0	45.3
1918	138	33.0	169.2	5.1	33	5.7	160.5	27.9
1919	267	100.0	2,525.4	25.3	62	22.6	601.3	26.6
1920	249	90.4	2,265.2	25.1	53	39.8	816.7	20.5
1921	535	138.5	680.0	4.9	20	6.3	212.7	33.9
1922	342	102.3	586.5	5.7	29	6.1	64.7	10.6
1923	200	60.2	892.3	14.8	29	7.1	98.9	14.0
1924	416	133.7	607.8	5.3	20	10.0	66.6	6.6
1925	430	140.2	649.8	4.6	19	8.6	131.7	15.3
1926	256	96.6	1,111.2	11.5	33	8.6	100.7	11.8
1927	339	148.5	1,134.0	7.6	24	9.2	54.4	5.9
1928	230	80.4	480.4	6.0	21	5.9	110.7	18.8
1929	231	79.3	3,146.0	39.7	11	21.6	1,296.7	60.0
1930	156	48.6	1,443.4	29.7	5	0.4	7.7	19.0
1931	87	22.8	136.0	6.0	10	4.6	27.9	6.0
1932	92	20.0	63.4	3.2	12	6.6	99.6	15.1
1933	54	15.1	53.1	3.5	12	7.5	26.7	3.6
1934	117	36.0	213.8	5.9	19	8.4	108.9	12.9
1935	134	33.4	301.3	9.0	20	7.9	45.7	5.8
1936	188	52.3	432.5	8.3	10	1.8	12.3	6.7
1937	296	87.8	434.6	5.0	11	3.8	70.8	18.6
1938	340	124.5	1,029.4	8.3	19	10.3	104.3	10.1
1939	386	148.5	410.2	2.8	10	2.2	27.3	12.6
1940	313	174.0	1,238.2	7.1	19	8.7	108.0	12.5
1941	513	220.1	778.1	3.5	22	20.1	139.2	6.9
1942	552	151.1	320.1	2.1	20	12.1	35.7	2.9
1943	689	256.4	796.5	3.1	40	19.3	76.7	4.0
1944	801	221.2	575.3	2.6	53	13.6	72.6	5.3
1945	845	261.8	1,792.9	6.9	34	29.2	51.2	1.8
1946	771	229.5	719.6	3.1	35	76.8	507.3	6.6
1947	921	297.8	929.4	3.1	17	7.9	334.2	42.1
1948	1,071	242.5	645.0	2.7	21	41.9	159.9	3.8
1949	739	200.9	1,005.3	5.0	20	22.0	60.1	2.7
1950	1,030	311.8	639.3	2.1	33	74.0	1,208.4	16.3
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	2.3	41	27.2	42.2	1.6
1952	1,316	347.1	763.9	2.2	33	61.9	116.3	1.9
1953	1,080	308.4	759.4	2.5	53	68.1	57.2	0.8
1954	1,063	222.3	501.6	2.3	76	44.8	135.6	3.0
1955	1,072	274.0	673.3	2.5	66	35.5	138.5	3.9
1956	878	226.3	611.3	2.7	54	37.9	111.7	3.0
1957	761	259.0	505.9	2.0	47	9.2	13.4	1.5
1958	624	141.8	231.5	1.6	66	46.7	99.9	2.1
1959	547	126.1	211.4	1.7	60	32.2	35.9	1.1
1960	736	296.9	416.8	1.4	98	86.0	102.8	1.2
1961	529	137.0	318.6	2.3	91	52.7	72.5	1.4
1962	752	209.0	303.4	1.5	166	73.2	100.6	1.4
1963	817	219.0	307.4	1.4	180	88.0	173.0	2.0
1964	828	229.1	320.6	1.4	206	190.1	359.6	1.9
1965	832	251.1	367.9	1.5	208	121.8	214.3	1.8
1966	835	210.0	400.1	1.9	179	101.5	219.6	2.2
1967	836	320.2	468.0	1.5	212	84.5	107.3	1.3
1968	965	355.5	583.4	1.6	327	172.8	243.9	1.4
1969	1,133	521.7	743.8	1.4	367	356.4	717.2	2.0
1970	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	1.9	447	333.0	510.8	1.5
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	2.9	362	380.1	689.6	1.8
1972	1,174	516.1	866.8	1.7	377	338.2	638.4	1.9
1973	1,299	387.5	1,098.1	2.8	431	189.8	780.5	4.1

For footnotes see page 350.

Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES—continued

Year	QUEENSLAND				SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	17	2.0	77.2	38.5	9	0.3	2.4	8.4
1914	18	1.7	27.9	16.5	13	1.2	15.3	12.8
1915	17	2.1	20.2	9.8	15	1.5	19.9	13.4
1916	64	20.3	170.9	8.4	21	1.6	7.9	4.8
1917	39	13.0	318.3	24.4	24	4.1	60.1	14.6
1918	84	10.7	169.3	15.9	17	2.0	17.3	8.6
1919	69	15.4	534.5	34.7	32	7.8	228.6	29.1
1920	55	5.8	102.2	17.6	40	5.8	205.9	35.3
1921	33	4.9	128.3	26.3	19	3.2	96.0	30.4
1922	38	3.2	36.7	11.4	19	3.2	114.3	35.5
1923	25	3.1	55.1	18.0	10	1.8	26.0	14.6
1924	25	3.1	47.2	15.1	14	1.7	19.5	11.5
1925	22	21.3	219.8	10.3	11	1.4	19.5	13.9
1926	29	2.4	30.1	12.3	17	2.7	22.8	8.3
1927	30	30.2	428.1	14.2	19	7.9	51.3	6.5
1928	12	3.6	70.8	19.5	8	3.5	54.8	15.8
1929	4	1.7	3.4	2.0	2	0.6	9.0	15.8
1930	10	1.6	9.9	6.1	7	2.9	22.8	7.9
1931	15	5.7	51.1	8.9	5	0.2	0.7	4.0
1932	10	2.2	21.2	9.6	2	0.1	1.0	8.6
1933	11	3.5	13.9	3.9	1	0.1	0.1	2.0
1934	7	2.9	29.7	10.3	1	*	*	0.3
1935	13	2.0	73.4	36.8	3	0.3	2.5	7.2
1936	12	1.2	14.7	11.8	1	0.1	0.5	5.0
1937	10	1.0	15.7	15.8	6	1.3	4.0	3.0
1938	5	2.7	87.5	33.0	2	0.1	0.2	2.0
1939	5	0.4	1.9	5.0	2	0.2	1.9	10.7
1940	4	3.0	131.6	43.5	5	2.8	9.5	3.4
1941	17	3.7	47.8	13.0	11	3.7	17.7	4.8
1942	6	0.4	2.7	6.4	13	3.6	10.5	2.9
1943	20	9.3	58.9	6.3	24	8.4	19.4	2.3
1944	23	8.5	63.1	7.4	30	21.5	76.1	3.5
1945	27	15.7	208.0	13.2	13	3.8	28.9	7.5
1946	22	23.4	613.7	26.2	18	10.2	29.0	2.8
1947	13	12.0	31.2	2.6	17	5.7	39.7	7.0
1948	12	21.5	815.1	37.9	21	7.0	30.3	4.3
1949	38	26.3	183.3	7.0	18	6.0	28.3	4.7
1950	147	26.6	74.0	2.8	29	14.2	126.5	8.9
1951	191	56.1	96.3	1.7	27	12.7	34.1	2.7
1952	195	40.9	76.3	1.9	32	26.0	64.7	2.5
1953	265	91.5	153.4	1.7	24	18.7	55.5	3.0
1954	278	83.7	183.9	2.2	23	7.3	31.2	4.3
1955	274	86.7	99.3	1.2	43	24.1	66.9	2.8
1956	269	115.4	238.8	2.1	21	18.5	74.7	4.0
1957	221	47.7	95.3	2.0	13	6.3	3.7	0.6
1958	203	62.2	87.9	1.4	22	8.2	9.3	1.1
1959	175	54.9	90.8	1.7	21	5.4	7.5	1.4
1960	173	158.6	153.1	1.0	42	25.7	16.6	0.6
1961	123	78.2	169.0	2.2	26	17.3	17.3	1.0
1962	175	41.8	76.0	1.8	31	11.8	14.6	1.2
1963	160	44.3	54.9	1.2	35	12.0	9.0	0.7
1964	198	92.7	157.6	1.7	55	23.0	62.8	2.7
1965	186	53.6	189.9	3.6	48	28.5	26.4	0.9
1966	171	68.7	80.7	1.2	42	8.8	20.9	2.4
1967	159	46.3	88.2	1.9	55	17.4	18.7	1.1
1968	193	120.2	158.6	1.3	83	39.4	51.1	1.3
1969	253	218.5	238.6	1.1	72	102.8	129.0	1.3
1970	378	158.9	179.2	1.1	156	57.0	93.1	1.6
1971	441	172.2	271.4	1.6	135	64.1	111.2	1.7
1972	442	156.5	292.2	1.9	111	49.8	60.9	1.2
1973	378	97.0	320.2	3.3	159	56.9	130.6	2.3

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Section X—continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES—continued

Year	WESTERN AUSTRALIA				TASMANIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(b) ('000)	Working days lost	
			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved			Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved
1913	9	1.0	12.5	12.9	8	0.5	1.0	2.1
1914	18	4.4	124.2	28.2	6	0.3	3.3	10.5
1915	6	0.6	4.1	6.3	2	0.9	4.8	5.2
1916	24	9.1	102.1	11.2	6	0.4	21.4	49.3
1917	23	2.9	102.3	34.7	8	1.7	52.5	31.2
1918	22	4.8	22.4	4.7	1	*	0.5	11.0
1919	20	10.0	348.7	35.0	5	1.7	63.3	37.5
1920	45	12.0	166.6	13.9	12	1.8	31.7	18.0
1921	12	12.1	145.1	12.0	5	0.2	24.1	107.0
1922	8	0.8	43.5	53.9	5	0.4	9.3	24.1
1923	6	4.0	72.3	18.0	3	0.2	1.1	5.6
1924	13	3.5	66.7	19.1	5	0.3	11.6	36.0
1925	10	4.1	98.9	23.9	3	0.2	3.0	12.5
1926	9	0.6	9.1	15.1	10	0.9	5.1	5.7
1927	20	3.4	23.8	7.0	6	0.8	15.0	19.3
1928	11	2.5	45.9	21.7	4	0.5	5.6	12.3
1929	4	0.9	2.7	3.1	6	0.5	3.4	7.2
1930	2	0.5	27.1	57.9	3	0.3	0.4	1.5
1931	13	3.9	24.0	6.1	2	0.2	5.4	33.6
1932	8	2.7	11.2	4.2	2	1.2	15.6	13.4
1933	10	3.9	16.9	4.3	1	0.1	1.2	16.0
1934	10	3.5	17.8	5.1	..	..	..	..
1935	11	3.6	72.0	20.0	1	0.1	0.1	2.0
1936	19	4.7	32.4	6.9	4	0.4	3.7	9.9
1937	12	1.7	14.4	8.7	4	0.4	17.0	44.9
1938	7	3.6	43.8	12.0	2	2.2	72.2	32.8
1939	7	1.3	14.1	11.3	4	0.1	0.2	3.1
1940	4	3.0	7.4	2.4	2	0.2	10.5	45.9
1941	3	0.3	0.8	2.8	..	..	..	..
1942	8	1.8	8.9	4.9	2	0.1	0.1	1.0
1943	10	2.5	38.4	15.1	2	0.2	0.2	1.1
1944	30	11.0	90.0	8.2	4	0.5	35.7	66.9
1945	16	3.8	32.5	8.6	10	1.6	6.2	3.9
1946	11	6.4	69.6	10.9	8	1.7	6.6	4.0
1947	7	1.8	6.1	3.4	6	1.4	5.6	4.1
1948	9	2.4	7.8	3.3	4	0.5	1.0	2.0
1949	16	5.7	26.3	4.6	15	3.5	29.3	8.4
1950	15	2.0	5.7	2.9	19	3.1	8.4	2.7
1951	10	4.2	5.1	1.2	21	4.6	10.4	2.2
1952	21	19.2	127.8	6.7	26	10.3	14.1	1.4
1953	11	3.7	5.0	1.4	18	5.1	18.4	3.6
1954	15	5.5	21.7	3.9	31	6.1	25.9	4.3
1955	16	9.8	9.6	1.0	48	13.4	20.4	1.5
1956	14	11.1	31.9	2.9	45	16.0	46.9	2.9
1957	14	5.4	3.1	0.6	36	7.2	5.3	0.7
1958	20	11.0	3.0	0.3	24	9.3	4.5	0.5
1959	20	11.2	11.2	1.0	34	6.3	6.6	1.0
1960	43	25.7	27.3	1.1	40	9.1	7.0	0.8
1961	22	9.7	23.2	2.4	14	4.7	4.6	1.0
1962	28	8.4	6.3	0.8	18	5.1	4.0	0.8
1963	28	42.6	32.0	0.8	11	5.0	2.9	0.6
1964	26	6.2	7.1	1.2	8	1.9	1.9	1.0
1965	33	12.6	10.0	0.8	17	5.1	3.9	0.8
1966	25	2.9	6.2	2.2	14	2.5	3.1	1.2
1967	26	5.1	6.0	1.2	29	6.2	7.3	1.2
1968	70	18.7	21.8	1.2	28	7.8	13.0	1.7
1969	104	59.1	101.4	1.7	44	8.7	9.9	1.1
1970	125	46.5	141.1	3.0	66	14.8	32.2	2.2
1971	132	35.8	69.4	1.9	46	14.7	20.6	1.4
1972	105	28.3	94.6	3.3	48	15.2	19.2	1.3
1973	160	37.6	117.3	3.1	63	17.5	140.1	8.0

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. See also text, page 204. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. * Less than 50

Section XI

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(a): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of unions	Number of members ('000)		
		Males	Females	Persons
1912	408	415.5	17.7	433.2
1913	432	477.6	20.3	497.9
1914	430	500.7	22.6	523.3
1915	415	499.1	28.9	528.0
1916	392	507.0	39.6	546.6
1917	389	518.6	45.6	564.2
1918	394	531.1	50.7	581.8
1919	394	564.3	63.4	627.7
1920	388	606.6	77.8	684.4
1921	382	622.5	80.5	703.0
1922	387	616.9	86.0	702.9
1923	383	608.8	90.9	699.7
1924	376	640.8	88.4	729.2
1925	382	699.4	96.3	795.7
1926	372	745.7	105.8	851.5
1927	369	793.2	118.5	911.7
1928	379	785.2	126.3	911.5
1929	374	774.0	127.2	901.2
1930	362	735.8	120.0	855.8
1931	362	656.1	112.9	769.0
1932	361	630.7	110.1	740.8
1933	356	626.3	113.1	739.4
1934	355	641.4	121.2	762.6
1935	354	662.4	128.4	790.8
1936	356	685.8	129.0	814.8
1937	358	720.6	135.7	856.3
1938	366	748.8	136.4	885.2
1939	380	778.4	137.1	915.5
1940	381	806.6	149.3	955.9
1941	374	886.7	189.0	1,075.7
1942	377	943.5	238.9	1,182.4
1943	375	936.0	268.9	1,204.9
1944	370	944.8	274.0	1,218.8
1945	362	941.3	259.1	1,200.4
1946	392	1,028.6	255.8	1,284.4
1947	395	1,087.4	278.1	1,365.5
1948	364	1,172.7	283.1	1,455.8
1949	349	1,226.8	294.1	1,520.9
1950	360	1,301.8	303.5	1,605.3
1951	359	1,368.7	321.6	1,690.3
1952	360	1,354.2	283.3	1,637.5
1953	365	1,381.1	298.7	1,679.8
1954	371	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5
1955	372	1,464.0	337.9	1,801.9
1956	375	1,470.6	340.8	1,811.4
1957	373	1,464.0	346.2	1,810.2
1958	370	1,465.7	345.5	1,811.2
1959	369	1,494.7	356.0	1,850.7
1960	363	1,534.4	378.0	1,912.4
1961	355	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6
1962	347	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5
1963	347	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5
1964	340	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8
1965	334	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2
1966	330	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5
1967	324	1,663.7	487.6	2,151.3
1968	319	1,691.1	499.5	2,190.7
1969	309	1,717.5	521.6	2,239.1
1970	305	1,750.6	564.1	2,314.6
1971	303	1,818.2	618.3	2,436.6
1972	305	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7
1973	294	1,904.9	755.0	2,659.9

(a) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown. For further information concerning these statistics, see pages 248-52.

Section XII

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index is compiled as a chain of "fixed weight aggregative" linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at relatively short intervals generally of four or five years duration. Links have previously been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968. A further link in the series has been made as at December quarter 1973. Price change between December quarter 1973 and subsequent quarters has thus been measured on the basis of the changed list of items and weights.

During each period between links the items and weighting remain unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the list of items is reviewed. Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

There are no ideal points of time for linking the various series since, particularly in times of disparate and large price movements, the application of different weights to the same price series over the same periods of time would cause differences in aggregative changes. For example, an approximate calculation shows that, if the weights of the new (seventh) series were used to measure retail price change between December quarter 1968 and December quarter 1973 (the span of the sixth series) the All Groups index for the weighted average of the six State capital cities would have increased by 35.2 per cent compared with the 36.8 per cent shown by the sixth series (and incorporated in the published chain-linked continuous series). The differences could be somewhat greater in the case of some individual cities and of some groups and sub-groups, and, of course, less in the case of others. In the circumstances and in the nature of index numbers, no single fixed weight index can be taken as measuring aggregative price change between these points of time much more accurately than is indicated by this difference.

It is likely that the next link will be made after detailed results are available from the first Household Expenditure Survey planned to be conducted for the year ended June 1975. This survey will supply data enabling consideration of a full-scale recasting of the Consumer Price Index. Depending on the frequency of subsequent Household Expenditure Surveys, implementation of links at intervals more frequent than the short term periods which have so far applied for the Consumer Price Index can also be considered.

The weighting of the seventh linked index has been derived from analyses of data from the Population Census of 1971, the 1968/69 Census of Retail Establishments, the 1971 Motor Vehicle Usage Survey, from recent statistics and estimates of production, consumption, etc., and from

several special purpose sample surveys. Weights of all items have been reviewed and are now broadly based on the estimated pattern of consumption in 1971-72. For some items data extending over several years has been used in order to smooth out short term fluctuations in consumption.

Changes from the previous (sixth) linked series are—

- (a) The items cooked chicken, meat pies, hamburgers and sandwiches have been added to the Food Group and form a new sub-group called "Snacks, Take Away Food". Prices for these items are collected monthly from a representative sample of outlets in each city.
- (b) In the Miscellaneous Group—
 - (i) A new sub-group, "Wines and Spirits", has been included.
 - (ii) A new sub-group, "Recreational Goods and Services", has been added. This sub-group includes the new items; camera, film, film processing and phonograph records. The former sub-group "Radio and Television Operation" and the item "Cinema Admission" are now included in this sub-group for publication purposes.
 - (iii) The weights for the motoring section take account of data from the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage.
 - (iv) Local weights for individual cities are now used for hairdressing, dry cleaning, cinema admission and health services.
- (c) Data from the 1971 Population Census has been incorporated into the weights for the Housing Group which continues on substantially the same basic approach as for past series. The weight for house price now includes estimated expenditure on major alterations and additions to private houses.
- (d) Private house and flat rents have been added to the list of items in the Canberra index.
- (e) Some other new items of less significance (including pet food) have been included and some items of minor significance have been deleted.
- (f) An alternative classification of the All Groups index into the components:—"Goods" and "Services" has been made and index numbers for each of these components have been added to the range of published index numbers.

The following table lists the groups, sub-groups and items included in the Consumer Price Index and their *percentage contributions* to the index aggregate. The percentage contributions relate to the six State capital cities combined. These percentage contributions are those which apply in the *seventh series* of the Consumer Price Index.

The percentage contributions shown are based on estimated consumption expenditures in 1971-72, valued at December quarter 1973 prices. They indicate the *relative influence* given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1973 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

As the index is essentially a combination of *selected* items under various headings these percentages should not be regarded as dissecting actual household expenditure into its various components (see page 11).

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
Food	..	..	28.326
Cereal products—	..	2.966	..
Bread	1.560	..	..
Flour—	..	..	..
Plain	0.269	..	..
Self-raising	0.066	..	..
Cake mix	0.080	..	..
Biscuits	0.721	..	..
Rice	0.070	..	..
Prepared breakfast foods	0.200	..	..
Dairy produce—	..	4.571	..
Milk—	..	..	..
Fresh	1.965	..	..
Powdered	0.393	..	..
Condensed and evaporated	0.137	..	..
Cheese	0.465	..	..
Butter	0.786	..	..
Eggs	0.825	..	..
Preserved fruit and vegetables—	..	1.147	..
Canned fruit	0.315	..	..
Dried fruit	0.182	..	..
Fruit juice	0.188	..	..
Vegetables—canned	0.159	..	..
—frozen	0.303	..	..
Potatoes and onions—	..	1.576	..
Potatoes	1.245	..	..
Onions	0.331	..	..
Soft drink, ice cream and confectionery	..	3.950	..
Soft drink	1.667	..	..
Ice cream	0.752	..	..
Chocolate confectionery	0.938	..	..
Sugar confectionery	0.593	..	..
Other food (except meat)—	..	2.455	..
Sugar	0.401	..	..
Jams	0.105	..	..
Honey	0.073	..	..
Sandwich spreads	0.076	..	..
Baked beans, canned	0.057	..	..
Spaghetti, canned	0.086	..	..
Margarine	0.207	..	..
Sauce	0.124	..	..
Pickles	0.056	..	..
Canned fish—	..	..	..
Sardines	0.067	..	..
Tuna	0.053	..	..
Salmon	0.083	..	..
Soups, canned and packet	0.192	..	..
Baby food	0.140	..	..
Tea	0.220	..	..
Coffee	0.272	..	..
Cocoa	0.060	..	..
Potato chips	0.183	..	..
Snacks, take away food—	..	0.912	..
Cooked chicken	0.229	..	..
Meat pies	0.203	..	..
Hamburgers	0.258	..	..
Sandwiches	0.222	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumption in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
FOOD—continued			
Meat—		10.749	
Beef—			
Rib roast	0.612	..	..
Steak—			
Rump	1.095	..	..
T-bone	0.822	..	..
Blade	0.483	..	..
Chuck	0.347	..	..
Mince	0.554	..	..
Corned silverside	0.452	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.244	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.080	..	..
Leg	0.082	..	..
Forequarter	0.075	..	..
Lamb—			
Leg	0.906	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.459	..	..
Leg	0.299	..	..
Forequarter	0.400	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.194	..	..
Loin	0.191	..	..
Chops	0.443	..	..
Processed—			
Poultry	0.986	..	..
Bacon	0.697	..	..
Cooked corned beef	0.211	..	..
Frankfurts	0.095	..	..
Canned meat	0.307	..	..
Sausages	0.317	..	..
Other	0.398	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—			12.092
Men's clothing—		3.252	
Suits	0.413	..	..
Sports coats	0.185	..	..
Sports trousers	0.421	..	..
Pullovers and cardigans	0.295	..	..
Jeans	0.369	..	..
Work trousers	0.052	..	..
Shorts	0.170	..	..
Overalls	0.089	..	..
Shirts, ordinary wear	0.391	..	..
Shirts, work	0.037	..	..
Shirts, sports	0.391	..	..
Singlets	0.066	..	..
Underpants	0.103	..	..
Pyjamas	0.089	..	..
Socks	0.140	..	..
Swim wear	0.041	..	..
Women's clothing—		3.991	
Suits	0.369	..	..
Skirts	0.096	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumption in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—continued			
Women's clothing—continued			
Overcoats	0.259	..	..
Jeans	0.052	..	..
Slacks	0.140	..	..
Frocks	1.373	..	..
Pullovers and cardigans	0.554	..	..
Slips	0.126	..	..
Undervests	0.044	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.118	..	..
Brassieres	0.266	..	..
Girdles	0.103	..	..
Stockings	0.259	..	..
Nightdress	0.103	..	..
Pyjamas	0.103	..	..
Umbrellas	0.026	..	..
Boys' clothing—		0.521	..
Jeans	0.148	..	..
Shorts	0.062	..	..
Pullovers and cardigans	0.074	..	..
Shirts	0.133	..	..
Singlets	0.012	..	..
Underpants	0.018	..	..
Socks	0.037	..	..
Pyjamas	0.022	..	..
Swim wear	0.015	..	..
Girls' clothing—		0.407	..
Tunics	0.066	..	..
Skirts	0.044	..	..
Pullovers and cardigans	0.059	..	..
Frocks	0.133	..	..
Undervests	0.019	..	..
Panties, etc.	0.030	..	..
Pyjamas	0.030	..	..
Socks	0.026	..	..
Piecegoods, etc.—		0.772	..
Fabrics	0.524	..	..
Nursery squares	0.046	..	..
Knitting wool	0.202	..	..
Footwear—		2.270	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.637	..	..
Slippers	0.058	..	..
Working boots	0.106	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	0.981	..	..
Slippers	0.137	..	..
Children's—			
Boys'	0.133	..	..
Girls'	0.121	..	..
Sandshoes, etc.	0.097	..	..
Household drapery—		0.879	..
Blankets	0.187	..	..
Bedspreads	0.074	..	..
Sheets	0.111	..	..
Pillow slips	0.056	..	..
Towels	0.210	..	..
Table cloths	0.173	..	..
Tea towels	0.068	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumption in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSING—	..	..	14 368
Rent, privately owned dwellings—	..	6 278	..
Houses	2.859	..	..
Flats	3.419	..	..
Rent, government owned houses	0.566	0.566	..
Home ownership—	..	7.524	..
House price	3.558	..	..
Repairs and maintenance	1.665	..	..
Local government rates and charges	2.301	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	..	..	11.306
Fuel and light—	..	2.915	..
Electricity	1.954	..	..
Gas	0.677	..	..
Firewood	0.005	..	..
Kerosene	0.039	..	..
Heating oil	0.159	..	..
Briquettes	0.081	..	..
Household appliances—	..	2.166	..
Irons, electric	0.130	..	..
Fry pans, electric	0.072	..	..
Mixers, electric	0.139	..	..
Shavers, electric	0.083	..	..
Refrigerators and freezers	0.552	..	..
Washing machines	0.184	..	..
Vacuum cleaners	0.073	..	..
Stoves	0.167	..	..
Radio sets	0.346	..	..
Television sets	0.274	..	..
Lawn mowers	0.146	..	..
Furniture and floor coverings—	..	1.954	..
Kitchen tables and chairs	0.197	..	..
Wardrobe units	0.179	..	..
Mattresses	0.090	..	..
Bed bases	0.089	..	..
Lounge suites	0.903	..	..
Carpets	0.439	..	..
Linoleum and vinyl floor coverings	0.057	..	..
Other household utensils, sundries and stationery—	..	1.969	..
Household utensils—	..	..	..
Crockery	0.159	..	..
Glassware	0.074	..	..
Metal kitchenware	0.117	..	..
Plastic ware	0.139	..	..
Brooms and mops	0.068	..	..
Cutlery	0.103	..	..
Gardening and small tools—	..	..	..
Small tools	0.030	..	..
Gardening tools	0.030	..	..
Household sundries—	..	..	..
Soaps, household	0.090	..	..
Detergents	0.430	..	..
Matches	0.065	..	..
Pet food	0.342	..	..
Toilet paper	0.133	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumptions in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT— <i>continued</i>			
Stationery—			
Pens and pencils	0.061	..	..
Exercise books	0.036	..	..
Writing pads	0.024	..	..
Envelopes	0.068	..	..
Personal requisites and proprietary medicines—	..	2.302	..
Personal requisites—			
Toilet soap	0.251	..	..
Toothpaste	0.111	..	..
Razor blades	0.064	..	..
Hair sprays	0.061	..	..
Shampoo	0.080	..	..
Face powder	0.061	..	..
Face cream	0.202	..	..
Face make-up	0.064	..	..
Lipstick	0.076	..	..
Talcum powder	0.069	..	..
Deodorant	0.087	..	..
Facial tissues	0.080	..	..
Sanitary napkins	0.068	..	..
Proprietary medicines—			
Vitamins	0.308	..	..
Cough and cold remedies	0.154	..	..
Analgesics	0.205	..	..
Bandages and antiseptics	0.103	..	..
Ointments and liniments	0.103	..	..
Laxatives	0.052	..	..
Health salts and antacid powders	0.103	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—	..		33.908
Fares—		1.785	..
Train	0.748	..	..
Bus and tram	1.037	..	..
Motoring—		12.915	..
Goods—			
Motor car	4.356	..	..
Petrol	3.764	..	..
Oil	0.180	..	..
Tyres	0.571	..	..
Tubes	0.040	..	..
Tyre retreading	0.068	..	..
Battery	0.104	..	..
Services and charges—			
Repairs	2.584	..	..
Registration	0.514	..	..
Third party insurance	0.625	..	..
Driver's licence	0.109	..	..
Cigarettes and tobacco—		3.564	..
Cigarettes	3.306	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.172	..	..
Pipe	0.086	..	..
Beer—		4.465	..
Draught	2.551	..	..
Bottled	1.448	..	..
Canned	0.466	..	..

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumption in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

Section XII—continued

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

List of items	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate(a)		
	Item	Sub-group total	Group total
MISCELLANEOUS—continued			
Wines and spirits—		1.237	..
Wines	0.624	..	..
Spirits	0.613	..	..
Recreational goods and services—		2.021	..
Photographic goods and services	0.310	..	..
Records	0.388	..	..
Radio and television operation—			
Radio and T.V. licences	0.360	..	..
Television maintenance	0.391	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adult	0.546	..	..
Children	0.026	..	..
Postal and telephone services—		1.296	..
Postage	0.301	..	..
Telegrams	0.026	..	..
Telephone calls	0.371	..	..
Telephone rental	0.568	..	..
Postal and money orders	0.030	..	..
Newspapers and magazines—		1.084	..
Morning newspapers	0.363	..	..
Evening newspapers	0.266	..	..
Sunday newspapers	0.084	..	..
Magazines	0.371	..	..
Other services—		5.541	..
Health services—			
Dental—			
Fillings	0.655	..	..
Extractions	0.093	..	..
Dentures	0.166	..	..
Hospital and medical—			
Hospital bed-day	1.362	..	..
Medical—			
Home and surgery visits	0.620	..	..
Other doctors' services	0.889	..	..
Insurance fund, retained portion	0.273	..	..
Other—			
Hairdressing—			
Men's haircuts	0.172	..	..
Boys' haircuts	0.040	..	..
Women's—			
Trims	0.363	..	..
Sets, shampoo, etc.	0.184	..	..
Permanent waves	0.079	..	..
Dry cleaning—			
Suits	0.062	..	..
Sports trousers	0.095	..	..
Sports coats	0.069	..	..
Frocks	0.154	..	..
Skirts	0.029	..	..
Overcoats	0.105	..	..
Shoe repairs—			
Men's	0.067	..	..
Women's	0.064	..	..
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) The percentage contributions to total index aggregate for the six State Capital cities combined shown above are based on estimated consumption in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1973.

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*Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Mineral resources and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, the Department of Minerals and Energy Melbourne and Sydney, and the State Controller, Department of Manufacturing Industry, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth

†Flow chart may be purchased separately, price 50c. 80c

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